THE SYNTAX OF THO,

A TAI LANGUAGE OF VIETNAM

Thesis

submitted for the

degree of

Doctor of Philosophy

of the University of London

by

Arthur Colin Day

Department of Phonetics and Linguistics

School of Oriental and African Studies

1966

The grammatical model underlying this analysis of Tho syntax closely resembles the scale and category grammar developed by M.A.K. Halliday. This thesis does, however, suggest some major modifications to Halliday's model, and seeks to apply the modified theories to the analysis of Tho, in order to test whether they comprise a usable basis for the description of a language.

Chapter one describes the theoretical standpoint of the thesis, comparing and contrasting it with other grammatical models. In particular the theories of Halliday and those of the tagmemicists are discussed.

Chapter two gives an explanation of the layout of the thesis and other practical details.

Chapter three gives a sketch of the syntactic units of Tho at primary delicacy, showing their structure and their inter-relations.

Chapters four to eight deal with the five units of Tho syntax in more detail, i.e. at secondary delicacy. The units, which are dealt with in successive chapters, are the verbal group, the nominal figure, the nominal phrase, the clause and the sentence.

Chapter nine gives a sample text, parsed to show the assignment of descriptive categories to formal items in the text.

Chapter ten gives another text with a word-for-word translation, but without parsing.

The thesis ends with a bibliography and an index.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXPLANATION OF ORTHOGRAPHY

The orthography used in this thesis is that which my
wife and I devised for Tho.   It is modelled on the Vietnamese
Quốc Ngữ, with modifications where Tho shows contrasts not found
in Vietnamese.   Some problems remain unsolved in the phonology,
and further study is needed before a thorough phonological state-
ment can be made.

The orthography may be described in terms of the
syllable.   Each syllable must have a vowel[1] and a tone.   There
may also be a consonantal onset and/or a consonantal ending to the
syllable.   These are represented by orthographical symbols in the
following way.[2]

Onsets

Orthography	Approximate phonetic equivalent
b	b
by	bj
c (before all vowels except i, ê, e)	k
ch	t
cho (before a, ă, e)	t ʃw
chu (before all vowels except a, ă, e)	t ʃw
d	z
do (before a, ă, e)	zw
du (before all vowels except a, ă, e)	zw
đ	d
đo (before a, ă, e)	dw
đu (before all vowels except a, ă, e)	dw
g (before all vowels except i, ê, e)	ɣ
gh (before i, ê, e)	ɣ

---

1. The only exception is that nổng 'one' in fast speech becomes ńg.
2. The fact that a particular sequence is provided for in the
orthography should not be taken as evidence that it actually
occurs in any Tho word.

Orthography	Approximate phonetic equivalent
h	h
ho (before a, ă, e)	hw (ʍ)
hu (before all vowels except a, ă, e)	hw (ʍ)
k (before i, ê, e)	k
kh	kh
kho (before a, ă, e)	khw (kʍ)
khu (before all vowels except a, ă, e)	khw (kʍ)
l	l
lo (before a, ă, e)	lw
lu (before all vowels except a, ă, e)	lw
m	m
my	mj
n	n
ng (before all vowels except i, ê, e)	ŋ
ngh (before i, ê, e)	ŋ
ngo (before a, ă, e)	ŋʷ
ngu (before all vowels except a, ă, e)	ŋʷ
nh	ɲ
o (before a, ă, e)	w
p	p
py	pj
ph	f
p'	ph
p'y	phj (pç)
qu	kw
s	s
so (before a, ă, e)	sw
su (before all vowels except a, ă, e)	sw
sl	l̥
slo (before a)	l̥w
t	t
th	th
tho (before a, ă, e)	thw (tʍ)

Orthography	Approximate phonetic equivalent
thu (before all vowels except a, ă, e)	thw (tʌ)
to (before a, ă, e)	tw
tu (before all vowels except a, ă, e)	tw
u (before all vowels except a, ă, e)	w
v	v

Vowels

a (when followed by y, u)	ă[3]
a (except when followed by y, u)	a
ă	ă
â	ə
e	ɛ
ê	e
i	i
ia (syllable finally)	iə
iê (not syllable finally)	iə
o	ɔ
ô	o
ơ	ə
u	u
ua (syllable finally)	uə
uô (not syllable finally)	uə
ư	ɨ
ưa (syllable finally)	ɨə
ươ (not syllable finally)	ɨə
y (after u or qu)	i
ya (after u or qu, syllable finally)	iə
yê (after u or qu, not syllable finally)	iə

3. It is more convenient with Tho vowels to mark shortness rather than length.

Endings

Orthography	Approximate phonetic equivalent
c	k^4
i (after all vowels except â)	j^5
m	m
ng	ŋ
o (after a, e)	w
p	p
t	t
u (after a, â, ê, i, iê, ư, ươ)	w
y (except after u)	j

Note: There is also a sequence (which may be preceded by
syllable onsets) which is phonetically əɨ. This might possibly
be analysed phonemically as /əw/ (since this sequence of phonemes
does not otherwise occur), but orthographically it is written au.

Tones (Shown with the vowel a)

á		High rising
(ã		High rising, glottalised medially[6])
a		Mid level
ǎ		Low rising
à		Mid falling
ạ	(without a final stop)	Mid falling, glottalised finally
ạ	(with a final stop)	Low level or low falling
ā	(without a final stop)	Low level or low falling

---

4. Final stops are unreleased.

5. Vowels glide towards final j and w, but may not reach these
positions.

6. This tone only occurs in a very few loans from Vietnamese.

Chapter 1

THEORETICAL INTRODUCTION

1.0   The grammatical model used for this analysis of Tho
syntax closely resembles that described by M.A.K. Halliday in his
"Categories of the Theory of Grammar".[1]   There are, however, some
fairly fundamental differences between the two theories which must
be clearly stated at the outset.   This theoretical introduction
will be devoted firstly to outlining Halliday's model, secondly to
suggesting some drawbacks to it, and thirdly to presenting a modi-
fied model which may then be compared and contrasted with Tag-
memics.

1.1 Halliday's model

I shall seek to state briefly the main points of this
model as set forth in CTG.   The description given here is merely
Halliday's scale and category model as I understand it; if at any
point my version is not true to CTG, then I must bear full res-
ponsibility for the misapprehension.   Neither the relation
between grammar and phonology, nor that between grammar and lexis,
will be covered in this summary.

Halliday suggests four categories which are fundamental
to the theory of how language works at the level of grammar.
These are not the descriptive categories necessary for the des-
cription of any one language (e.g. 'active', 'passive' in English)
but rather theoretical categories which must underly any descrip-
tion of the grammar of any language.   These categories are linked
to one another and to the data by means of three 'scales of ab-
straction'.

Concerning the categories, Halliday says, "Each of the
four is specifically related to, and logically derivable from,

---

1. Word 17:241-92 (1961), henceforth abbreviated to CTG.

each of the others.   There is no relation of precedence or
logical priority among them.   They are all mutually defining."
(CTG 2.2)   The categories are called 'unit', 'structure', 'class'
and 'system'.   The scales of abstraction are 'rank', 'exponence'
and 'delicacy'.

1.11 Unit

The unit is "The category set up to account for the
stretches that carry grammatical patterns." (CTG 3.2)   For
instance, in English the units required for a grammatical descrip-
tion would be sentence, clause, phrase (or group), word and mor-
pheme.   "The units of grammar form a hierarchy that is a taxo-
nomy." (CTG 3.2)   The fact that the units form a hierarchy means
that they are a "system of terms related along a single dimension"
with "some form of logical precedence (such as inclusion)."
(CTG 2.2)   To be a taxonomy a hierarchy must fulfill a further
two conditions: (1) "There is a constant relation of each term to
the term immediately following it, and a constant reciprocal
relation of each to that immediately preceding it; and (2) degree
is significant, so that the place in order of each one of the
terms, statable as the distance in number of steps from either
end, is a defining characteristic of that term." (CTG 2.2)

So the units of grammar of any language may be placed in
a line so that there is a constant relation between one unit and
the one immediately next to it.   This relation is that one unit
"consists of" one or more of the other unit.   In English, each
sentence consists of one or more clauses, each clause consists of
one or more phrases, etc.   For one unit to "consist of" other
units, the smaller units may follow one another, interrupt one
another, or one may be simultaneous with another.

1.12 Structure

Structure is the category set up to account for the

grammatical patterns carried by the units.   Each unit may display
several possible structures.   A structure is made up of elements
(e.g. in English clause structure the elements may be termed
'subject', 'predicate', 'complement' and 'adjunct').   The struc-
ture consists of these elements in a certain order (e.g. SPCA).
Sequence must be distinguished from order.   We may find differ-
ences in sequence which are not related to a difference in struc-
ture (e.g. in English ASP and SPA).   Order may show itself in the
sequence of elements, but it is at a higher degree of abstraction
than mere sequence.

1.13 Class

"The class is that grouping of members of a given unit
which is defined by operation in the structure of the unit next
above."   (CTG 5.1)   For instance, in English the verbal phrase
(or verbal group) may be defined as the set of phrases which may
operate at the predicate element of clause structure.   This
divides it from the nominal phrase, which may not so operate.   By
this means two classes of phrase are established for English.   "A
class is not a grouping of members of a given unit which are alike
in their own structure.   In other words...classes are derived
'from above' (or 'downwards') and not 'from below' (or 'upwards')."
(CTG 5.3)

1.14 System

Generally, the term 'system' is used to signify a set of
terms which are finite in number and individually distinctive and
separate.   As a category of grammar it is used in a specialised
sense.

Although we may say that the verbal phrase operates at
the predicate element in English clause structure, if we consider
the structure of English clauses in more detail we will find it
convenient to set up subclasses of the verbal phrase.   For

instance, more detailed accounts of the structure of clauses will have to take into account the fact that active verbal phrases operate differently from passive verbal phrases.   There is in fact a system of classes operating at the predicate element.

In general, a more detailed examination of a class may show that it can be divided into a system of subclasses.

1.15 Rank

In order to be a hierarchy, the units of a language must allow arrangement in a single dimension, with some form of logical precedence.   The scale on which the units are arranged is called rank.   Thus the sentence in English is of higher rank than the clause.   Downward rank shift is allowed: as, for instance, a clause in English which itself operates at an element of phrase structure.   "A unit can include, in what it consists of, a unit of rank higher than or equal to itself but not a unit of rank more than one degree lower than itself."   (CTG 3.2)

1.16 Exponence

"Exponence is the scale which relates the categories of the theory, which are categories of the highest degree of abstraction, to the data."   (CTG 7.3)   It is possible to link a category directly with a formal item as its exponent, e.g. "the old man" as an exponent of S in clause structure.   It is also possible (and is more desirable) to move step by step down the exponence scale, changing rank where necessary, until the formal item is reached.   For instance, an exponent of S in clause structure in English is a nominal phrase.   An exponent of this is one of the possible structures for a nominal phrase, say MMH.[1a]   An exponent of this would be the string of word classes Article Adjective Noun, and so on.

1a. Where M is modifier and H is head.

Our aim in grammatical description is to make general-
isations.   Exponence is the scale which links our generalised
statements with the actual occurrences in the data.

1.17 Delicacy

"Delicacy is the scale of differentiation, or depth in
detail."   (CTG 7.4)   This has already been mentioned whilst dis-
cussing system in 1.14.   The least differentiated (most abstrac-
ted) structures and classes are spoken of as being at primary
delicacy.   For instance, SPO could be regarded as a clause struc-
ture at primary delicacy in English, whereas $S_{sg}P_{sg}O$ and $S_{pl}P_{pl}O$
would be the corresponding secondary structures.   The class of
nominal phrases is a primary class, but singular nominal phrases
and plural nominal phrases are secondary classes.   Successively
more delicate structures and classes may be described, all of
which are also covered by the term "secondary".   The more delicate
the stage, the more likely the statements are to be statistical,
until eventually the point is reached where distinctions are so
fine that they can no longer be drawn, even statistically.

The difference between delicacy and exponence needs to
be clearly distinguished, as there is great similarity between
them.   Briefly, delicacy shows the range of structures and classes
in greater and greater detail, whereas exponence in its way from
the category to the data may select one from among the range of
more delicate possibilities.   Thus, if SPO is a clause structure
at primary delicacy, and $S_{sg}P_{sg}O$ and $S_{pl}P_{pl}O$ are the corresponding
secondary structures, then $S_{sg}P_{sg}O$ is an exponent of SPO.   Where-
as delicacy shows the differentiation among structures and classes,
exponence traces out one of each choice to be made.   Delicacy is
the map of the river, showing successive branching until each
tributary is lost in an inland bog, whereas exponence takes a
journey from the mouth of the river to one point on the watershed.

1.2 Drawbacks to Halliday's model

1.21 Logical priority of unit and rank

I quote again what Halliday says concerning the cate-
gories of the theory of grammar: "Each of the four is specifically
related to, and logically derivable from, each of the others.
There is no relation of precedence or logical priority among them.
They are all mutually defining."   (CTG 2.2)

Consider now the following grammar of English:

"A sentence consists of one or more clauses.   A clause
consists of one or more phrases.   A phrase consists of one or
more words.   A word consists of one or more morphemes."

This grammar is apparently fully in keeping with Halliday's model,
and yet it uses only the category 'unit', the scale 'rank' and the
relation 'consists of'.   It implies a very definite precedence of
unit over the other categories, inasmuch as a grammar can be
described in terms of unit and rank alone.

This seeming priority of unit over the other categories
is a direct consequence of the fact that Halliday's theory does
not take account of the class nature of the unit.   "Unit", as
Halliday defines it, is an abstraction from one or more classes.
For instance, the unit "phrase" in English is an abstraction from
the nominal phrase and the verbal phrase, each of which have very
different syntactic functions, and each of which display a variety
of structures.   The only link between them is that both may
operate in the structure of the clause.   It is necessary, from
Halliday's viewpoint, to make an abstraction from them, the "unit"
if we are to have any descriptive categories arranged on a one-
dimensional rank scale.   If we treat a nominal phrase as a
different unit from a verbal phrase, then the units are no longer

arranged in one dimension, and therefore they cannot constitute a
hierarchy.

1.22 The relation "consists of"

For Halliday's units to be arranged in the hierarchy he
desires, there must be a constant relationship between one unit
and the next.   The nature of this relationship, he tell us, is
that one unit "consists of" one or more of the units next below.
In what sense does one unit "consist of" other units?   Suppose we
consider how a clause in English consists of phrases.   To go from
the clause to the phrase in one leap leads us to the pseudo-grammar
described in 1.21.   The alternative to going in one leap is to
follow these steps:

One of the classes of clause has one or more structures.
Each element of each structure has as exponent a class of the
phrase, which operates there.
This means that in going from unit to unit we may pass via class
and structure, then along the exponency scale to class again, and
back from class to the unit at the rank next below.   The relation
"consists of" is therefore a very complicated one.

Not only is this relation a complex one: sometimes it is
hard to see any justification for it other than the logical
necessity of having a constant relation between the terms in a
hierarchy.   In Tho, as in English, there appears to be a class
cleavage below the rank of the clause.   A verbal group may only
operate at the predicate element of the clause.   A nominal phrase
may not operate at the predicate element.[1b]   Another feature which
is similar to English is that when we consider the structure of
the verbal group and the nominal phrase there is a great deal of
'in-breeding'.   The verbal group consists of such word classes as
auxiliaries and verbs, which cannot operate in nominal phrase
structure.   The verbal group, in fact, seems to be quite distinct

---

1b. In CTG 3.3 Halliday suggests that 'group' and 'phrase' have
been used interchangeably for the same unit.   He proposes using
the terms for different classes of the same unit.

from the nominal phrase.   Why must the verbal group "consist of"
words in the same way as the nominal phrase, when the classes of
words involved are so distinct?   Why may not the verbal group
consist of some word classes, whilst the nominal phrase consists
of nominal figures,[lc] which then in turn consist of other word
classes?   If this state of affairs is discovered in a language,
Halliday's theory requires that a verbal figure be set up.   Every
verbal group will then consist of one and only one verbal figure.
In other words, the verbal group will descend unchanged through
this rank.   As far as the verbal group is concerned, this is a
'dummy' rank, but this is quite valid according to Halliday's
theory because "The only theoretical restriction is that each unit
must carry at least one structure that consists of more than one
place."   (CTG 4.2)   As the nominal phrase carries a structure
which consists of more than one nominal figure, it is of no con-
sequence that the verbal group does not.

      The insistence on a strict hierarchy, with each unit
consisting of units of the rank next below, means that differences
of class are not given the place they should have.   To follow
this model relentlessly means that the analyst introduces compli-
cations through his own inflexibility when the data cries out to
be analysed in a different way.

1.23 The problem of particles

      In Tho, as in other languages, there are certain par-
ticles which appear to belong to units as a whole, such as senten-
ces.   If every sentence consists of clauses, with nothing left
over, how should we treat a sentence particle?   Halliday's theory
provides for two possibilities here.

      (1) Each sentence particle is a clause in its own right,
consisting of one phrase, which consists of one word, which con-
sists of one morpheme.

---

lc. 'Figure' being a unit between phrase and word.

(2) The sentence particle enters into the structure of one of the component clauses of the sentence.

Possibility (2) again leaves us with two possibilities.

(1) The particle enters into the structure of the clause as a phrase in its own right, consisting of one word, which consists of one morpheme.

(2) The particle enters into the structure of one of the component phrases of the clause.

This bifurcation of possibilities continues right the way down the hierarchy.   Our extreme possibilities are to say that the sentence particle is itself a clause, or on the other hand to say that it enters into the structure of a word in a phrase in a clause in the sentence.

To say that a particle is a clause consisting of one phrase consisting of one word consisting of one morpheme, raises the same problem as the hypothetical invention of a verbal figure, considered in 1.22.   In effect, we are inventing 'dummy' ranks for particles.   It would be much more economical for the description if we were able to make the sentence consist of clauses and morphemes, but this we are forbidden to do.   "A unit can include, in what it consists of, a unit of rank higher than or equal to itself but not a unit of rank more than one degree lower than itself. (CTG 3.2)

If we consider the sentence particle to enter into the structure of a word in a phrase in a clause in the sentence, then immediately we must face the question "Which word in which phrase in which clause?"   The most natural choice, other things being equal, is the head word of the head phrase of the head clause. To decide which is the head we may use criteria such as obligatory versus optional elements of structure.   The net result of these manipulations will be that one word in the sentence will bear an

excessive load of complexity in the description. We would rather
put such complexity at the rank of the sentence, because the par-
ticles concerned seem to be associated with the sentence rather
than with any particular word, but Halliday's model forces us to
this unsatisfactory result. What is more, we introduce artificial
differences between, for instance, the head and non-head clauses.
These might otherwise have been very similar in structure, but we
have to distinguish between them because the head clause contains
the particle and the non-head does not.[2]

1.24 The raison d'être

Halliday has anticipated the question "Why are 'unit',
'structure', 'class' and 'system' the four categories needed by
the theory of grammar?" "If one asks: 'why these four, and not
three, or five, or another four?', the answer must be: because
language is like that - because these four, and no others, are

---

2. The problem of particles is dealt with by John T. Bendor-Samuel
in an unpublished article, "Problems in the Analysis of Sentences
and Clauses in Bimoba." Bendor-Samuel's solution is to make the
particles syntagmatic features of the sentence or the clause,
equivalent to such features as the order of elements of structure.
In this way he seeks to preserve a hierarchical approach, as out-
lined in his article "A Structure-Function Description of Terena
Phrases," Canadian Journal of Linguistics 8:59-70 (1963). "This
model sets up grammatical units which are hierarchically arranged.
The hierarchy consists of a series of levels of description....
Each...grammatical unit consists of one or more of the units next
below it in the hierarchy." (P.59) This does not prevent him
from setting up a grammatical "sub-unit". "The demonstrative
expression is considered a grammatical 'sub-unit.' It is clearly
useful to be able to group together a number of words and clitics
of different classes and make general statements about their occur-
rence as elements of the nominal phrase. On the other hand, to
set up another level between word and phrase would lead to a very
redundant and cumbersome statement. It is quite unnecessary for
all words to pass through an expression level en route to the
phrase. The category of sub-level and sub-unit avoids this."
(P.67) It is difficult to see how this can be accommodated into
a hierarchy, and unfortunately Bendor-Samuel does not attempt to
clarify the matter by defining his use of the term 'hierarchy'.

needed to account for the data: that is, to account for all gram-
matical patterns that emerge by generalization from the data."
(CTG 2.2)   In other words, the justification for the four cate-
gories is an empirical one.   The theoretical categories are pro-
duced by a hyper-abstraction from what is known about the patterns
in languages which have been analysed.   Naturally it will not do
to produce the categories first, force languages into them without
regard to matters of descriptive economy, and then decide that the
categories fit any language perfectly and provide a completely
adequate frame of reference for all features found in them.   As I
have shown in 1.22 and 1.23, some features of Tho syntax can be
forced into Halliday's mould, but only at the expense of compli-
cating the description.

If the basis of our grammatical model lies no deeper
than empirical considerations, we may expect that the model will
have to be revised in the light of further evidence.   My conten-
tion is that Halliday's model needs to be revised because of
evidence such as that which I present in this thesis.

An analogy may be drawn here with geometry.   Euclid's
postulates comprise a system which generates a logical geometry.
They are not, however, the only such system.   One of the postu-
lates may be changed, and a non-Euclidean geometry produced which
is still non-contradictory.   For instance, one of Euclid's postu-
lates states that one and only one line may be drawn through a
given point parallel to a given line.   This may be waived, and a
non-Euclidean geometry produced.   Each geometry, whether Euclidean
or not, has mathematical validity if it is not self-contradictory.
The question, which geometry fits the universe we are living in?
is a matter which stands apart from the validity of any geometry.
It is an empirical question, to be decided by experiment and
measurement.

The system produced by Halliday's four categories and
three scales of abstraction is not self-contradictory.   It may be
reduced to mathematical logic.[3]   At the same time we may not ex-
pect that it is the only such system which may be devised.   Other
non-contradictory systems may be produced by altering some of the
categories and scales of abstraction.   Each theory of grammar
needs to be tested empirically to see which best fits the data.

1.3 Suggested modifications to Halliday's model

The drawbacks to Halliday's model outlined in 1.2 arise
because different classes are united in the units.   This is done
in order that the units might constitute a hierarchy arranged on
the rank scale.   This hierarchy is also a taxonomy because one
unit "consists of" other units.   (See 1.11, p.10)   Let us rede-
fine the unit so that it separates different classes.

Definition   A unit is the correlation between a class of items
and the structure or structures they display.

On this definition the verbal group and the nominal phrase in
English are different units.   The units of a language are no
longer arranged in a single dimension, and therefore they can no
longer constitute a hierarchy.   Note that the units are defined
on the basis of a common syntactic function, which is the essence
of class.   A unit on this definition has two sides, like the faces
of a coin.   One is the class aspect, abstracted from the syntactic
function of all the exponents of the unit.   The other is the
structure aspect, abstracted from the structures which all the
exponents of the unit display.

Let us now examine the repercussions of this new defini-
tion of the unit on the other categories and scales.   Structure
and system, together with the scales of exponence and delicacy,
will be unaffected.   In order to see the effect of the change on
the scale of rank, we will first consider a replacement for the
relation "consists of".

3. See R.M.W. Dixon, "A Logical Statement of Grammatical Theory,"
Language 39:4:654-68 (1963).

A class may operate at an element of structure.   As a
unit is a class, it too may operate at an element of the structure
of another unit.   This, then, is the way in which one unit
"consists of" other units.

Units are classes, but there are some classes which are
not units.   An example in Tho is the class of final particles.
These have no structure, so they cannot be units.   They may,
however, operate at an element of structure of a unit.

An analogy may be drawn with electric adaptor plugs.
An adaptor is essentially a plug on the one side, and one or more
sockets of varying shape and size on the other side.   The plug
side may fit into a socket on another adaptor.   Here the plug is
the class, fitting into (operating at) one of the sockets (an ele-
ment of structure) of an adaptor (a unit).   Appliances have a
plug but no sockets, and correspond to the classes which have no
structure, and so are not units.   The adaptor which fits into the
mains may be compared with the sentence, which operates in dis-
courses or situations.

For Halliday the relation "consists of" is that constant
relation existing between successive terms in a hierarchy.   For
me it shows the interrelation of the units with no hierarchy being
involved.   The units and classes[4] form a network of interrelations,
such as that shown in 3.6, p.48.   Not every unit or every class
may operate at every element of structure of every unit.   A large
part of the grammar of a language consists of a description of the
different elements at which each unit and class may operate.   This
may be done in greater or lesser detail, i.e. at secondary or
primary delicacy.   The two-dimensional array shown in 3.6 is the
analogue of Halliday's one dimensional rank scale, showing what
units and classes any given unit may consist of.[5]

4. "Classes" here means those classes which are not units.
5. The array in 3.6 should not be looked upon as intrinsically
two-dimensional.   A good case might be made for considering it as

We can no longer define class as "that grouping of members of a given unit which is defined by operation in the structure of the unit next above" (CTG 5.1) as there is now no unit above or below. The array in 3.6 should be considered topologically: it may be distorted in any fashion desired, so long as no ruptures occur. However we distort it, it is impossible to arrange the units so that each one only operates in the structure of the unit next above.[6]

We may revise the definition of class in the following way:

Definition   A class is a grouping of items which are alike in their grammatical function.

Absolute identity of function is not required. Differences of function are dealt with at secondary delicacy by setting up sub-classes.

The sentence often causes difficulty in linguistic description because of the unique position in which it stands. We have defined a unit as the correlation between a class of items and the structure or structures they display. It is obvious that the sentence displays structures: does it have a class aspect to qualify it for consideration as a unit?

R.H. Robins says that,[7] "Traditionally the longest structure within which a full grammatical analysis is possible has been taken as the sentence, or potentially complete utterance." The word "potentially" is an important qualification here. Not every

---

basically three-dimensional (as this would allow lines to pass each other without intersecting). However, the main point here is that it would be impossible to represent the information given in 3.6 in a one-dimensional array, as is possible with Halliday's units.

6. It is hard to see how this is possible even for Halliday, as he permits down ranking

7. General Linguistics: An Introductory Survey.   London 1964. 5.2, p.190.

sentence can stand as a complete utterance.　However, there is a
certain completeness about the structure of a sentence.[8]　It is the
brick which is used to build longer stretches of speech, such as
conversations and discourses, but these have not yet been as ex-
haustively studied as the sentence.

　　Sentences do, then, comprise a class, as they are alike
in their grammatical function.　They operate in longer stretches
of speech, though not at elements of structure, and they can poten-
tially function as complete utterances.　This is, of course, a
direct consequence of the completeness of structure which they dis-
play.　This does not mean, however, that classes are being estab-
lished on the basis of similarity of structure.　Two radically
different structures may each exhibit this completeness, and there-
fore would be able to operate in discourses, or in situations as
free utterances.[9]

1.4 Comparison with Tagmemics

1.41 Form or function

　　The unit as I have defined it is the correlation between
a class of items and the structure(s) they display.　As such, it
it is strikingly similar to the tagmeme, which is a correlative
between the slot and the class which fills the slot.　Both the
unit and the tagmeme are form-function correlatives.　Function is
the aspect which both Halliday[10] and Longacre[11] claim to be primary.

---

8. Cf. R.E. Longacre, Grammar Discovery Procedures, The Hague (1965),
p.17 fn.14.　"Sentences are characterized by a degree of closure...
not characteristic of lower levels."

9. Cf. CTG 3.3.　"There will always be one unit which, more than
any other, offers itself as an item for contextual statement
because it does the language work in situations: so it might as
well always have the same name: 'sentence.'"

10. Cf. R.H. Robins, "Some Considerations on the Status of Grammar
in Linguistics," Archiuum Linguisticum XI (1959), p.109.　"When
there is a conflict of classification of morphological paradigm
and syntactic function, the latter is given preference in assigning
words to word classes."　This is quoted in CTG 5.3 fn. 48, with

What then is the difference between my unit, based partly on
Halliday, and Longacre's tagmeme?

In order to compare the two, we must bring the termino-
logy together.   'Slot' corresponds to 'element of structure',
whereas 'class' is common to both theories.   'Tagmeme' corresponds
to an element of structure together with the class which operates
there (i.e. which 'fills the slot').   'Syntagmeme' almost corres-
ponds to 'structure', being a string of tagmemes.   This is clear-
ly seen in Longacre's words:[12]

"Pattern and pattern point therefore are properly primi-
tives of linguistic structure.   The particular linguistic theory
here followed terms the former SYNTAGMEME (construction) and the
latter TAGMEME (element of a construction)."

The difference between syntagmeme and structure is that whereas
structure is merely a string of ordered slots, syntagmeme includes
the attendant classes.

We may represent tagmeme and syntagmeme diagrammatically
as follows:

```
      Slot                  Slot——Slot——Slot——Slot
       |                      |     |     |     |
      Class                 Class Class Class Class
```
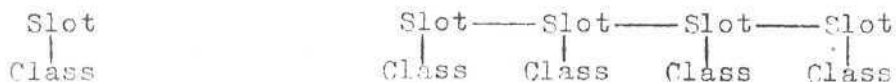
The representation for my unit would then be:

```
                Class
                  |
        ┌─────────┴─────────┐
   Slot-Slot-Slot      Slot-Slot-Slot-Slot
```

---
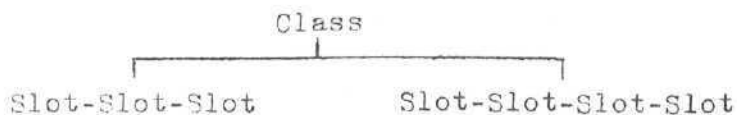
the comment, "I would add 'groups to group classes, etc.'"

11. "Tagmemics makes grammatical functions focal, but associates
such functions with sets of items and constructions.   A function
may be considered a defining property of a set while the set may be
said to manifest a function."   "Some Fundamental Insights of
Tagmemics," Language 41:1:65-76 (1965).

12. Grammar Discovery Procedures, The Hague (1964), p.15.   Not all
things are to be clearly seen from the words of tagmemicists.   One
feels that their theories would be better understood and their
value far more appreciated if they were not hedged in by an almost
impenetrable mass of unnecessarily complex terminology.

This brings to light certain key differences. Tagmemes, syntagmemes and units are all combinations of slots and classes, but the former two have their slots 'above', and the latter has the slots 'below'. This means in effect that in Tagmemics the classes are subordinated to the structures, whereas in my theory the structures are subordinated to the classes.

This may be seen by means of an example from Tho. The equative and predicative clauses (pp.41-43) have radically different structures, but form one class, as both operate at the head element of sentence structure. The clause is therefore a single unit in this grammar. According to tagmemic theory, they would be different clause level syntagmemes, and would only be drawn together as the fillers of the slot of the head tagmeme on the sentence level. That is to say, they would be united at the sentence level but at their own level, that of the clause, they would be separated because of their differing structures. Thus, although Tagmemics pays lip service to the supremacy of function over form, the nature of the tagmeme countermands this.

1.42 Hierarchy or non-hierarchy

In a recent article[13] Longacre defends the concept of hierarchy. Although Tagmemics (unlike Halliday) allows upranking (or level-skipping, as Longacre calls it) as well as down ranking.[14]

---

13. "Some Fundamental Insights of Tagmemics," Language 41:1:65-76 (1965).

14. "Hierarchical structuring as commonly conceived involves distribution of lower-level units into higher-level units.... Recursive layerings may occur on the same level: word within word ('compounds'), phrase within phrase..., clause within clause, etc. There may be backlooping from higher levels. Occurrence of a subordinate clause which manifests a phrase level tagmeme (the boy who came yesterday), or of a sentence within a clause (when heads-I-win-tails-you-lose is the order of the day) exemplify first-order backlooping. Occurrence of a sentence within a phrase (his heads-I-win-tails-you-lose attitude) exemplifies second-order backlooping. Level-skipping may also occur: a sentence-level tagmeme manifested by a phrase or a clause-level tagmeme by a word exemplifies first-order level-skipping, while a sentence-level tagmeme manifested by a word exemplifies second-order level skipping." Op.cit. 73-4.

this does not mean that they cling less tenaciously to the notion
of hierarchy.   Longacre rounds off his article by bringing matrix
theory to the defence of hierarchy, as follows:[15]

> "In diagram 5, T symbolizes tagmemes identified by sub-
> scripts ¶, S, C, P, and W as paragraph level, clause level, phrase
> level, and word level.   D and M symbolize discourse and morpheme
> as top and bottom points of reference.   These six hierarchical
> levels (and morpheme, which is not a level) comprise the vertical
> coordinate of the chart.   There is a central column labelled
> HIERARCHICAL with successive columns to the right and left.   Cells
> are filled with symbols for levels.   Thus, the intersection of T_c
> and HIERARCHICAL is cell P; we read: 'Clause-level tagmeme manifest-
> ed by a set of phrase-level syntagmemes'.

	LEVEL-SKIPPING[2]	LEVEL-SKIPPING[1]	HIERARCHICAL	RECURSIVE	BACK-LOOPING[1]
$T_¶$	P	C	S	¶	D
T_s	W	P	C	S	¶
T_c	M	W	P	C	S
T_p		M	W	P	C
T_w			M	W	P

DIAGRAM 5.   FIELD STRUCTURE OF HIERARCHY

> "The field structure represented above has the following
> characteristics.   (1) Every row is displaced one cell to the right
> in respect to the row above it and one cell to the left in respect
> to the row below it.   (2) Every column is displaced one cell up-
> wards in respect of the next column to the right, and one cell
> downwards in respect to the next column on the left.   (3) All left-
> to-right descending diagonals have the same cells....

> "Notice...that all varieties of mutual imbedding of con-
> structions from various levels find their place in a periodic
> matrix like that in diagram 5 and none need be considered aberrant
> or extrasystemic.   Rather, the apparent exceptions to hierarchy
> (recursiveness, back-looping, and level-skipping) are part of a
> field structure in which hierarchy finds its ultimate justification.
> The relative spacing - which is possibly the fundamental notion in
> hierarchy - is preserved regardless of the horizontal or vertical
> shifting of rows and columns."

The argument here needs to be considered closely.   The
intersection of T_c and HIERARCHICAL is cell P because Longacre

---

15. Op.cit. 76.   Diagram 5 has been reduced in size here by
omitting Longacre's LEVEL-SKIPPING[3] and BACK-LOOPING[2].

considers the manifestation of clause level tagmemes by phrase
level syntagmemes to be normal.   If he finds a syntagmeme a level
below that which he expected (in this case, a word level syntagmeme),
he calls it first-order level- skipping, and consigns the phenomenon
to the column to the left of HIERARCHICAL in his matrix.   If the
clause level tagmemes are manifested by syntagmemes a level above
that which he expected (in this case, clause) they are *ipso facto*
placed in the column to the right of HIERARCHICAL, and termed
recursive.   This is plainly seen from the quotation given here in
footnote 14, page 25.

The explanation of the 'field structure' of the matrix
is simply that what was fed into the matrix appears in it.   The
levels are fixed upon, and the analyst's determination that his
hierarchy will not be spoiled causes him to deflect any apparent
exceptions to columns other than the central one.   The column the
exception will be placed in is determined by the hierarchy origin-
ally decided on.   In fact, the whole argument is a tautology.

1.5 Composite formulae

The purpose of grammatical analysis is to make abstrac-
tions based on similar but different events.   If we find the
structures MH, H, HQ and MHQ (where M signifies modifier, H head
and Q qualifier), then we can represent these four by a composite
formula which is an abstraction from them: (M)H(Q).   This is a
valid means of expressing the facts in a more economical way.
Our composite formula may then be used to 'generate' the original
four structures.

If we also find the structures AMH, AH and AMHQ, we may
amend our composite formula to read: (A)(M)H(Q) (where A signifies
article, say).   This will generate the seven structures which we
have found so far, and also the structure AHQ, which has not yet
been discovered in our corpus of data.   However, this is not a
drawback to the composite formula, because a grammar should in fact
generate sequences which have not been found in the corpus analysed.

The better the grammar, the greater the number of these sequences which are found to be grammatical.[16]

The structures of the nominal phrase in Tho provide us with some interesting problems when we try to make a composite formula.   Let us consider the first two structures listed in 3.31, p.43, Nom and Nom Nom.   Two composite formulae could be made:

<div align="center">(Nom)Nom   and   Nom(Nom)</div>

The first formula suggests that the second nominal is the head, and the second formula suggests that the first nominal is the head. This in essence exemplifies one of the charges which transform grammarians level at a 'phrase structure' grammar; a PS grammar does not assign its 'P-markers' correctly.[17]   The structure is not shown without arbitrariness.

Perhaps one answer to the problem is that we should not take our composite formulae too seriously.   They are, after all, mere devices for representing several structures in one formula.[18] When we use a descriptive device we should be able to make it mean (like Humpty Dumpty's words) just what we want it to mean - neither more nor less.   So a composite formula such as Nom(Nom) should be

---

16. If the composite formula generates ungrammatical sequences (e.g. if AHO is not found in text because it is not grammatical), then restrictions can be placed on the formula at secondary delicacy.   The value of delicacy here is that highly generalised statements can be made without clouding the issue with a host of amendments, and yet the modifications may be made in their proper place.

17. See for instance P. Postal, "Constituent Structure: a Study of Contemporary Models of Syntactic Description," IJAL 30 (1964), pp. 23,4; E. Bach, An Introduction to Transformational Grammars, New York (1964), pp. 67-8.

18. However, in tagmemic theory a composite symbolisation is given a status of its own.   Tagmemicists regularly speak of 'optional' or 'obligatory' tagmemes, as though there were an intrinsic difference between them.   In tagmemics individual structures are not usually used (except in the initial stages of analysis).   The composite formula is taken as an expression of what a structure actually is.

able to stand for the structures Nom and Nom Nom, and a composite
formula such as

$$\text{Nom Link Nom (Link Nom)}^n$$

where n is an integer greater than or equal to zero, should be able
to stand for the structures

1. Nom Link Nom

2. Nom Link Nom Link Nom

3. Nom Link Nom Link Nom Link Nom etc.

without any implication that any nominal is more central to the
structure than any other.   The situation would be different if we
had numbered the nominals Nom_1, Nom_2 etc., or in any other way
shown them to be different elements of structure, so that one of
the nominals in structure 2. (say) could be identified with one
of the nominals in structure 3.

If the transform grammarian still contends that this
problem arises because a phrase-structure-type grammar cannot deal
with an infinitely recursive structure without imposing too much
'structure' on it, then the following course may be adopted.   A
composite formula for the nominal phrases above with links could
be written as:

$$(\text{Nom Link})^m \text{ Nom Link Nom (Link Nom)}^n$$

where m and n are integers greater than or equal to zero.   Now
structure 3. above may be generated in three different ways from
our composite.   These may be seen by

(a) making m = 2 and n = 0

(b) making m = 1 and n = 1

(c) making m = 0 and n = 2.

The structure 3. may be considered to be the result of oscillation
between these various structures, just as the benzene molecule may
be considered to oscillate between the forms ⬡ and ⬡
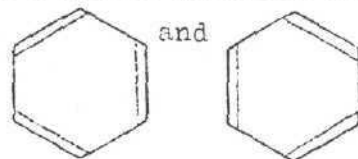
However, there is no need to resort to such extremes of ingenuity
if we refuse to be the slaves of our descriptive techniques.

Chapter 2

PRACTICAL INTRODUCTION

2.0   Some of the subjects treated in this chapter may seem to
be more theoretical in nature than would be expected in a practical
introduction.   They are, however, matters which affect the
practical organisation of material in this thesis.

2.1 The corpus of data

The data used for this thesis were all gathered from one
man, Hoàng Chung Minh, aged 56.   He had lived most of his life in
Kỳ Lừa, just outside the provincial capital of Lạng Sơn, Việt Nam.
I met him when both he and I were living in the refugee resettle-
ment village of Tùng Nghĩa, Tuyên Đức province.   He would describe
his language as Thổ, or Tày, as opposed to Nùng, or Phàn Slìng,
which latter two terms are used to describe a neighbouring language
close to Thổ.

The corpus used for this analysis consisted of the 32
texts which were also used to make the concordance by computer
(see Ackowledgements, p.3).   Each of the texts were designated by
a two letter code name for computer purposes.   These are all
mnemonic codes, sometimes based on the orthography for Tho which
was devised for computer use.   The text codes are here given with
an explanation of the code, and a brief description of the subject.

BA   Bắc 'North'   Life in the North.

BI   Bi 'marble'   Description of children playing
                         marbles, with comments on the value of
                         recreation.

BU   Burial   The religious ceremonies used at a
                         burial.

CH   Cho 'to name'   Tho customs with regard to giving
                         names to children.

CU   Cúng 'to sacrifice'   Description of a Tho sacrifice, with
                         the implications to daily living.

HF   Hải Phòng   An imaginary letter to the North,
                         telling about the journey from Hai Phong to
                         the South.

IL   Illness   What happened when Mr. and Mrs.
                                  Englishman went to Saigon because of illness.

KH   Khăng 'a game with sticks'   Description of a game of khăng.

KI   Kiêng 'to fast'   The ceremonies and fasting necessary
                                  for a Tho person becoming a priest.

LM   Lẩu mầu 'drunk   The necessity of living together as
                                  good, respectable members of the community.

ME   Mé 'mother'   An imaginary conversation with an
                                  old Tho woman.

ML   Mē lùa 'daughter-in-law'   Tho customs pertaining to the conduct
                                  of a daughter-in-law after she has gone to live
                                  with her husband's family.

MO   Mọt 'woodworm'   How to build a house so that it is
                                  free from woodworm.

MT   Mẵn tầy 'potatoes'   The problems and hazards of growing
                                  potatoes.

NA   Nā 'ricefield'   A farmer's calendar in the North.

PH   P'i 'spirit'   The different kinds of spirits in the
                                  world.

PO   Potatoes   An imaginary conversation about
                                  potato growing.

PR   Priests   The value and functions of different
                                  kinds of Tho priests.

PT   Phép-tắc 'politeness'   How parents teach their children to
                                  be polite.

RE   Return   What happened when Mr. and Mrs.
                                  Englishman returned from Saigon.

RP   Reply   An imaginary reply to HF.

SA   Saigon   Visiting relations in Saigon.

SK   Slủa khoá 'clothes'   The different ethnic groups, means of
                                  transportation, and seasons in the North.

SU   Superstition   The superstitions described by the
                                  Nung which are no longer regarded by the Tho.

SV   Sláo ví 'cleansing'   The situations which bring ceremonial
                                  uncleanness, and how this can be cleansed.

TE   Tết 'celebration'   The feast days and holidays during
                                  the Tho year.

TH   Then 'necromancer   The function of woman necromancers,
                                  including a description of a seance.

TM   Too much   A complaint about having to give too
                                  many texts.

TW   Twice   An appeal to divide our study time
                                    into two parts.

VD   Vằn đây 'good days'   The necessity for observing propit-
                                    ious and non-propitious days.

WF   Wedding feast   The chagrin of discovering that you
                                    didn't invite all your friends to a wedding
                                    feast.

ZI   Di-cư 'refugee'   The refugee agrees to study with the
                                    Englishman.

These texts were each tape recorded and transcribed.
Each one was spontaneously spoken, although sometimes a topic was
suggested beforehand.

The concordance of the texts listed each occurrence of
each word in turn, with a line of context, and with the code name
of the text and the sentence number.   It was used to check rapidly
all the occurrences of any word, in order to make generalisations
about the function of that word.

Although spontaneous speech is among the most natural
kinds of text material, it is almost the most difficult to analyse.[1]
Experience with this material has caused me to abandon the idea
that a native speaker speaks nothing but grammatical utterances.
It is obvious that on occasions a native speaker starts one sen-
tence and abandons it for another before it is completed.   There
are other times when, having uttered an exponent of a certain
element, he decides that another exponent would be more explanatory
or otherwise preferable, so that the sentence ends up with two
exponents instead of one.   (See for instance the two locative
elements in ME 7, p.120.)   If all these utterances are taken to
be fully grammatical, then the grammar of the language is obscured
with a mass of irregular forms.

How are we to exclude such non-grammatical items on
grounds other than notional?   One way would be to check them over
again with a native speaker, and test whether he wants to correct

_____

1. A more natural kind still, perhaps even more difficult to
analyse, would be natural conversation recorded in situ.

them.   Even this method is fraught with problems, as he may want
to correct features which are truly grammatical.   I was not able
to use this method at all, as the analysis was not done until after
I had returned from Viet Nam.

Other criteria can be used, however.   The fact that a
stretch of speech does not fit the pattern which is well establishe
by abstraction from many other equivalent stretches, is usually the
first indication that it may not be grammatical.   A sudden pause
(which may even occur in the middle of a word, leaving that word
unfinished, as in PH 63b, p.139) after which the tempo of speech
may be considerably increased, is another sign.   We would not
expect any such stretch of speech to be repeatable, especially if
the speaker has not completed a grammatical unit.   The meaning
also is a valuable clue which, although we may not be able to
formalise, we would be foolish to ignore.

2.2 Secondary delicacy

As the concept of delicacy is central to this thesis,
and also as it is not very widely used, perhaps more should be said
in way of explanation.   Delicacy is the scale of depth of detail.
At primary delicacy statements are made at the highest level of
abstraction.   Statements may also be made at a lower level of ab-
straction, giving more detail of the structures and classes.   Any
statement which is not at the highest level of abstraction is said
to be at secondary delicacy.

Delicacy is a cline (i.e. a continuum), not in the sense
that infinite and infinitesimal gradation is possible, but in the
sense that there are no definite stopping places, nor any means of
comparing the delicacy of two statements about different structures
or classes.   Or rather, there is only one point where comparison
is possible: the point at which we can no longer make further ab-
stractions, i.e. primary delicacy.   The fact that secondary deli-
cacy must remain a stretch of territory with no milestones consti-
tutes a problem for the description.   The practice in this thesis

will be to give all the information which is known at secondary
delicacy, without attempting to divide it into further steps into
depth of detail.

What changes might we expect in statements at primary
delicacy if we subject them to an increase in delicacy?   There are
three changes which might affect the structures.   These are:

(1) Variations in the sequence of elements which are not
significant at primary delicacy might be significant at secondary
delicacy.   The differences between the sentences "She saw him
yesterday" and "Yesterday she saw him" would be dealt with by
setting up different structures at secondary delicacy.

(2) A structure may have repetitions of one element at
primary delicacy, whereas at secondary delicacy these may have to
be distinguished as different elements.   One structure of the
nominal phrase in English at primary delicacy might be written as
$(M^n)H(Q^m)$, where M signifies modifier, H head and Q qualifier.
At secondary delicacy we would have to recognise the fact of secon-
dary differences between the consecutive M elements.   We would
then write the structure $(M_1)(M_2)(M_3)...H(Q^m)$.

(3) One primary structure might have to be split up into
two structures at secondary delicacy, with agreement between two
elements.   For instance, English clause structure might be written
as SPOA (subject predicate object adjunct) at primary delicacy, but
at secondary delicacy we might write two structures, $S_{sg}P_{sg}OA$ and
$S_{pl}P_{pl}OA$ to show the agreement between subject and predicate
elements for singular and plural number.

Cases (2) and (3) here affect the classes, too, as
elements distinguished at secondary delicacy imply that the classes
operating at these elements are also to be distinguished at second-
ary delicacy.   There are an additional two reasons for which we
might want to set up subclasses at secondary delicacy.   These are:

(4) Subclasses of a class might be correlated with
particular elements of structure.   E.g. at primary delicacy in Tho,

verbs are said to operate at both verbal and adverb elements (p.47
At secondary delicacy different subclasses are seen to operate at
each element (pp. 65-8).

(5) Subclasses of a class might be correlated with
particular structures.   E.g. a different subclass of clause may
operate at the head of a structure PrH H (prehead head) from that
which may operate at the head of the structure H.   In the former
case in Tho sentence structure, only a predicative clause may
operate, whereas in the latter structure it may be either a pre-
dicative or an equative clause.

Of these five cases, (1) is dealt with in this thesis at
primary delicacy.   This is purely because of considerations of
description, not theory.   It is accepted that mere linear sequence
may nor may not be relevant at primary delicacy.   However, I sus-
pect that it is easier for readers to follow a description which
indicates any fluidity of sequence at the earliest opportunity,
rather than one which states an order for the elements which may
not correspond with the sequence of every exponent.

As to cases (2) to (5), it is possible for us to increase
the delicacy of a description at one point (two or more points in
the case of (3)), whilst keeping other things equal.   This is the
course which is followed in this description.   We cannot describe
structures which are uniformly increased in delicacy at every point,
because we have no means of comparing the delicacy of one element
of structure with another.   We can, however, consider each element
of structure at a time in more detail.   This is why the divisions
of Chapters four to eight, dealing with the various units at second-
ary delicacy, follow the elements of structure of those units.

2.3 Sundry points

2.31 The layout

In Chapter 3 all the units of Tho syntax are covered at
primary delicacy, and succeeding chapters deal with each unit in

turn, at secondary delicacy.   The fact that Chapter 3 starts with
the sentence, and that Chapters 4 to 8 end with it, is of no theor-
etical importance: it is simply found easier to describe Tho
syntax in that way.

The five units are named the sentence, the clause, the
verbal group, the nominal phrase and the nominal figure.   These
should not be thought of as being arranged in any hierarchy, as
explained in the theoretical introduction.   Thisis why I have
avoided linking them together by using common terms such as verbal
phrase and nominal phrase, in case any should think that these two
units are of the same rank.   The terms sentence, clause, group,
phrase and figure could have been used, but these might not have
been as clearly understood by the reader as the terms verbal group,
nominal phrase and nominal figure.

2.32 Syntax

If, according to my theoretical standpoint, there are no
ranks arranged in a hierarchy, how is it possible to speak of
'syntax'?   This surely implies a contrast with 'morphology', both
of which terms are dependent on a word rank.

The reason I have used the term 'syntax' rather than
'grammar' is that I do not want to imply that I have dealt with all
possible kinds of structures occurring within Tho sentences.   Al-
though many of the basic classes[2] of Tho consist of monosyllabic
items which can without doubt be said to be single morphemes, there
are some items which are of more than one syllable, e.g. phép-tác
'politeness', p'ō-mē 'parents' (literally 'father mother').   Some
of these items are obviously bi-morphemic, and all of them may
prove to be so on further research.   There are no doubt structures
to be investigated here which I am not able to investigate.

Although such structures would extend parts of the

---

2. By 'basic' here I mean those classes in the diagram given in
3.6 (p.48) which are not counted as units.   These are the classes
for which I have not given any structures.

diagram in 3.6 (p.48), they would not radically alter it.   In
place of a word class operating at an element of a unit, we would
have a unit with structures at which morpheme classes operate.
This unit would itself operate at the element of the higher unit
exactly as the word class did previously.   My criteria for calling
a polysyllabic item a word have been:

(1) In function it behaves identically with many mono-
syllabic items.

(2) It displays the combination of internal stability
and external mobility expected in a word.

Hyphens are used for linking the syllables of such an
item together.   Perhaps the word is a special case, needing to be
specially provided for in a theory of grammar, but Tho provides
little in the way of evidence either for or against such an idea.

2.33 System

The term 'system' is only used for two or more subclasses
which are all exponents of one class at primary delicacy.   When a
class consists of a closed set of items (and is technically there-
fore a system) it is still called a class.   At secondary delicacy
such closed classes are usually listed exhaustively.   Examples are
given from open classes.

2.34 Examples

Examples from text ME are often used.   Reference should
be made to Chapter 9 (p.115) where text ME appears parsed.   Other
examples are listed at the end of each chapter.

2.35 Index

An index of important subjects is given at the end of
the thesis (p.144).   Abbreviations are included there.

Chapter 3

THE UNITS AND THEIR INTERRELATIONS
AT PRIMARY DELICACY

3.1 The sentence

        members of the

        The class of sentences have a unique grammatical equivalence.   Any text may most conveniently be described in terms of a succession of sentences.   It has not been found possible to analyse the structure of a text in terms of elements ordered in places, however, and it is suspected that any such analysis would at best be sketchy and incomplete.

        Phonological features may indicate the beginning and end of sentences in the absence of grammatical markers.   A major pause is one such phonological feature.   However, there is not a one-to-one correlation between stretches of speech bounded by major pauses and grammatical sentences.

3.11 Sentence structures

        Sentence structures may be made up of seven elements. These are termed Opener (Opnr), Introduction (Intr), Focus (Foc), Head (H), Pre-head (PrH), Post-head (PoH) and Final (Fin).   The structures which have been found to date are listed below.[1]

		H			(ME 13)p.122
	Intr	H			(ME 5)p.119
		H	Fin		(ME 18)p.124
	Intr	H	Fin		(Ex. 1)p.49
	Opnr	H			(Ex. 2)p.49
Opnr	Intr	H			(ME 9)p.121
	Opnr	H	Fin		(ME 16)p.123
		Foc→H			(Ex. 3)p.49
	Intr	Foc	H		(Ex. 4)p.50
	Opnr	Foc→H			(Ex. 5)p.50
Opnr	Intr	Foc	H		(Ex. 6)p.50
	Opnr	Foc→H	Fin		(Ex. 7)p.50

---

1. Numbered examples are given in full at the end of this chapter, pp. 49-63.   For examples taken from text ME please see Chapter 9, pp. 118-28.

```
                  Opnr Intr Foc  H   Fin                (Ex.  8)p.50
                            PrH  H                       (ME   8)p.120
                            PrH  H   Fin                 (ME 22a)p.125
                       Intr PrH  H                       (Ex.  9)p.51
                       Opnr PrH  H                       (ME 12)p.122
                       Opnr PrH  H   Fin                 (ME  2)p.118
                            PrH  Foc H                   (Ex. 10)p.51
                  Intr PrH  Foc  H                       (Ex. 11)p.51
                  Opnr PrH  Foc  H                       (Ex. 12)p.51
                  Opnr Foc→PrH   H                       (Ex. 13)p.51
                  Opnr Foc→PrH   H   Fin                 (Ex. 14)p.52
                  Opnr PrH  Foc  H   Fin                 (ME 10)p.121
             Opnr Intr Foc  PrH  H   Fin                 (Ex. 15)p.52
                            PrH  PrH H                   (ME 23)p.126
                            PrH  PrH H   Fin             (ME 26)p.127
                  Opnr PrH  PrH  H                       (Ex. 16)p.52
                  PrH  Foc  PrH  H                       (ME 11b)p.122
        Opnr Intr Foc  PrH  PrH  H                       (Ex. 17)p.52
        Opnr PrH  PrH  PrH  H                            (Ex. 18)p.53
Opnr Intr PrH Foc PrH PrH  PrH   H                       (Ex. 19)p.53
                            H    PoH                     (Ex. 20)p.53
                       Intr H    PoH                     (Ex. 21)p.53
                       Opnr H    PoH                     (ME 27a)p.127
                       Intr H    PoH Fin                 (Ex. 22)p.54
                       Foc→H     PoH                     (Ex. 23)p.54
                       PrH  H    PoH                     (Ex. 24)p.54
                  Opnr PrH  H    PoH                     (ME  4)p.119
             Opnr PrH  Foc  H    PoH Fin                 (Ex. 25)p.54
        Opnr Intr PrH  Foc  H    PoH                     (Ex. 26)p.55
                            H    PoH PoH                 (Ex. 27)p.55
                       Intr H    PoH PoH                 (Ex. 28)p.55
                            H    PoH PoH Fin             (Ex. 29)p.55
                       Opnr H    PoH PoH Fin             (Ex. 30)p.56
                       PrH  H    PoH PoH                 (Ex. 31)p.56
```

An arrow indicates that the focus element interrupts the (unit operating at the) element to which the arrowhead points. The focus is still considered an element of sentence structure in this case.

A composite formula can be derived from the structures listed above:

$$(Opnr)(Intr)(Foc)(PrH^4)H(PoH^2)(Fin)$$

Brackets indicate elements which are optionally present. Superscript numbers indicate that a succession of such elements may occur up to the number shown. The sequence of the elements is the same as the sequence of the symbols in the composite formula,

except in the case of the focus.   The focus may follow the intro-
duction, or the first prehead, or may interrupt the first prehead
or the head.   In such instances as PH 22b, PH 30a, PH 36b, PH 38
and PH 95a (see Chapter 10) there are several occurrences of the
focus in one sentence.   Insufficient evidence has been found to
decide whether this should be taken account of in the composite
formula, or whether these sentences are not fully grammatical.

3.12 Exponents of elements of sentence structure

The opener element is the place of operation of a class
of opener particles.[2]

The introduction element is the place of operation of a
class of introduction particles.

The focus element is the place of operation of a one-term
class,[3] namely the item ní.   A slight pause usually follows this
item.   It may help the reader to know that ní seems to throw em-
phasis of some kind on the preceding unit.

The prehead element is the place of operation of a clause
or (rarely) a nominal phrase.

The head element is the place of operation of a clause.
The differences between clauses operating at the head element from
those operating at prehead and posthead will be explained at
secondary delicacy in Chapter 8, p. 109.

The posthead element is the place of operation of a clause.

The final element is the place of operation of a class of
final particles.   These are usually accompanied by very weak

---

2. For examples of these classes, please see the relevant examples
from section 3.11, or see Chapter 8.

3. I am departing here from Halliday's division of 'system' from
'class' (CTG 2.1).   Please see 2.33, p. 37.

stress, together with a certain amount of centralisation of the
vowels, making it very hard to determine their actual phonological
form.   It may be better to consider that different systems of
vowels and tones operate in these particles from those which oper-
ate in the rest of the language.   However, they are represented
in this thesis by the common orthographic symbols.

3.2 The clause

The clause displays two radically different structures;
so different in fact that we may give different names to them, the
equative clause and the predicative clause.   Difference of struc-
ture is not, however, the criterion for separating units.   Predi-
cative and equative clauses together form one class, which operates
at the prehead and head elements of the sentence.   The occurrence
of clauses elsewhere in structures is limited to the predicative
clause, but this is taken to be a matter of secondary delicacy, and
is dealt with accordingly in Chapter 7.

3.21 The equative clause

3.211 Structure

The equative clause consists of an Implement (Impl)
followed by a Complement (Compl).   This may be represented by the
formula: Impl Compl
Equative clauses are very rare in comparison with predicative
clauses.   See Exx. 32, 33 at the end of this chapter, p. 56.

3.212 Exponents of elements of structure

Both the implement and the complement are the places of
operation of nominal figures.

3.22 The predicative clause

3.221 Structure

Predicative clause structures may consist of five elements

These are Locative (L), Subject (S), Predicate (P), Object (O),
Adjunct (A).   The following structures have been found so far:

		P			(ME 1)	p.118
	S	P			(ME 1)	p.118
		P	O		(ME 6)	p.120
	S	P	O		(ME 3)	p.119
	L	P			(Ex. 34)	p.57
		P	L		(ME 11a)	p.121
L	S	P			(Ex. 35)	p.57
S	L	P			(Ex. 36)	p.57
	S	P	L		(Ex. 37)	p.57
	L	P	O		(Ex. 38)	p.57
		P	O	L	(Ex. 39)	p.58
L	S	P	O		(ME 2)	p.118
S	L	P	O		(Ex. 40)	p.58
		P	A		(Ex. 41)	p.58
	S	P	A		(Ex. 42)	p.58
		P	O	A	(ME 2)	p.118
	S	P	O	A	(ME 4)	p.119
	L	P	A		(Ex. 43)	p.58
	L	P	O	A	(Ex. 44)	p.58
L	S	P	O	A	(Ex. 45)	p.59

In these structures the predicate may be in the place
shown, or it may be divided between the place shown and the end of
the clause (as for instance in ME 9).

A composite formula may be written as follows:

(L)(S)P(O)(A)

with the accompanying comments that:

(1) The locative element may occur preceding or following
the subject (or preceding the predicate if there is no subject), or
following the object if there is no adjunct (or following the first
part of the predicate if there is no object or adjunct).

(2) The predicate may be discontinuous.   Part of it
must occur at the place shown in the composite formula, but another
part may also occur at the end of the clause.

In ME 7 two exponents of the locative occur.   Allowance
could be made for this by allowing repetitions of the locative ele-
ment in our composite formula.   However, as this is only a rare
occurrence (in contrast, for instance, to a sentence with two pre-
heads), it seems likely that ME 7 is not fully grammatical.   A

notional explanation would be that the native speaker, after utter-
ing an exponent of the locative element, repeats the element to
explain the matter in greater detail.   This is, however, only a
notional suggestion.   There is a pause between the two exponents
of the locative, perhaps indicate of a structural discontinuity.

3.222 Exponents of elements of structure

The locative element is the place of operation of a nom-
inal phrase or a clause.   The features which distinguish the nom-
inal phrase or clause operating at the locative element from those
operating at other elements of structure (for instance, the subject
and object elements of clause structure) will be dealt with at
secondary delicacy in Chapter 7.

The subject element is the place of operation of a nominal
phrase or a clause.

The predicate element is the place of operation of a
verbal group.

The object element is the place of operation of a nominal
phrase or a clause.

The adjunct element is the place of operation of a clause.
This is in fact a highly specialised type of clause, but this will
be dealt with at secondary delicacy in Chapter 7.

3.3 The nominal phrase

3.31 Structure

All nominal phrases contain nominals, and some also have
links and counters.   The following structures have been found:

```
Nom                                     (ME  6) p.120
Nom Nom                                 (Ex. 46) p.59
Nom Link Nom                            (Ex. 47) p.59
Nom Link Nom Link Nom                   (Ex. 48) p.59
Nom Link Nom Link Nom Nom               (Ex. 49) p.59
Link Nom Link Nom Link Nom              (Ex. 50) p.60
Nom Count Nom Count                     (Ex. 51) p.60
Link Nom Count Link Nom Count           (Ex. 52) p.60
Nom Count Nom Count Link Nom Count (Ex. 53) p.60
```

Not very many examples of the more complex structures occur in any text.   Rather than give a composite formula for the nominal phrase, we may say that a nominal phrase consists of nominals, links and counters with the following restrictions:

(1) Neither links nor counters may be present unless there are two or more nominals.

(2) Each link must immediately precede a nominal.

(3) Each counter must immediately follow a nominal.

(4) A link may occur in first place only if it is not the only link in the nominal phrase.

(5) If counters are present they must follow every nominal.

(6) No more than two nominals may occur without links or counters.

3.32 Exponents of elements of structure

The nominal element is the place of operation of a nominal figure.

The link element is the place of operation of a class of conjunctions.

The counter element is the place of operation of the item ně 'counting particle'.

3.4 The nominal figure

3.41 Structure

Nominal figures are composed of elements which are termed Deictic (Deic), Possessive (Poss), Personal (Per), Quantifier (Q), Classifier (Class), Nucleus (Nuc), Modifier (M) and Identifier (Iden).   The following structures have been found in text material:

		Deic	
		Per	(ME 30) p.128
		Per	(ME 3) p.119
Poss		Per	(Ex. 54) p.61
		Nuc	(ME 2) p.118
Class		Nuc	(ME 6) p.120
	Q	Nuc	(ME 13) p.122
	Q Q	Nuc	(Ex. 55) p.61
	Q Q Q	Nuc	(Ex. 56) p.61

		Q Class Nuc			(Ex. 57) p.61
O O Class Nuc				(ME 7) p.120
		Nuc	M		(ME 2) p.118
Class Nuc	M			(Ex. 58) p.61
	Q Nuc	M		(Ex. 59) p.61
	Q O Nuc	M		(ME 14) p.123
	Nuc	Iden		(Ex. 60) p.62
Class Nuc	Iden			(Ex. 61) p.62
	Nuc	Iden	M	(ME 1b) p.122
	Q Nuc	M	Iden	(Ex. 62) p.62

On the basis of these structures the following composite
formulae are set up:

(1)   Deic

(2)   (Poss)Per

(3) (Q^n)(Class)Nuc(M)(Iden)

Structure 3 must be modified by the additional note that M may in
rare cases follow Iden.   It is also suspected that further inves-
tigation would lead us to write (M^m) in structure 3.

3.42 Exponents of elements of structure

The deictic element is the place of operation of the
class of demonstratives.

The possessive element is the place of operation of a
one-term class, namely the item hông 'to belong to, as to'.

The personal element is the place of operation of the
class of pronouns.

The quantifier element is the place of operation of the
class of numerals.   These will be subclassified at secondary
delicacy in Chapter 5.

The classifier and the nucleus elements are both places
of operation of the class of nouns.   Different subclasses of nouns
may be set up at secondary delicacy on the basis of the operation
of nouns at these two elements of structure, but at primary delicacy
both classifier and nucleus elements may be considered to be the
places of operation of one and the same primary class.

The modifier element is the place of operation of the

class of adjectives, the class of verbs, a nominal phrase or a
clause.

The identifier element is the place of operation of the
class of demonstratives.

3.5 The verbal group

3.51 Structure

Verbal groups may be composed of up to eight elements of
structure.   These are Preverbal (PrVbl), Reflexive (Refl), Verbal
(Vbl), Continuation (Cont), Capability (Cap), Adverb (Adv), Intens-
ive (Intens) and Closure (Clo).   There are so many possible struc-
tures for this unit that the composite formula will be given first,
and then examples.   The composite formula is:

$$(PrVbl^n)(Refl)Vbl^3 \dots (Cont)(Cap)(Adv)(Intens)(Clo)$$

The reflexive precedes the last verbal.   The notation Vbl^3 indi-
cates that from one to three verbals may be present.   The verbal
group is discontinuous, the dots indicating that when the verbal
group is operating as the predicate of a clause, the object, adjunct
or locative may interrupt the predicate at the point indicated.
Examples of verbal group structures are as follows:

			Vbl		(ME	2) p.118
		PrVbl	Vbl		(ME	2) p.118
	PrVbl	PrVbl	Vbl		(ME	1) p.118
PrVbl	PrVbl	PrVbl	Vbl		(ME	3) p.119
			Vbl	Vbl	(ME	4) p.119
		PrVbl	Vbl	Vbl	(ME	21) p.125
	PrVbl	PrVbl	Vbl	Vbl	(ME	13) p.122
			Vbl	Intens	(ME	26) p.127
		PrVbl	Vbl	Intens	(ME	8) p.120
	PrVbl	PrVbl	Vbl	Intens	(ME	28) p.128
PrVbl	PrVbl	PrVbl	Vbl	Intens	(ME	6) p.120
		PrVbl	Vbl Vbl	Intens	(ME	27b) p.128
			Vbl	Cap	(ME	1b) p.122
		PrVbl	Vbl	Cap	(ME	12) p.122
			Vbl Vbl	Cap Intens	(ME	14) p.123
			Vbl	Cont	(ME	1) p.118
			Vbl Vbl	Cont	(ME	16) p.123
			Vbl	Cont Cap	(ME	20) p.125
		PrVbl	Vbl	Adv	(ME	4) p.119
			Vbl	Adv Intens	(ME	10) p.121

```
              PrVbl Vbl Cont Adv Intens   (ME 18.) p.124
        PrVbl PrVbl Vbl Clo               (ME  9) p.120
                  Vbl Cont Cap Clo        (ME 22b)p.126
                  Vbl Refl Vbl            (Ex. 63) p.62
        PrVbl Refl Vbl Cap                (Ex. 64) p.62
```

Other examples are given at the end of Chapter 4, pp. 69-74.

3.52 Exponents of elements of structure

The preverbal element is the place of operation of the class of verbal auxiliaries. These will be subclassified at secondary delicacy.

The reflexive element is the place of operation of a one-term class, namely the item tō 'reflexive'.

The verbal element is the place of operation of the class of verbs.

The continuation is the place of operation of the class of verbs or a clause. In fact highly specialised subclasses of verbs and clauses operate at this element, but this will be dealt with at secondary delicacy in Chapter 4.

The capability element is the place of operation of (a subclass of) the class of verbs.

The adverb element is the place of operation of the class of verbs. The particular subclass which operates here will be described at secondary delicacy in Chapter 4.

The intensive element is the place of operation of the class of numerals or a nominal figure.

The closure element is the place of operation of the class of terminals.

3.6 Diagram of the units and their interrelations

As the units do not form a hierarchy, we cannot represent them as being in a one-dimensional relationship. The place of the one-dimensional hierarchy is taken by the following diagram. It must be emphasised that this is only a diagrammatic representation,

is at primary delicacy only, and even then does not show all the
possible structures.

Sentence						
Opnr	Intr	Foc	PrH	H	PoH	Fin

OP   IP   ní   FP

Clause							
Impl	Compl		L	S	P	O	A

Nominal Phrase					
Nom		Nom	Nom	Nom	Link	Nom

Conj

Verbal Group							
PrVbl	Refl	Vbl	Cont	Cap	Adv	Intens	Clo

Aux   tó   Ter

Nominal Figure							
Q	Class	Nuc	M	Iden	Deic	Poss	Ter

Num   Noun   Dem   hông   Pr

Verb

Adj
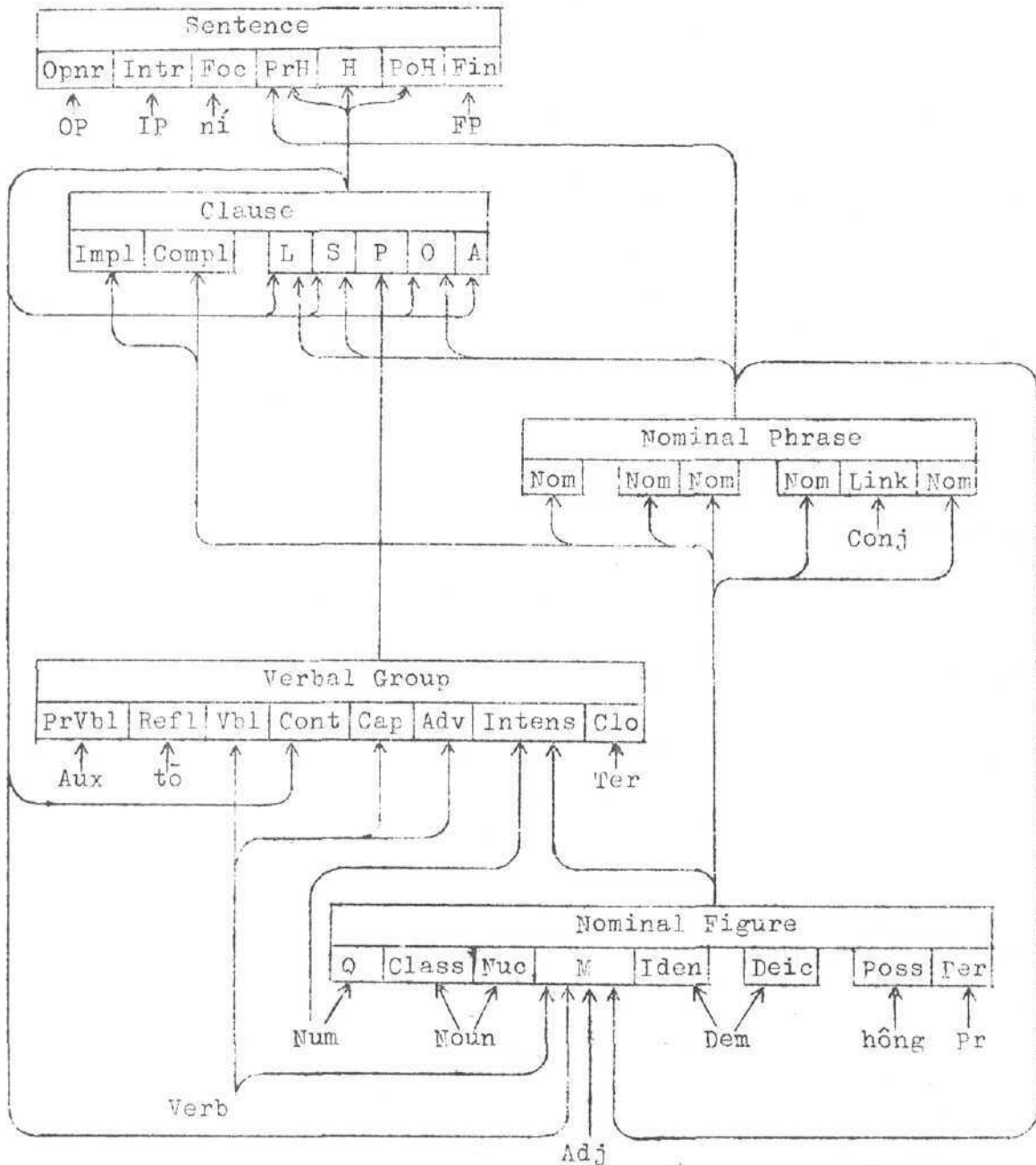
Units are shown in boxes, with the class name above and
the main structures underneath.   Obligatory or optional elements
of structure are not distinguished.   Multiple occurrences of any
element are not shown.   Items not boxed in represent word classes.

The class at the base of an arrow operates at the element at the head of the arrow.   For an explanation of the abbreviations used, please see Chapter 9, pp. 116-7, or see the index.

3.7 Examples

With each example, the first line is the free translation, the second is a word-for-word translation (where this is possible), and then follows the actual text, with parsing indicated below it. For an explanation of the parsing, please see Chapter 9, pp. 115-7.

3.71 The Sentence   (See pages 38-41)

Ex. 1

Now, I need to go home first.

Now	I		need go	return first	
Cơ-nằy	ngò tê	cẩn	pây mừa	cón ló.	TF 49
IP		Clause		FP	
Intr		H		Fin	
		Sentence			

Ex. 2

Now then, there is also the neighbourhood spirit.

Now	still have	thing spirit neighbourhood	
Tò (à)[4]	nhằng mì	ăn p'i thó.	PH 29
OP		Clause	
Opnr		H	
		Sentence	

Ex. 3

As for me, I want to speak lots of texts for you. [4a]

As-to me	also also right want speak give you many text	
Hông ngò ní,	cung tú sư ái chẳng hử nì lai bài.	TM 9
: ní :	Clause	
Foc	H	
	Sentence	

---

4. Bracketed forms are not included in the analysis, as they are considered to be hesitation forms.

4a. Dotted lines link together the parts of a discontinuous unit.

Ex. 4

Now, you have the tape-recorder there.
Now   also have thing sound   like this

Cơ-nầy ní cung mì ăn phát-âm pằn nẩy.   TM 13a
 IP   ní   Clause
Intr Foc   H
          Sentence

Ex. 5

Now as for me, I love all my friends very much.
Now I   also together love all friend   much

Tò ngò ní, cung sẩy điếp kí p'ī-nong lai.   SA 7
OP   ní   Clause
Opnr   Foc   H
          Sentence

Ex. 6

So then I send a letter to my friends.
So   now   I send letter go give friend

Tò cơ-nầy ní ngò ngửi chia pây hử p'ī-nong.   SA 3a
OP IP   ní   Clause
Opnr Intr Foc   H
          Sentence

Ex. 7

Now today, that's what I say.
Now day this   as-to me right speak like that

Tò văn nẩy ní, hông ngò sử chẳng pằn nận ló.   SA 28
OP   ní   Clause   FP
Opnr   Foc   H   Fin
          Sentence

Ex. 8

But now, the road is rather long, you know.
But   now   piece road then far   little

Tò (à) cơ-nầy ní lằm tàng dū quây-vi ỉng ló.   SA 16
OP   IP   ní   Clause   FP
Opnr   Intr Foc   H   Fin
          Sentence

Ex. 9

Because to take it a little bit at a time is the only way to
understand quickly.
Because self take little little self then know quickly

Bởi-vì	dầu	au	noi	noi	dầu chíng chắc khoái.	TM 21b
IP		Clause			Clause	
Intr		PrH			H	
			Sentence			

Ex. 10

If your heart is good, your heart isn't bad.
Thing heart of self good   self not right   thing heart self bad

Ăn	tọng hông dầu đây ní,	dầu mí sũ (à) ăn	tọng dầu sầu.	
	Clause	ní	Clause	
	PrH	Foc	H	TH 65
		Sentence		

Ex. 11

For instance, I go down the road and notice a gust of wind.
Instance go road   self see thing gust gust wind

Ví-dụ	pây tàng ní,	dầu hăn	ăn phá sá lầm.	PH 21a
IP	Clause	ní	Clause	
Intr	PrH	Foc	H	
		Sentence		

Ex. 12

If you speak about it openly, many friends don't believe it.
But speak out come   friend   many people not believe

Tò	chăng óc	mà	ní	p'ĩ-nọng lai cằn mí slín.	PH 12b
OP	Clause		ní	Clause	
Opnr	PrH		Foc	H	
			Sentence		

Ex. 13

Now there are some people, you know, who have experienced it, and
they believe it.
But have people   well see pass then believe

Tò	mì cằn	ní	đây hăn quá	dũ slín.	PH 14b
OP		ní	Clause	Clause	
Opnr		Foc	PrH	H	
		Sentence			

Ex. 14

But in the old days, to talk of money in tens and hundreds was a
great deal, you know.
But   day before   right talk money ten and money hundred

Tò	vằn	cón	ní,	sử	chẳng chèn slíp sáu	chèn	pác
OP			ní		Clause		

Opnr   Foc   PrH   5
                                           Sentence

is   very   big very

là nhất-hạng cải lai	ló.	BA 23
Clause	FP	
H	Fin	

Ex. 15

Now then, I've said a lot, and there's still a lot to say.
But   now   talk   much   then also have much

Tò	cơ-nầy	ní,	chẳng lai,	dū tú mì lai	ló.	RP 30
OP	IP	ní	Clause	Clause	FP	
Opnr	Intr	Foc	PrH	H		

                    Sentence

Ex. 16

Or if you do things roughly, it's just as good to call in a woman
necromancer to do the job.
   Or   as-to self   rough self take necromancer come do also well

Hay-là	hồng dầu đại-khái dầu au	then	mà hất cung đấy.	BU 26
OP	Clause	Clause		Clause
Opnr	PrH	PrH		H

                    Sentence

Ex. 17

And now, today being the seventh, and good, I came to start work
this time.
But   now   day this number seven good I come begin time this

Tò	cơ-nầy	ní	văn nầy so	chết,	đấy,	ngò mà bất-dầu nầy nầy.
OP	IP	ní	Clause	Clause		Clause
Opnr	Intr	Foc	PrH	PrH		H ZI 10

                    Sentence

---

5. The arrows indicate that the sentence unit continues on the
next line.

Ex. 18

Now if we lived together, night and morning when we had eaten breakfast or dinner, and had a little bit of spare time, then we'd certainly be able to chat together.

live reflexive near (self)

Sứ (à)	dú	tō	saư	(dầu)
OP		Clause		
Opnr		PrH		

morning night as-to self eat breakfast eat dinner already

naư	khằm	hồng	dầu kin	pyàu	kin	ngài	dá,
			Clause				
			PrH				

self well free one bit self also still well converse with each-other

dầu	dầy váng slắc ỉ,	dầu	tú	nhằng dầy	chẳng-cỏ	dủy	căn.
	Clause				Clause		
	PrH				H		SA 17

Sentence

Ex. 19

Because, to study like this, sitting down for an hour, recording this text, recording that text, is a little bit tedious.

But (self) because study like this   hour sit stay

Tò (dầu)	bởi-vì	slon	pần nẩy	ní,	dờ	nāng dú
OP	IP	Clause		ní		Clause
Opnr	Intr	PrH		Foc		PrH

take text this take text this then tiring little one

au	bài	nẩy	au	bài	nẩy	dū	ngẳn	ỉng	nóng.
	Clause			Clause			Clause		TW 14
	PrH			PrH			H		

Sentence

Ex. 20

The buffalo have enough to eat, and keep fairly well.

Animal buffalo still well full still better better well bit one

Tua	vài	nhằng	dầy	ím,	nhằng	dợ	dợ	dầy	ỉng nóng.
	Clause						Clause		
	H						PoH		BA 13

Sentence

Ex. 21

Now our people make use of the women necromancers a lot, but we don't make use of the priests very much.

```
    Now   all people   of   me right use woman necromancer much
Cơ-này kí  cần    hông ngò  sư  dùng  mē       then      lai,
   IP                             Clause
  Intr                              H
                                                    Sentence
```

```
not use all Mr. priest few much
mí dùng kí p'ō thāo    kỉ-lai.    TH 1
              Clause
              PoH
```

Ex. 22

Now I've talked so much and I've not finished yet.
```
 Now   self converse not well finish
Cơ-này dầu chẳng-có  mí  đảy  thuổn ló.   SA 31
   IP     Clause        Clause     FP
  Intr      H           PoH        Fin
           Sentence
```

Ex. 23

Day and night it watches everything in our village, and doesn't
allow any spirit to come or go.
```
Morning night    it well watch thing in village self with each-other
  Nau    khăm ní mân đảy  ngòi  ăn chang  bản   dầu   dủy   căn,
         : ní :              Clause
          Foc                  H
                                            Sentence
```

```
not give animal spirit any come enter leave
mí  hử  tua    p'i ca-dăngmà khẩu  óc.   PH 31
              Clause
              PoH
```

Ex. 24

After you've spoken, I can correct it, and that's all right.
```
Speak already self change change correct again also well
Chẳng  dá     dầu khōi  thói  sōi   thēo, cung đảy.   TM 13b
  Clause                Clause             Clause
  PrH                     H                PoH
                     Sentence
```

Ex. 25

But if your house doesn't have virtue, it will eat you, and after
many days you will die.

```
But      door-house self    virtue   not have     it also right eat
Tò (à)   tu-dườn dầu (à)phúc-đức mí   mì ní,  mân tú   sứ   kin,
OP                   Clause              ní       Clause
Opnr                 PrH               Foc          H
                                                          Sentence
```

```
long day also right die
hưng vằn  tú   sứ  thai vớ.      PH 7b
        Clause        FP
        PoH          Fin
```

Ex. 26

If you summon him to come, then you must write characters and make
it all complete.

```
But     if      summon come arrive    also must write character
Tò    nếu-ma    tẳng    mà  thẳng ní  cung phải viết    slư
OP      IP           Clause        ní      Clause
Opnr   Intr          PrH          Foc        H
                                                 Sentence
```

```
complete every thing finished
đo      môi    mòn    thuẩn.     BU 9
              Clause
              PoH
```

Ex. 27

The grass all dies, it rains heavily, and you can't release the
animals.

```
Grass then die all    then rain much release not possible
Nhả   dū thai thuẩn,  dū p'ân lai,  pyuối mí  đẩy.    BA 11
        Clause            Clause         Clause
           H              PoH            PoH
                      Sentence
```

Ex. 28

Now I'm planting potatoes, and very busy.   I don't have an
opportunity.

```
  Now   I   still plant tuber west busy very not-yet well free
Cơ-nầy ngò nhẳng chay  mẳn  tây,  bân lai,  kếng  đẩy  váng.   SA 3b
  IP          Clause               Clause          Clause
  Intr          H                  PoH             PoH
                      Sentence
```

Ex. 29

Night and day I have to shut my ears and my eyes and keep still.

```
       I  morning night still shut ear  shut eye     remain
Ngò  naư  khăm  cú  lắp su   lắp tha (là) dú  (à) ló.    HF 25
          Clause                  Clause   Clause    FP
            H                       PoH      PoH     Fin
                        Sentence
```

Ex. 30

So I have to shut my ears, shut my eyes and do nothing.

```
  So      I  also shut ear shut eye remain
Tò (à), ngò cung  lắp su   lắp tha  dú (à) ló.    WF 10
OP          Clause         Clause  Clause   FP
Opnr          H             PoH     PoH    Fin
                  Sentence
```

Ex. 31

Some people come here with a lot of dependants and don't find
enough to eat.

```
Have people cross here come also have many people
Mì   cằn   quá   nẫy  mà  cung  mì  lai   cằn,
          Clause               Clause
            PrH                   H
                                    Sentence  ⟶
```

```
look not able eat
sa   mí  đảy kin.    HF 18
Clause  Clause
⟵ PoH    PoH
```

3.72 The clause   (See pages 41-3)

Ex. 32[6]

Today is the seventh.
Day this number seven

```
Vằn  nẫy  so   chết    ZI 10
  NF        NF
 Impl      Compl
     Clause
```

Ex. 33

Two thousand seven hundred, two thousand eight hundred piastres a
hundred kilos.

---

6. Examples from number 32 onwards may or may not comprise the
whole sentence of which the reference number is given.

Two thousand seven two thousand eight money hundred kilo

Slong siên	chết,	slong siên	pét	ngằn	pác	cân	PO 20
		NF			NF		
		Impl			Compl		

_____ Clause _____

Ex. 34

Then it's very hard to cast out.
Time that then hard expel

Bắt	nận	dū	khổ	thẹp	PH 6
NP			VG		
L			P		

_____ Clause _____

Ex. 35

In previous times, making a living was fun.
Day before make eat happy

Vằn	cón	hắt kin	vui	BA 2
NP		Clause	VG	
L		S	P	

_____ Clause _____

Ex. 36

The children in the house are still small.
All child in house still small

Kí	lục	dú dườn	nhằng sláy	RP 9
NP		Clause	VG	
S		L	P	

_____ Clause _____

Ex. 37

I came to begin this time.
I come begin time this

Ngò	mà bắt-đầu	pày nấy	ZI 10
NP	VG	NP	
S	P	L	

_____ Clause _____

Ex. 38

The use of money in previous times...
Day before use money

Vằn	cón	dùng	ngằn-chèn	BA 21
NP		VG	NP	
L		P	O	

_____ Clause _____

Ex. 39

I also don't know what news there is of the North.
Also not know   news   what   in   side North

Cụng	mí	chắc	tin-tức	ca-dăng	dú	bưởng	Bắc	HF 7
VG			NP		Clause			
P			O		L			

Clause

Ex. 40

Morning and evening I shut my ears.
 I morning evening continue shut ear

Ngò	nau	khẵm	cú	lắp	su	HF 25
NP	NP			VG	NP	
S	L			P	O	

Clause

Ex. 41

And give to the buffaloes to eat.
Come set give buffalo eat

Mà	sle	hủ	vài	kin	BA 12
VG		Clause			
P		A			

Clause

Ex. 42

We would certainly talk together.
Self then still well converse with each-other

Dầu	tú	nhẵng	dầy	chẳng-cỏ	dủi	căn	SA 17
NP		VG			Clause		
S		P			A		

Clause

Ex. 43

When your head aches a little bit, then it isn't agreeing with you.
Time see thing head ache little   then also not   fit with it

Rất	hăn	ăn	hua	mầu	ỉng	dầy,	dū	tú	mí slày ngám	sáu măn
			NP						VG	Clause
			L						P	A

Clause
PR 10

Ex. 44

Day after day we go to work for them.
Day day go do work give of them

Vằn	vằn	pây hất	cồng	hủ	hông hâu	RP 7
NP		VG	NP		Clause	
L		P	O		A	

Clause

Ex. 45

On an anniversary day he makes an anniversary for his mother and
father.
Day anniversary he then makes anniversary give father mother parent

Văn	dô	mân	dū hắt	dô	hử	p'ō-mē	thẩu
NP		NP	VG	NP		Clause	
L		S	P	O		A	TH 34

Clause

3.73 The nominal phrase   (See pages 13-1)

Ex. 46

Money in thousands or money in ten thousands
Money thousand money ten-thousand

Ngân siên	ngân phān	BA 22
NF	NF	
Nom	Nom	

NP

Ex. 47

Money in tens and money in hundreds
Money ten with money hundred

Chèn slíp	sáu	chèn pác	BA 23
NF	Conj	NF	
Nom	Link	Nom	

NP

Ex. 48

Five days or three days or seven days
Five morning   or   three morning   or   seven morning

Hả nau	hay-là	slam nau	hay-là	chết nau	BU 3
NF	Conj	NF	Conj	NF	
Nom	Link	Nom	Link	Nom	

Clause

Ex. 49

Three times upside down or three times the right way up, or one
upside down and one the right way up
Three time inverted or three time level   or   thing level

Slam bắt khoẩm	hay-là	slam bắt ngai,	hay-là	ăn ngai
NF	Conj	NF	Conj	NF
Nom	Link	Nom	Link	Nom

NP →

thing inverted

ăn	khoằm	CU 24

NF

Nom

←

Ex. 50

Either three times upside down or three times the right way up, or
three times with one upside down and one the right way up.
Either three time inverted   or   three time level   or

Hay-là	slam bắt	khoằm	hay-là	slam bắt	ngai,	hay-là
Conj	NF		Conj	NF		Conj
Link	Nom		Link	Nom		Link

NP →

three time thing inverted thing level one

slam	bắt	ăn	khoằm	ăn	ngai nống	CU 18

NF

Nom

←

Ex. 51

Bicycles, rickshaws
Vehicle kick   vehicle hand

Se	đap	nề	se	tay	nề	SK 38
NF	nề		NF	nề		
Nom	Count		Nom	Count		

NP

Ex. 52

Either a birthday or an anniversary
Either day birthday   or   day anniversary

Hay-là	văn	độ	nề	hay-là	văn	khoăn	nề	BU 25
Conj	NF		nề	Conj	NF		nề	
Link	Nom		Count	Link	Nom		Count	

NP

Ex. 53

Gold, silver or flags
Gold   silver   or   flag

Kim	nề,	ngăn	nề	hay-là	cờ	nề	CU 30
NF	nề	NF	nề	Conj	NF	nề	
Nom	Count	Nom	Count	Link	Nom	Count	

NP

3.74 The nominal figure   (See pages 44-6)

Ex. 54

We
 Of self

Hông   dầu   WF 48
hông   Pr
Poss   Per
     NF

Ex. 55

All the onions
Several all onion

  Nhựng   kí   heng   RE 6
   Num   Num   N
    Q   Q   Nuc
        NF

Ex. 56

Five or six or seven people
Five six seven people

  Hả²   hốc   chét   cần   BU 6
  Num   Num   Num   N
   Q   Q   Q   Nuc
        NF

Ex. 57

Three loads of grass
Three load grass

  Slam   hấp   nhả²   TH 11
  Num   N   N
   Q   Class Nuc
        NF

Ex. 58

Our hearts
Thing stomach of self

  Ăn   tọng   hông dầu   TH 65
  N   N   NP
 Class   Nuc   M
        NF

Ex. 59

All the priests

All Mr. priest

Kí	p'ō	thāo	TH 1
Num	N	V	
Q	Nuc	M	

NF

Ex. 60

This text
Text this

Bài	nẫy	TW 15
N	Dem	
Nuc	Iden	

NF

Ex. 61

That word
Thing word that

Ăn	cằm	nân	WF 32
N	N	Dem	
Class	Nuc	Iden	

NF

Ex. 62

All these matters concerning making a living
All matter make eat this

Kí	mòn	hắt kin	nẫy	CH 66
Num	N	Clause	Dem	
Q	Nuc	M	Iden	

NF

3.75 The verbal group   (See pages 46-7)

Ex. 63

Lives nearby
Live reflexive near

Dú	tō	sẩư	CU 1b
Aux	tō	V	
PrVbl	Refl	Vbl	

VG

Ex. 64

Cannot reject each other

Not   reflexive   reject   possible[7]

Mí	tō�	bỏ	...	đảy	MT 145
Aux	tō	V		V	
PrVbl	Refl	Vbl		Cap	
		VG			

---

7. The dots indicate the place at which the verbal group is interrupted by the object of the clause in which it operates.

Chapter 4

THE VERBAL GROUP
AT SECONDARY DELICACY[1]

4.1 The preverbals

4.11 Structure

At primary delicacy the preverbals are represented in the structure of the verbal group as $(PrVbl^n)$. At secondary delicacy it is possible to distinguish between different preverbal elements, and the structure must be rewritten:

$$(PrVbl_6)(PrVbl_5)(PrVbl_4)(PrVbl_3)(PrVbl_2)(PrVbl_1)$$

It is theoretically possible for six elements to be present at the same time, but in practice no more than five have been found together, and two or three are more common.   Examples are as follows:

$PrVbl_6 PrVbl_4$	(Ex. 1) p.69
$PrVbl_4 PrVbl_1$	(Ex. 2) p.69
$PrVbl_6 PrVbl_1$	(Ex. 3) p.69
$PrVbl_6 PrVbl_3$	(Ex. 4) p.69
$PrVbl_5 PrVbl_4$	(Ex. 5) p.69
$PrVbl_4 PrVbl_3 PrVbl_1$	(Ex. 6) p.70
$PrVbl_3 PrVbl_2 PrVbl_1$	(Ex. 7) p.70
$PrVbl_6 PrVbl_4 PrVbl_3 PrVbl_2 PrVbl_1$	(Ex. 8) p.70

4.12 Exponents of elements of structure

Subclasses of the auxiliaries may be set up on the basis of their operation at these more delicate elements of structure. As the auxiliaries precede the verb, they are numbered (like the elements of structure) from those which immediately precede the verb up to those which may occur furthest from the verb, like orders

---

1. For a description of the verbal group at primary delicacy, please see Chapter 3, pp. 46-7.

2. Numbered examples are given in full at the end of this chapter, pp.69-74.   For examples from text ME, please see Chapter 9, p.118.

of affixes.   In fact, we find it convenient to call these sub-
classes of the auxiliaries 'orders'.   The number of the order of
auxiliaries corresponds with the number of the preverbal element
at which it operates, e.g. order 6 of auxiliaries operates at the
element $PrVbl_6$, and so on.   A partial listing of auxiliaries by
their orders is given here.   Meanings are appended wherever these
are known, but often the meanings of auxiliaries are rather elusive,
and impart more of a 'flavour' to the clause.   Some auxiliaries
have not been subclassified because they have not been found with
other auxiliaries in a sufficient number of environments to
ascertain their order.   Examples of such auxiliaries are ná 'do
not', phải 'must' and đa 'past tense'.

Order 6	Order 5	Order 4	Order 3	Order 2	Order 1
dū 'then'	khōi 'change'	thói 'change'	nhất 'very'	vận 'still'	mí 'not'
	thè 'is'	là 'is'	nhất-hang 'very'	sū 'is'	nhằng 'still'
	chíng 'then'	cung 'also'	tú 'also'	sày 'need'	kếng 'not yet'
	tê		cứ, cử 'to continue'		
	bú 'not'		tóng 'alone'		
			thōi 'change'		

The sequence in which the auxiliaries may occur is not
in fact as inflexible as the above chart makes it appear.   Dū may
follow bú as well as precede it.   Tú may precede dū or bú, as well
as follow them.   Cung may precede or follow thói, and so may là.
Là may also follow nhất or sū.   However, in the majority of cases
the above description holds good.   The statistical nature of
statements at secondary delicacy is apparent here.

4.2 The verbals

At primary delicacy the verbals in the verbal group may
exhibit the structures Vbl, Vbl Vbl, or Vbl Vbl Vbl.   Although

some sequences of verbals have not been analysed further, some aspects of patterning have been discovered.   Some sequences of Vbl Vbl structure may be represented at secondary delicacy as Vbl_1 Vbl_2.

Vbl_2 is the place of operation of all verbs.

Vbl_1 is the place of operation of a system of three sub-classes of verbs.   These are the stative verbs, the verbs of motion, and the verb đẫy 'to be acceptable'.[3]

The subclass called verbs of motion comprises only two members.   These are:

pây   'to go'
mà   'to come'

Examples of the subclass of stative verbs are:

đây   'to be good'
khó   'to be difficult'
đo   'to be sufficient'
p'ẹc. p'ẹc- p'ē 'to be clean'
vui, vui-vẻ 'to be happy'
buồn, buồn-sầu, buồn-bạ   'to be sad'

Of the stative verbs, only đẫy, khó and đo have been found operating at Vbl_1, so perhaps a subclass of the stative verbs should be set up.   However, the number of instances is very small, and it could be that a larger sampling would show other stative verbs operating there.

For examples of stative verbs operating at Vbl_1 see (p.70) examples 9-11.   For examples of a verb of motion at Vbl_1 see examples 12 and 13. (p.71) For an example of đẫy at Vbl_1 see example 14. (p.71)

4.3 The reflexive

It was said at primary delicacy that the reflexive

---

3. Stative verbs, verbs of motion, and đẫy are established as separate subclasses on the basis of their operation at the adverb, continuation and capability elements of the verbal group respectively.

precedes the last verbal.   Usually there is only one verbal in the
verbal group, as in examples 15 and 16. (p.71) An example of the struc-
ture Vbl Refl Vbl is given in example 17. (p.72) The only exponent of
the reflexive element is tō 'reflexive'.

4.4 The continuation

At primary delicacy the continuation was described as the
place of operation of the class of verbs or a clause.   The sub-
class of verbs which operates here is the verbs of motion, com-
prising two members:

pây	'to go'	(Ex. 18)	p.72
mà	'to come'	(Ex. 19)	p.72

The class of clauses which operates here is a highly
specialised subclass, consisting only of the verb pằn 'to be like'
followed by a demonstrative.   The most common examples are:

pằn nận 'like that'   (ME 1)   p.118
pằn nẫy 'like this'   (ME 11b) p.122

but other examples are found, such as:

pằn dừ-hau   'however (like how)'   (ME 20) p.125

In each case the pằn operates at verbal element in a verbal group,
which in turn operates at the predicate element of the clause.
The demonstrative operates at the deictic element of a nominal
figure, which operates at the nominal element of a nominal phrase,
which operates at the object element of the clause.

4.5 The capability

The subclass of verbs which operates here comprises only
one member, namely the verb đay 'to be possible, to be acceptable'.
For an example, see ME 20.   (P.125)

4.6 The adverb

The adverb element is the place of operation of a sub-
class of verbs, called the stative verbs.   Examples of these
operating at the adverb element are:

đai	'to be free'	(ME 2) p.118
khỏ²	'to be hard'	(ME 18) p.124
đây	'to be good'	(Ex. 20) p.72
vui	'to be happy'	(Ex. 21) p.72

Other examples of the stative verbs (which may also occur at the
adverb element) are given in 4.2, p.66.

4.7 The intensive

The intensive is the place of operation of

(1) an indefinite numeral, such as:

lai	'much, many'	(ME 8) p.120
noi	'a little'	(ME 27b) p.128
kỉ-lai	'how much, how many'	(ME 14) p.123

(2) a nominal figure of a very restricted kind.   Only
nominal figures of the structure (O)(O)Nuc(M) are permitted, and
the exponents of these elements are severely limited.   Some of
the nominal figures which have been found are listed under example
22 at the end of this chapter, p.73.

4.8 The closure

The closure element is the place of operation of a class
of terminals.   These are:

thêm	'more'	(ME 9) p.121
dá	'already'	(Ex. 23) p.74
cón	'beforehand'	(Ex. 24) p.74
mí	'question indicator'	(Ex. 25) p.74
kéng	'yet?'	(Ex. 26) p.74

4.9 Examples

With each example, the first line is the free translation,
the second is a word-for-word translation (where this is possible),
and then follows the actual text, with parsing indicated below it.
For an explanation of the parsing, please see Chapter 9, pp.115-7.

4.91 Preverbals   (See pages 64-5)

Ex. 1

```
You have to hire...in addition
then     change      hire          more

dū       thói  (à)   có    ...     thêm      ME 9
Aux      Aux         V             Ter
PrVbl₆   PrVbl₄      Vbl           Clo
              ─────────────────────
                    VG
```

Ex. 2

```
Also are still going to study
also     still     go       study

cụng     nhẵng     pậy      slon      ME 13
Aux      Aux       V        V
PrVbl₄   PrVbl₁    Vbl      Vbl
              ─────────────
                   VG
```

Ex. 3

```
Then you don't have
then         not       have

dū    (à)    mí        mì       ME 17
Aux          Aux       V̂
PrVbl₆       PrVbl₁    Vbl
              ───────────
                  VG
```

Ex. 4

```
Then it's also like
then     also      like

dū       tú        pần      ME 24
Aux      Aux       V̄
PrVbl₆   PrVbl₃    Vbl
              ─────────
                 VG
```

Ex. 5

```
Then says
then     change     speak     tell

chíng    thói       chẳng     cạ       BU 18
Aux      Aux        V         V̇
PrVbl₅   PrVbl₄     Vbl       Vbl
              ──────────────────
                    VG
```

Ex. 6

    Also isn't right
    Also   also   not   right

    cung   tú   mí   sử   ME 6
    Aux   Aux   Aux   V
    PrVbl$_4$ PrVbl$_3$ PrVbl$_1$ Vbl
                        VG

Ex. 7   Continued to work
         continue   still   still   work

    cứ   vẫn   nhằng   hắt   CU 12
    Aux   Aux   Aux   V
    PrVbl$_3$ PrVbl$_2$ PrVbl$_1$ Vbl
                        VG

Ex. 8

    I really don't know
    then   also   also   indeed   not   know

    dū   cung   tú   sày   mí   chắc   SU 7
    Aux   Aux   Aux   Aux   Aux   V
    PrVbl$_6$ PrVbl$_4$ PrVbl$_3$ PrVbl$_2$ PrVbl$_1$ Vbl
                            VG

1.92 Verbals   (See pages 65-6)

Ex. 9

That is also very hard to talk about.
Thing that   also   hard   speak   (final particle)

  Ăn   nận   cung   khỏ   chẳng   ló.   TH 76
                Aux   V   V
                PrVbl   Vbl$_1$ Vbl$_2$
                        VG

Ex. 10

When you think about it. it's fit to laugh about, and also fit to
cry about.
Time think   also   also   good   laugh   then   also   good   cry

Bắt   nghị   cung   tú   đây   khua   dū   tú   đây   hảy.
                Aux   Aux   V   V   Aux   Aux   V   V   MT 38
                PrVbl   PrVbl   Vbl$_1$ Vbl$_2$ PrVbl   PrVbl   Vbl$_1$ Vbl$_2$
                        VG   VG

Ex. 11

    Also they have enough to eat

```
                also      enough    eat
                cung       do       kin    BA 5
                Aux        V        V
                PrVbl      Vbl₁     Vbl₂
                            VG
```

Ex. 12

```
                Go and work
                go    work
                pây    hắt    ME 8
                 V      V
                Vbl₁   Vbl₂
                     VG
```

Ex. 13

```
                Come and do
                come   do
                 mà    hắt    ME 4
                 V      V
                Vbl₁   Vbl₂
                     VG
```

Ex. 14

```
                something to eat
                        acceptable   eat
                tê       đảy         kin    ME 29
                Aux       V           V
                PrVbl    Vbl₁        Vbl₂
                            VG
```

4.93 The reflexive   (See pages 66-7)

Ex. 15

We cannot reject each other.
Self not reflexive reject each-other acceptable

```
Đầu   mí    tố      bố      căn      đảy.    MT 145
       Aux   tố      V               V
      PrVbl  Refl    Vbl  _ _ _ _ _ _ Cap
             VG
```

Ex. 16

```
                We scold each other
```

```
                  of    self   reflexive    scold
            hông  dàu        tō           dá      LM 20
                             tō           V
                             Refl         Vbl
                                    VG
```

Ex. 17

```
Ah, then they go suing each other.
Ah time this    then        go    reflexive    sue
A,  bắt  nẩy    dū   tê   pây      tō         kiên    ML 101
                Aux  Aux  V        tō           V
                PrVbl PrVbl Vbl    Refl         Vbl
                             VG
```

4.94 The continuation (See page 67)

Ex. 18

```
If they have two metres, I also have two metres.
They have two metre self  also  have  two metre  go
Hâu  mì  slong síc, dàu    cụng  mì  slong síc  pây.   SV 44
                          Aux    V                V
                          PrVbl  Vbl _ _ _ _ _ Cont
                                 VG
```

Ex. 19

```
            A person enters the house
            Animal person  enter  house  come
      Tua    cần   khẩu   dưởn    mà    PT 42
                          V              V
                          Vbl _ _ _ _ Cont
                          VG
```

4.95 The adverb   (See pages 67-8)

Ex. 20

```
            He converses very nicely
            Converse  good   very
            Chẳng-cỏ  đày   lai   ZI 2
               V       V    Num
              Vbl     Adv  Intens
                    VG
```

Ex. 21

            I am very happy to see you.

```
                    I      see     happy     very    (final particle)
                  Ngò     hăn      vui       lai         ló.              IL 8
                          V        V         Num
                          Vbl      Adv      Intens
                                    VG
```

4.96 The intensive   (See page 68)

Ex. 22

But I forgot to go just a little bit.
But   I forgot   go   little   one

```
Tò   ngò    lūm    pây   i-tít    nóng.    WF 36
            V      V     N        Adj
                         Nuc       M
                            NF
            Vbl    Vbl      Intens
                    VG
```

When I am the least bit free
Self have   freedom   one   bit

```
Dàu    đảy    váng    slắc    i       SA 17
       V              Num     N
                      Q       Nuc
                         NF
       Vbl  _ _ _ _ _   Intens
                 VG
```

But I just forgot to go a little bit.
But   I   also   also   forgot   go   little already

```
Tò (à) ngò   cung    tú    sày   lūm    pây   ing    dá.    WF 17
             Aux     Aux   Aux   V      V     N      Ter
                                              Nuc
                                               NF
             PrVbl  PrVbl PrVbl  Vbl    Vbl  Intens  Clo
                               VG
```

Good means good in every way.
Good is   good   finish   every   thing   (final particle)

```
Đây   là    đảy    thuổn    môi    mòn         a.       CU 49
      V              Num      Num    N
             Num     Q        Q      Nuc
                        NF
      Vbl              Intens
             VG
```

Then it's a bit tiring.

```
Then      tiring      little  'one
  Dū      ngẳn        ỉng     nống      TW 15
  Aux       V          N       Adj
                      Nuc       M
                         NF
PrVbl     Vbl            Intens
            VG
```

4.97 <u>The closure</u>   (See page 68)

Ex. 23

```
        When it has come out
        It   out   go   already
        Mân  óc    pây  dá       PH 5a
              V     V    Ter
             Vbl   Cont  Clo
                    VG
```

Ex. 24

```
Then you're a bit sorry
Self    then    sorry   go    little    beforehand
Dầu     dū      nhăn    pây   ỉng       cón        LM 28
        Aux     V       V      NF       Ter
        PrVbl   Vbl    Cont   Intens    Clo
                  VG
```

Ex. 25

```
Are you still growing anything in the garden at the back?
At thing garden toward back this  still  grow anything not
Dú  ăn    dầy     về   lăng nẩy  nhằng  chay  lăng  mí?  RE 2
                                 Aux     V           Ter
                                 PrVbl   Vbl         Clo
                                          VG
```

Ex. 26

```
        Have you planted potatoes yet?
        plant tuber western yet
        Chay   mẵn   tây   kếng?  PO 1
          V                 Ter
         Vbl                Clo
          VG
```

Chapter 5

THE NOMINAL FIGURE
AT SECONDARY DELICACY[1]

5.1 The deictic

As stated at primary delicacy, one of the possible struc-
tures for the nominal figure is Deic. The deictic is the place
of operation of the class of demonstratives. These are:[2]

nẫy	'this'	(ME 1b)	p.122
nân	'that'	(ME 1)	p.118
dử	'what?'	(Ex. 1)	p.84
hau	'what, how?'	(Ex. 2)	p.84
dử-hau	'what, how?'	(ME 20)	p.125
lăng, dăng	'what?'	(Ex. 3)	p.84
ca-lăng, ca-dăng	'what, anything'	(Ex. 4)	p.84

Two other demonstratives, no 'the other' and kia 'yonder' have not
yet been found at the deictic element.

5.2 The possessive

As stated at primary delicacy, another possible structure
for the nominal figure is (Poss)Per. The possessive element is
the place of operation of the item hông, which seems to have some
such meaning as 'as to, as for' when at this element. (Ex. 5.p.84

5.3 The person

The person element of structure is the place of operation
of the class of pronouns. Examples of these are:

mé	'Mother, you (to an old woman)'	(ME 1)	p.118
mân	'he, she, it'	(ME 2)	p.118

---

1. For a description of the nominal figure at primary delicacy,
please see Chapter 3, pages 44-6.

2. Numbered examples are given in full at the end of this chapter,
pp.84-96. For examples taken from text ME please see Chapter 9,
pp. 118-28.

dầu	'self, oneself'	(ME 12)	p.122
có	'elder brother, you (to contemporary)	(Ex.6)	p.85
chài	'elder sister, you (to contemporary)	(Ex.6)	p.85
Long	'Long (proper name)'	(ME 2)	p.118
Phúc	'Phuc (proper name)'	(ME 4)	p.119

The class of pronouns may be subclassified into proper names and
kinship terms.   Proper names may not operate at the person element
of the structure Poss Per, whereas kinship terms may.

5.4 The quantifier

At primary delicacy this element was written as (Q^n).
The quantifier is the place of operation of the class of numerals
At secondary delicacy the quantifier is the place of operation of a
system of subclasses, the definite and indefinite numerals.   These
are subclassified on the basis of:

(1) their occurrence in structures with more than one ex-
ponent of the quantifier (see the last paragraph in this section,
p. 79), and

(2) the fact that the indefinite numerals may also
operate at the intensive element in verbal group structure (p.68).

The definite numerals are listed below.   Examples are
given of each numeral operating at the only quantifier element in
a nominal figure, where this has been found.

slắc	'one'	(Ex. 7)	p.85
slong	'two'	(Ex. 8)	p.85
slam	'three'	(Ex. 9)	p.85
slí	'four'	(Ex. 10)	p.85
hả	'five'	(Ex. 11)	p.85
hốc	'six'	(Ex. 12)	p.86
chết	'seven'	(Ex. 13)	p.86
pét	'eight'	(Ex. 14)	p.86
cầu	'nine'	(Ex. 15)	p.86
slíp	'ten'	(Ex. 16)	p.86
pác	' a hundred'	(Ex. 17)	p.86
siên	'a thousand'		

phān   'ten thousand'

The first nine numerals here, i.e. from slắc 'one' to cẩu 'nine' inclusive, comprise a yet more delicate subclass, the units. There are another two numerals, ết 'one' and nhī 'two'.   The way these two numerals affect the subclasses already set up will be explained below.

The indefinite numerals are listed below, with examples of each one operating at the only quantifier element in a nominal figure.

kỉ	'a few'	(Ex. 18) p.87
kí	'all'	(Ex. 19) p.87
lai	'many'	(Ex. 20) p.87
kỉ-lai	'how many?, however many'	(Ex. 21) p.87
noi	'a little, few'	(Ex. 22) p.87
mội	'every, each'	(Ex. 23) p.87
các	'every'	(Ex. 24) p.88

When there is more than one quantifier element in the nominal figure, certain patterns start to emerge.   The first may be assigned the structure:

$$(Q_u)Q_{10}(Q_u)$$

Q_{10} is the place of operation of slíp 'ten'. Q_u is the place of operation of the units subclass of definite numerals, with the modification that slắc 'one' and slong 'two' cannot occur here, but ết 'one' and nhī 'two' can.[3]   Examples of this structure are:

slíp ết	'eleven'	(Ex. 25) p.88
slíp nhī	'twelve'	(Ex. 26) p.88
slíp hả	'fifteen'	(Ex. 27) p.88
nhī slíp ết	'twenty one'	(Ex. 28) p.88
hả slíp	'fifty'	(Ex. 29) p.89
hả slíp hả	'fifty five'	(Ex. 30) p.89

---

3. I.e., we have here more delicate subclasses, one consisting of slắc and slong, another consisting of ết and nhī, and the third consisting of the remaining units, from slam 'three' to cẩu 'nine'.

pét slíp 'eighty'   (Ex. 31) p.89

Another structure may be diagrammed as:[4]

$$(Q_u)Q_{100}(Q_{u'})(Q_{10}(Q_{u'}))$$

where Q_{100} is the place of operation of pác 'a hundred', Q_{10} the place of operation of slíp 'ten', Q_u the place of operation of the units subclass of definite numerals, and $Q_{u'}$ the place of operation of the units subclass minus slắc and slong, and plus ét and nhī. Examples of this structure are rare in the texts:

slong pác 'two hundred'   (Ex. 32) p.89
pác nhī   'a hundred and twenty'   (Ex. 33) p.89

Further structures such as[5]

$$(Q_u)Q_{1000}(Q_u)(Q_{100}(Q_{u'})(Q_{10}(Q_{u'})))$$

and

$$(Q_u)Q_{10,000}(Q_u)(Q_{1000}(Q_u)(Q_{100}(Q_{u'})(Q_{10}(Q_{u'}))))$$

are expected, where Q_{1000} is the place of operation of siên 'a thousand', and where $Q_{10,000}$ is the place of operation of phān 'ten thousand'. However, although such forms have been heard by the analyst, all the actual occurrences of this kind in the text may be subsumed under one structure:

$$(Q_u)Q_x(Q_u)$$

where Q_x is the place of operation of the subclass comprising slíp 'ten', pác 'a hundred', siên 'a thousand' and phān 'ten thousand'. Q_u is here the place of operation of the units subclass. We have to consider here that slắc and ét 'one' are allomorphs of the same morpheme, as are slong and nhī 'two'. Ét and nhī occur before or after slíp, or after pác, where slắc and slong are never found.

This picture must be further modified by the comment that

---

4. The nesting of brackets here means that the final $Q_{u'}$ may only occur if the optional element Q_{10} is present.

5. The full structures are given here on the basis of the analyst's experience of other forms which have been heard, not on the basis of actual occurrence in the text material.

the Q_u element, or even the whole structure $(Q_u)Q_x(Q_u)$, may be re-
peated. We have, for instance, the structures:

Q_u Q_u	(Exx. 34, 35)	pp.89,90
Q_u Q_u Q_u	(Exx. 36, 37)	p.90
Q_u Q_u Q_x	(Ex. 38)	p.90
Q_u Q_x Q_u Q_u Q_x Q_u	(Exx. 39, 40)	p.90

In the latter structure, the same lexical item must operate at each
of the Q_x elements.

Structures at whose elements definite numerals operate
may be preceded or followed by Q_i, at which an indefinite numeral
operates.   The only cases of this found in the texts are:

Q_x Q_i	(Ex. 41)	p.91
Q_u Q_x Q_i	(Ex. 42)	p.91
Q_u Q_u Q_i	(Ex. 43)	p.91
Q_i Q_x	(Exx. 44, 45)	p.91

5.5 The classifier

As stated at primary delicacy, members of the class of
nouns operate at both the classifier and the nucleus elements of
the nominal figure.   The number of nouns which can operate at the
classifier element is severely restricted.   On the basis of this
fact we can set up a subclass of classifier nouns.   A classifier
noun may operate at either the classifier or the nucleus elements
of structure, whereas a noun which is not a classifier noun may
only operate at the nucleus element.

Examples of the main classifier nouns found in the text
material are as follows:

ăn	'thing'
bau̇	'leaf'
chén	'cup, cupful'
co	'plant, tree'
háp	'a load carried suspended from the ends of a yoke'
kha̅o	'a heavy lump'

lăm	'a long thing'
múi	'a seed; small round object'
pát	'bowl, bowlful'
thứ	'kind, sort'
tua	'animal'
cân	'kilogramme'

Examples of the classifiers as they occur in text will be given in
5.6.

5.6 The nucleus

The nucleus element is the place of operation of the
class of nouns.   The nouns may be subclassified on the basis of
those classifiers with which they occur.   The classification is
not clear-cut, however.   Some nouns may be preceded by more than
one classifier, e.g. cuổi 'banana', which may be preceded by either
ăn 'thing' or co 'plant, tree':

kí ăn cuổi   'all the bananas' (SU 5)

kí co cuổi   ' all the banana trees'   (SU 5)

This lack of clear-cut distinctions between subclasses is just what
we would expect to find at secondary delicacy (see 1.17, p.13).

Many nouns have not been found preceded by a classifier
noun, so these cannot be subclassified.   The following list shows
the nouns which have been found following the classifier nouns
indicated:

Bau 'leaf	chỉa	'paper'	(BU 18)
	cờ	'flag'	(CU 11)
cân 'kilo'	khẩu	'rice'	(MT 97)
chến 'cup'	lẩu	'wine'	(CU 31)
co 'plant, tree'	cuổi	'banana'	(SU 8)
	mạy	'wood'	(MO 7)
	thúa	'bean'	(MT 78)
háp 'yoke load'	phìn	'firewood'	(TH 11)
	năm	'water'	(ML 29)
	nhả	'grass'	(TH 11)

khāo 'lump'	hin	'stone'	(ME 7)
	cuỗi	'banana'	(SU 15)
lãm 'long thing'	lần	'string, thread, tape'	(KH 32)
	mạy	'wood'	(TE 35)
	hướng	'incense'	(TH 19)
	hoa	'incense'	(TH 19)
	tàng	'road'	(SA 16)
múi 'seed'	bi	'marble'	(BI 7)
pát 'bowl'	hướng	'incense'	(TH 23)
	khẩu	'rice'	(CU 7)
thứ 'sort'	cần	'people'	(SK 1)
	p'i	'spirit'	(PH 63)
	vàng	'gold'	(CU 7)
tua 'animal'	cần	'person'	(ME 6)
	cáy	'hen'	(CU 10)
	lan	'grandchild'	(ML 29)
	lục	'child'	(ML 27)
	mē	'woman, wife'	(KI 43)
	mò	'cow'	(BU 15)
	mu	'pig'	(TH 29)
	pát	'duck'	(CU 6)
	p'i	'spirit'	(CU 37)
	p'ō	'man'	(TH 33)
	vài	'buffalo'	(BA 13)
ăn 'thing'	bàn	'table'	(PH 48)
	bản-dướn	'village'	(ML 41)
	bâm	'tray'	(CU 11)
	bỗn-phận	'obligation'	(CU 54)
	bướn	'month'	(BA 6)
	cháo	'divining sticks'	(CU 14)
	etc.		

Ăn occurs with more nouns than any other classifier noun.

5.7 The modifier

At primary delicacy it was stated that the modifier
element is the place of operation of the class of adjectives, the
class of verbs, a nominal phrase or a clause.   These classes will
be dealt with in turn.

5.71 Adjectives

The adjectives are a class of words which only operate
at this element of structure.   Examples are:

Eng	'English'	(Ex. 46)	p.91
nống	'one'	(Ex. 47)	p.92
đậu-lun	'white bean'	(Ex. 48)	p.92
seng	'green bean'	(Ex. 48)	p.92
đạp	'bicycle'	(Ex. 49)	p.92
ô-tô	'motor vehicle'	(Ex. 50)	p.92

5.72 Verbs

The following are some of the verbs which have been found
operating at the modifier element:

thai	'die'	(Ex. 51)	p.92
đây	'good'	(Ex. 52)	p.93
sảu	'bad'	(Ex. 52)	p.93

5.73 Nominal phrases

The only nominal phrase of more than one nominal in
structure which has been found operating at the modifier element
is the following:

mē then sáu p'ō thāo   'the woman necromancer and the
priest' (Ex. 53) p.93

Nominal phrases which consist of only one nominal are in
effect nominal figures.   Structures of nominal figures operating
at (nominal element in a nominal phrase operating at) the modifier
element include the following:

Pr   (Ex. 54) p.93

Poss Per   (Ex. 55) p.93
Nuc   (Ex. 56) p.94
Q Nuc   (Ex. 57) p.94
Q Class Nuc   (Ex. 58) p.94
Class Nuc M   (Ex. 59) p.94

5.74 Clauses

Clauses do not often operate at the modifier element, so it is rather difficult to build up a picture of the possible structures.   It seems that they may consist of subject, predicate and object elements only, and that the predicate element may only consist of a single verbal, or one preverbal (of which the exponent is mí 'not') and a verbal.   Examples are:

P   (Ex. 60) p.95
P O   (Ex. 61) p.95
S P O   (Ex. 62) p.95

Example 60, being a single predicate, suggests that verbs operating at the modifier element in a nominal figure may be interpreted as clauses, consisting of just a predicate, consisting of a single verbal.

5.8 The identifier

At primary delicacy it was stated that the identifier element is the place of operation of the class of demonstratives. Examples of this class operating at this element are:

nân   'that'   (Ex. 63) p.95
nǎy   'this'   (Ex. 64) p.95
nọ   'the other'   (Ex. 65) p.96
kia   'yonder'   (Ex. 65) p.96
tàư   'any'   (Ex. 66) p.96
dăng   'any'   (Ex. 67) p.96

5.9 Examples

With each example, sufficient parsing is included to

illustrate the point under discussion.   For an explanation of the
parsing and the abbreviations, please see Chapter 9, pp. 115-7.

5.91 The deictic   (See page 75)

Ex. 1

> What would you do?
> Do   what   well
>
> Hất   dử   đẫy?   CU 52
>   Dem
>   Deic
>   ___
>   NF

Ex. 2

> Anyhow
> Like   how
>
> pằn   hau   CU 48
>   Dem
>   Deic
>   ___
>   NF

Ex. 3

> Have you still anything planted?
> Still plant anything not
>
> Nhằng   chay   lăng   mí?   RE 2
>   Dem
>   Deic
>   ___
>   NF

Ex. 4

> There is nothing
> Not have anything
>
> Mí   mì   ca-lăng   WF 25
>   Dem
>   Deic
>   ___
>   NF

5.92 The possessive   (See page 75)

Ex. 5

When we meet each other again
As-to self change well reflexive meet each-other

Hông   dầu   thói   đẫy   tō   p'óng   căn   WF 48
hông   Pr
Poss   Per
___
NF

5.93 <u>The person</u>   (See pages 75-6)

<u>Ex. 6</u>

You must address them as 'elder brother' or 'elder sister'.
Must address become elder-brother become ender-sister

Phải	sing	pằn	có	pằn	chài	ML 164
			Pr		Pr	
			Per		Per	
			NF		NF	

5.94 <u>The quantifier</u>   (See pages 76-9)

<u>Ex. 7</u>

A gold bracelet
One thing bracelet gold

Slắc	ăn	myằm	kim	SV 38
Num	N	N	NP	
Q	Class	Nuc	M	
		NF		

<u>Ex. 8</u>

These two trays
Two   thing tray this

Slong	ăn	bâm	nẩy	CU 16
Num	N	N	Dem	
Q	Class	Nuc	Iden	
		NF		

<u>Ex. 9</u>

Three people
Three people

Slam	cằn	KH 5
Num	N	
Q	Nuc	
	NF	

<u>Ex. 10</u>

Four cakes
Four thing cake

Slí	ăn	pěng	TE 8
Num	N	N	
Q	Class	Nuc	
	NF		

<u>Ex. 11</u>

Five people

```
                    Five people
                    Hǎ      cằn    KF 5
                    Num      N
                     Q      Nuc
                         NF
```

Ex. 12

```
                    Six people
                    Six   people
                    Hốc     cằn    BU 5
                    Num      N
                     Q      Nuc
                         NF
```

Ex. 13

```
                    Seven piastres
                    Seven piastre
                    Chết    min    MT 19
                    Num      N
                     Q      Nuc
                         NF
```

Ex. 14

```
                    Eight flags
                    Eight   leaf   flag
                    Pét     bau     cờ    CU 11c
                    Num      N       N
                     Q     Class    Nuc
                         NF
```

Ex. 15

```
                    Nine days
                    Nine day
                    Cẩu    vằn    SV 29
                    Num     N
                     Q     Nuc
                        NF
```

Ex. 16

```
                    Ten years
                     Ten   year
                    Slíp    pi    CH 12
                    Num     N
                     Q    Nuc
                        NF
```

Ex. 17

```
                    A hundred kilos
```

                    Hundred kilo

                        Pác   cân   PO 20
                        Num   N
                         Q   Nuc
                              NF

Ex. 18

                    Several days
                    Few   day
                    Kǐ   vằn   BA 20
                    Num   N
                     Q   Nuc
                         NF

Ex. 19

                    All of us
                    All person belong self

                    Kí   cằn   hông dầu   PH 44
                    Num   N   NP
                     Q   Nuc   M
                           NF

Ex. 20

                    Many lessons
                    Many lesson

                        Lai   bài   TM 19
                        Num   N
                         Q   Nuc
                             NF

Ex. 21

                    However many lessons
                    However-many lesson

                            Kǐ-lai   bài   TM 16
                            Num   N
                             Q   Nuc
                                 NF

Ex. 22

                    Rather young
                    Little year one

                        Noi   pi   nóng   ML 169
                        Num   N   Adj
                         Q   Nuc   M
                             NF

Ex. 23

                    Every tray

Every thing tray

Mội	ăn	bâm	CU 7b
Num	N	N	
O	Class	Nuc	
	NF		

Ex. 24

Everything to do with trade
Every matter trade

Các	sự	buôn-bản	BA 20
Num	N	V	
O	Nuc	M	
	NF		

Ex. 25

Eleven o'clock[6]
Ten   one   hour

Slíp	ét	dờ	TW 6
Num	Num	N	
O_{10}	$O_{u'}$	Nuc	
	NF		

Ex. 26

Twelve months
Ten   two   thing   month

Slíp	nhĩ	ăn	bươn	TE 69
Num	Num	N	N	
O_{10}	$O_{u'}$	Class	Nuc	
		NF		

Ex. 27

Fifteen minutes
Ten   five minute

Slíp	hả	phút	BI 1
Num	Num	N	
O_{10}	$O_{u'}$	Nuc	
	NF		

Ex. 28

Those twenty one days and nights
Two   ten   one   night-day   that

Nhĩ	slíp	ét	cửn-văn	nân	KI 36
Num	Num	Num	N	Dem	
$O_{u'}$	O_{10}	$O_{u'}$	Nuc	Iden	
		NF			

---

6. Subclasses of the numerals are not represented, in order to avoid the multiplication of symbols.

Ex. 29

Fifty kilos
Five   ten   kilo

$H\overset{2}{a}$ slíp   cân   MT 99
Num   Num   N
$Q_{u'}$ Q_{10} Nuc
_____
         NF

Ex. 30

Fifty five piastres
Five   ten   five   piastres

$H\overset{2}{a}$ slíp $h\overset{2}{a}$ min   CH 2
Num   Num   Num   N
$Q_{u'}$ Q_{10} $Q_{u'}$ Nuc
_____
         NF

Ex. 31

Eighty piastres
Eight   ten   piastre

Pét   slíp   min   CH 3
Num   Num   N
$Q_{u'}$ Q_{10} Nuc
_____
         NF

Ex. 32

Two hundred metres
 Two   hundred metre

Slong   pác   síc   KH 5
Num   Num   N
Q_{u} Q_{100} Nuc
_____
         NF

Ex. 33

A hundred and twenty days and nights
Hundred two night-day

Pác   nhĭ   cừn-vằn   TH 2
Num   Num   N
Q_{100} $Q_{u'}$ Nuc
_____
         NF

Ex. 34

One or two metres of cloth
One   two   metre cloth

Slắc slong   síc   p'ăi   SV 38
Num   Num   N   N
Q_{u} Q_{u} Class   Nuc
_____
         NF

Ex. 35

```
Two or three lessons
 Two   three lesson

Slong  slam   bài    TM 1
 Num    Num    N
 Q      Q      Nuc
  u      u
        NF
```

Ex. 36

```
One or two or three lessons
 One   two   three lesson

Slắc  slong   slam   bài    TM 6
Num    Num    Num     N
 Q      Q      Q      Nuc
  u      u      u
               NF
```

Ex. 37

```
Three or five or six days
Three five six day

Slam    hả    hốc  văn    BU 12
Num    Num   Num    N
 Q      Q     Q     Nuc
  u      u     u
              NF
```

Ex. 38

```
Thirty or fifty days
Three five ten   day

Slam   hả   slíp  văn    MO 24
Num   Num   Num    N
 Q     Q     Q     Nuc
  u     u     x
            NF
```

Ex. 39

```
Twenty three or twenty four piastres
Two ten   three two ten   four piastre

Nhī  slíp  slam  nhī  slíp  slí    min    MT 17
Num  Num   Num   Num  Num   Num     N
 Q    Q     Q     Q    Q     Q     Nuc
  u    x     u     u    x     u
              NF
```

Ex. 40

```
Two thousand seven hundred or two thousand eight hundred piastres
 Two thousand seven two   thousand eight piastre

Slong siên    chết slong  siên    pét   ngần   PO 20
Num    Num     Num   Num   Num    Num     N
 Q      Q       Q     Q     Q      Q     Nuc
  u      x       u     u     x      u
                 NF
```

Ex. 41

More than ten days
Ten   many day

Slíp   lai vằn   ZI 5
Num   Num   N
Q_x Q_i Nuc
———————————
        NF

Ex. 42

These dozen or more posts
One   ten   many stick   post this

Slắc slíp lai   lẵm   slâu nẩy   MO 29
Num Num Num   N   N   Dem
Q_u Q_x Q_i Class Nuc   Iden
————————————————————————
              NF

Ex. 43

One or three or more months
One   three few month

Slắc   slam   kỉ   bươn   KI 64
Num   Num   Num   N
Q_u Q_u Q_i Nuc
————————————
        NF

Ex. 44

Every hundred kilos of rice
Every hundred kilo rice

Mội   pác   cân   khẩu   MT 100
Num   Num   N   N
Q_i Q_x Class Nuc
————————————
        NF

Ex. 45

Several thousand piastres
Several thousand piastre

Kỉ   siên   ngằn   RP 25
Num   Num   N
Q_i Q_x Nuc
————————————
        NF

5.95 The modifier   (See pages 82-3)

5.951 Adjectives

Ex. 46

England

```
                    Side    English
                    Bưởng   Eng    CU 2
                      N      Adj
                     Nuc       M
                           NF
```

Ex. 47

```
                    A line
                    Thing line one

                    An     vẹc nóng   BI 3
                     N      N    Adj
                    Class  Nuc    M
                           NF
```

Ex. 48

```
Green beans, chopstick beans, white beans
Plant bean green     bean chopstick     bean

Co    thúa seng  nề, thúa  myăm   nề,  thúa đậu-lun nề    MT 79
 N     N    Adj       N     NP          N    Adj
Class Nuc    M        Nuc    M          Nuc    M
       NF                   NF                 NF
```

Ex. 49

```
                    Bicycle
                    Vehicle bicycle

                    Se      đap    SK 38
                     N      Adj
                    Nuc      M
                           NF
```

Ex. 50

```
                    Motor vehicle
                    Vehicle motor

                    Se     ô-tô   SK 70
                     N      Adj
                    Nuc      M
                           NF
```

5.952 Verbs

Ex. 51

```
                    That dead person
                    Animal person die that

                    Tua     cằn  thai  nận   BU 18
                     N       N    V    Dem
                    Class   Nuc   M   Iden
                           NF
```

Ex. 52

```
              Good days and bad days
              Thing day good day bad

          Ăn      vằn     đây  vằn   sẩu      VD 16
                  N        V    N     V
                  Nuc      M    Nuc   M
                     NF            NF
```

5.954 Nominal phrases

Ex. 53

The matter of priests and woman necromancers
Thing matter woman necromancer with mister priest

```
     Ăn      vấn-đề    mē      then          sáu   p'ō     thāo    PR 1
     N       N         N        V            Conj   N       V
                       Nuc      M                   Nuc     M
                          NF                           NF
                       Nom             Link        Nom
                                        NP
     Class    Nuc                        M
                          NF
```

Ex. 54

```
          One's lot
          Thing      lot      self

          Ăn      phúc-phận   dầu      CU 35
          N          N        Pr
                             Per
                              NF
                             Nom
                              NP
          Class       Nuc      M
                       NF
```

Ex. 55

```
          One's house
          Thing house belong self

          Ăn      dươn     hông    dầu     TH 65
          N       N        hông    Pr
                           Poss    Per
                             NF
                            Nom
                             NP
          Class   Nuc        M
                     NF
```

Ex. 56

```
A person's life
Thing life person

Ăn      thời    cằn      WF 37
N       N       N
                Nuc
                ─────
                NF
                Nom
                ─────
                NP
Class   Nuc     M
        ─────────
          NF
```

Ex. 57

```
The three years
Thing three year

Ăn      slam    pi       TH 17
N       Num     N
        Q       Nuc
        ──────────
          NF
         Nom
        ──────────
          NP
Nuc             M
──────────────────
        NF
```

Ex. 58

```
The tray with five cups
Thing tray five thing cup

Ăn      bâm     hả      ăn      chén     CU 11
N       N       Num     N       N
                Q       Class   Nuc
                        ──────────────
                             NF
                            Nom
                        ──────────────
                             NP
Class   Nuc                  M
────────────────────────────────
              NF
```

Ex. 59

```
The matter of a dead person
Thing matter animal person   die

Ăn      vấn-đề   tua     cằn      thai    BU 21
N       N        N       N        V
                 Class   Nuc      M
                        ──────────
                           NF
                          Nom
                        ──────────
                           NP
Class   Nuc                M
────────────────────────────────
              NF
```

5.954 Clauses

Ex. 60

```
        Things which are not good
        All thing speech not  good

        Kí   mòn   chuyện  mí    đây      PH 46b
        Num   N      N     Aux    V
                           PrVbl  Vbl
                           ─────────────
                              VG
                              ──────────
                               P
                              ──────────
                              Clause
        Q    Class   Nuc          M
        ─────────────────────────────────
                      NF
```

Ex. 61

```
        The matter of building a house
        Thing matter build house

        Ăn    vấn-đề   hắt    dướn     MO 1
        N       N      VG      NP
                       ────────────
                        P       O
                       ────────────
                         Clause
        Class   Nuc          M
        ─────────────────────────────
                    NF
```

Ex. 62

```
        The matter of women who have children
        Thing matter all person sex female have child

        Ăn   vấn-đề  kí   cần  tày  mẽ    mì    luc     SV 1
        N      N               NP         VG     NP
                     ──────────────────  ──────────
                             S              P     O
                     ────────────────────────────
                                Clause
        Class   Nuc                 M
        ────────────────────────────────────────────
                        NF
```

5.96 The identifier   (See page 83)

Ex. 63

```
        That dead person
        Animal person  die   that

        Tua    cần    thai  nận    BU 18
         N      N      V    Dem
        Class   Nuc    M    Iden
        ───────────────────────
                 NF
```

Ex. 64

        Today

Day this
Văn   nẩy   IL 15
 N   Dem
Nuc   Iden
    NF

Ex. 65

This thing and that thing
Thing other thing yonder

Mòn   no   mòn   kia   TE 45
 N   Dem   N   Dem
Nuc   Iden   Nuc   Iden
    NF   NF

Ex. 66

Anywhere
Place any

Thĩ   tàư   PH 55b
 N   Dem
Nuc   Iden
    NF

Ex. 67

Any matter
Matter any

Việc   dăng   KI 25
 N   Dem
Nuc   Iden
    NF

Chapter 6

THE NOMINAL PHRASE
AT SECONDARY DELICACY

6.0   As few examples of this unit are found to display complex
structures, little can be said in addition to what was revealed in
3.3, pp. 43-4.   Rather than repeat the information given there,
it is recommended that the reader turn back to those pages for the
basic structures and exponents.

6.1 The links

At primary delicacy only one link element was described.
At secondary delicacy we must distinguish two elements, $Link_1$ and
$Link_2$. $Link_1$ occurs in only one structure:[1]

Nom $Link_1$ Nom   (Ex. 1)   p.98

$Link_2$ occurs in the structures:

Nom $Link_2$ Nom   (Ex. 2)   p.98
Nom $Link_2$ Nom $Link_2$ Nom   (Ex. 3)   p.98
$Link_2$ Nom $Link_2$ Nom $Link_2$ Nom   (Ex. 4)   p.98
$Link_2$ Nom Count $Link_2$ Nom Count   (Ex. 5)   p.98
Nom Count Nom Count $Link_2$ Nom Count (Ex. 6) p.99

$Link_1$ is the place of operation of a single formal item,
sáu 'and, with'.

$Link_2$ is the place of operation of a single formal item,
hay-là 'or'.

Together, sáu and hay-là comprise the class of conjunc-
tions.

6.2 Examples

With each example, sufficient parsing is included to
illustrate the point under discussion.   For an explanation of the

1. Examples are given in full in 6.2, pages 98-9.

parsing and the abbreviations, please see Chapter 9, pp. 115-7.

Ex. 1

```
            The paternal father and the daughter-in-law
            Mister paternal  and  Mrs. daughter-in-law

             P'ō    pú      sáu    mē    lùa           ML 4
                NF              Conj      NF
                Nom            Link₁     Nom
                            NP
```

Ex. 2

```
            Pomelo leaves or almond leaves
            Leaf pomelo   or   leaf almond

             Bau̇ pục    hay-là   bau̇ tào    SV 4
                NF        Conj       NF
                Nom      Link₂      Nom
                            NP
```

Ex. 3

One ring or one gold bracelet or one or two metres of cloth[2]
One thing ring hand   or   one   thing bracelet gold   or

```
Slắc ăn    pyóc  mù̇ hay-là slắc ăn    myằm     kim hay-là
      NF              Conj         NF              Conj
      Nom            Link₂        Nom              Link₂  →
                                              NP
```

one   two   metre   cloth
```
slắc slong síc    p'ǎi    SV 38
      NF
←     Nom
```

Ex. 4

Either three times, or two times, or five times
  Or   three time   or   two   time   or   five time

```
Hay-là  slam bắt  hay-là slong bắt hay-là  hǎ  bắt    BI 7
 Conj      NF       Conj    NF     Conj      NF
 Link₂     Nom     Link₂   Nom     Link₂    Nom
                        NP
```

Ex. 5

Either a birthday or an anniversary

---

2. The arrows signify that the unit is continued on the next line.

Or	day birthday		or	day anniversary		
Hay-là	vằn độ	nề,	hay-là	vằn khoăn	nề	BU 25
Conj	NF	nề	Conj	NF	nề	
Link₂	Nom	Count	Link₂	Nom	Count	

$$\overline{}$$
NP

Ex. 6

Gold, silver or flags
Gold   silver   or   flag

Kim	nề,	ngằn	nề	hay-là	cờ	nề	CU 30
NF	nề	NF	nề	Conj	NF	nề	
Nom	Count	Nom	Count	Link₂	Nom	Count	

$$\overline{}$$
NP

Chapter 7

THE CLAUSE
AT SECONDARY DELICACY[1]

7.0   As so few examples of equative clause have been found,
no more can be said about them than has already been said in
Chapter 3, p.41.   This chapter will be completely devoted to the
predicative clause.

7.1 The locative

At primary delicacy it was stated that the locative was
the place of operation of a nominal phrase or a clause.   Details
regarding both these kinds of exponents will be given separately.

7.11 Nominal phrases

The following structures have been found for nominal
phrases operating at the locative element:[2]

Nom Nom	(Ex. 1)	p.103
Nom Link Nom	(Ex. 2)	p.103
Nom	(Ex. 3)	p.103

The most common structure is that of a single nominal.   The struc-
ture of the nominal figure operating at this nominal may be:

(1) Nuc.   The only examples of this are dǒ 'hour' ᵀ ᵂ 14,
and pày 'time, once' ME 2, p. 118.

(2) Nuc Iden. (Exx. 3-8, pp. 103-5)

(3) Nuc M.   The modifier element here may be the place
of operation of an adjective (Ex. 9, p.105) or of a clause
(Exx. 10, 11, p. 105).

(4) Class Nuc M.   (Ex. 12) p.106

---

1. For a description of the clause at primary delicacy, please see
Chapter 3, pp. 41-3.

2. Numbered examples are given in full at the end of this chapter,
pp.103-8.   For examples taken from text ME please see Chapter 9,
pp. 118-28.

7.12 Clauses

Clauses operating at the locative element may only have
the structure P O.   The verbal group operating at the predicate
element may have the structure of from one to three verbals.   None
of the other elements of verbal group structure, such as preverbals
(see 3.5, pp.46-7) have been found.   See Exx. 13-6, p. 106.

7.2 The subject

It was stated at primary delicacy that the subject is the
place of operation of a nominal phrase or a clause.   No limitation
on the type of nominal phrase operating here has yet been found.
The reader is referred to text ME in Chapter 9 (pp.118-28) for
examples of nominal phrases operating at the subject element.

Very few examples have been found of clauses operating at
subject element.   Two can be found in Chapter 9, in ME 6 (p. 120)
and ME 1 (p.118).   Another is given as Ex. 17 (p.107).   At the
moment the evidence for these being subject elements rather than
prehead elements of sentence structure is rather uncertain.   It is
suspected that there is almost always a slight pause, or reduction
of the tempo, at the end of a prehead element, but not following a
subject element.   Further criteria will no doubt come to light on
investigation of more material.

7.3 The predicate

Nothing more can be added at secondary delicacy to the
information given in Chapter 3 (pp.41-3) and that given on the
verbal group in Chapter 4 (pp.64-74).   It should be re-emphasised
here that the verbal group operating at the predicate element is
discontinuous, the preverbals, verbals and reflexive occurring at
one place, and the other elements at the end of the clause.

7.4 The object

At primary delicacy it was stated that the object element
is the place of operation of a nominal phrase or a clause.   As

with the subject, no limitation has been found on the type of
nominal phrase operating at the object element.   The reader is
referred to text ME in Chapter 9 (pp. 118-28) for examples of
nominal phrases operating here.

    A number of examples of clauses operating at object
element have been found.   These have the following structures:

P	(ME 2)	p.118
S P	(Ex. 18)	p.107
P O	(Ex. 19)	p.107
S P O	(Ex. 20)	p.107

The clauses operating at the object element have not been found to
include locative or adjunct elements in their structure.   The
structure of the verbal group operating at the predicate element
of the clause is severely limited.   The only preverbal which has
been found has as exponent mí 'not' (See Ex. 19, p. 107).

7.5 The adjunct

    At primary delicacy it was stated that the adjunct ele-
ment is the place of operation of a highly specialised clause.
The only structures manifested by this clause are P and P O.   In
addition the verbal group operating at the predicate element may
only have the structures Vbl or VblVbl.   The only exponents of
the predicate which have been found so far are:

đảy	'to be acceptable'		
đuổi	'with, to be with'	(Ex. 21)	p.108
hử	'for, to give'	(Ex. 22)	p.108
khẩu	'into, to enter'		
khỉn	'up, to ascend'		
lồng	'down, to descend'	(ME 18)	p.124
óc	'out, to go out'		
quá	'past, to go past, to cross to'		
sáu	'with, to be with'	(ME 2)	p.118
thâng	'to, to arrive'		
lồng chang	'down into'	(Ex. 23)	p.108
ngang lồng	'lengthwise in'		

tặt lồng   'put in'

pây hử   'to go and give to'   (Ex. 24) p.108

A distinct subclass of verbs (which may be termed 'adjunct verbs')
is seen to operate here.

7.6 Examples

With each example sufficient parsing is included to
illustrate the point in question.   For an explanation of the
parsing and the abbreviations, please see Chapter 9, pp. 115-7.

7.61 The locative   (See pages 100-1)

7.611 Nominal phrases

Ex. 1

We'll talk for three days and nights
Self   converse   three night three day

Dầu   chăng-cò   slam cừn   slam vằn   SA 27
NP   VG   NF   NF
                           Nom   Nom
                                      NP
S   P   L
                  Clause

Ex. 2

I'll rest a day or two
Also rest   day   or   two day

Cung nghỉ   vằn hay-là slong vằn   ZI 8
VG   NF Conj   NF
             Nom Link   Nom
                      NP
             P   L
                  Clause

Ex. 3

Today that's how it is
Day this also also right like this

Vằn   nẩy cung   tú   sử   pằn nẩy   WF 44
N   Dem   VG
Nuc Iden
   NF
   Nom
   NP
   L   P
         Clause

Ex. 4

```
        I began this time
        I   come   begin   time this

        Ngò   mà   bất-đầu   pày nẫy   ZI 10
        ───        ───────   ─────────
        NP          VG        N   Dem
                             Nuc  Iden
                             ─────────
                                NF
                             ─────────
                               Nom
                             ─────────
                               NP
                             ─────────
        S          P           L
        ─────────────────────────────
                  Clause
```

Ex. 5

```
        This morning you also came down to my house[3]
        Morning this man also descend house belong me   go

        Nau   nẫy   ông  cung  lồng   dừớn hông  ngò   pây   II 10
        N     Dem   ─── NP ──── VG ┄   ──── NP ────┄ ┄┄┄┄┄┄
        Nuc  Iden
        ─────────
           NF
        ─────────
          Nom
        ─────────
          NP
        ─────────
          L        S      P              O
        ──────────────────────────────────────────────
                          Clause
```

Ex. 6

```
This  time I just forgot a bit
Time this  I  also then rather forgot go little already

Bắt nẫy   dầu   tú   dū   sơ-sơ   lūm   pây   ǐng   dá   WF 34
N   Dem   ─NP─         ──────── VG ──────────
Nuc Iden
────────
  NF
────────
 Nom
────────
 NP
────────
 L        S                          P
──────────────────────────────────────────────────
                 Clause
```

Ex. 7

```
        Then it's hard to drive out
        Time that then hard expel

        Bắt nân   dū   khỏ   thep   PH 5
        N   Dem   ──── VG ────
        Nuc Iden
        ────────
           NF
        ────────
          Nom
        ────────
          NP
        ────────
          L        P
        ─────────────────────
               Clause
```

---

3. Dotted lines join together the parts of discontinuous units.

Ex. 8

```
          When you are free
          Time what you have liberty
          Lúc  tàư  nì    đẫy   váng    ML 126
          N    Dem  NP    VG    NP
          Nuc  Iden
               NF
               Nom
               NP
          L         S     P     O
                    Clause
```

Ex. 9

```
          The other day I was good
          Day before self   good
          Văn  cón   đầu (à)  đẫy    WF 31
          N    Adj   NP       VG
          Nuc   M
                NF
                Nom
                NP
          L          S        P
                   Clause
```

Ex. 10

Before I had finished working, they were looking for me
Time as-to self not-yet work well they then search

```
Lúc  hông dầu   kếng   hắt  đẫy   hâu  dū    sa    MT 46
N              Clause               NP   VG
Nuc                   M
               NF
               Nom
               NP
L                                   S     P
                    Clause
```

Ex. 11

When you notice your head aching a little bit, it's then that it
isn't agreeing with you.
Time see thing head ache bit ? then also not   fit with it

```
Bắt  hăn  ăn  hua  mẫu  ỉng dầy dū    tú   mí slày ngám  sáu mân  PF 10
N              Clause                      VG              Clause
Nuc            M
               NF
               Nom
               NP
L                                     P                  A
                    Clause
```

Ex. 12

When I used to go to school, I also did this
 I thing time go study letter also like that

Ngò	ăn	pày	pây	slon slư	cung	pần	nận	TM 11
NP	N	N		Clause	VG	NP		

Class Nuc   M

NF

Nom

NP

S   L   P   O

Clause

7.612 Clauses

Ex. 13

Just rickshaws and bicycles come and go here
Vehicle hand vehicle bicycle at here go return only

Se tay	se	đạp	dú nầy	pây theo thôi	SK 74
NP			VC NP	VG	

P   O

Clause

S   L   P

Clause

Ex. 14

I also do not know what news there is in the North.
Also not know   news   what   in side North

Cung mí chắc	tin-tức ca-dăng	dú bưởng Bắc	HF 7
VG	NP	VG NP	

P   O

Clause

P   O   L

Clause

Ex. 15

When it gets past the twentieth of December, whatever I do...
Exit go arrive month December twenty few I do whatever

Óc pây thâng	bưởn Lạp	nhĭ	kĭ	ngò	hắt	dừ	SA 4
VG	NP			NP	VG	NP	

P

Clause

L   S   P   O

Clause

Ex. 16

On the eight of September nineteen fifty I arrived in Haifong

From year five ten month nine no. eight I come arrive Haifong

Tự	pi	hả slíp bươn cẩu so pét	ngò	mà	thầng Hải-Phòng HF 1
VG		NP	NP	VG	NP
P		O			

Clause

| L | | | S | P | O |

Clause

7.62 __The subject__   (See page 101)

Ex. 17

What you say is very true
Talk like that also right

Chẳng pần nận   cung sử   MO 21
VG   VG
P
Clause
S   P
Clause

7.63 __The object__   (See pages 101-2)

Ex. 18

Some people know how to drive them out
Have people know expel

Mì   cần   chắc thep   PH 4a
VG   NP   VG
S   P
Clause
P   O
Clause

Ex. 19

If you say you don't believe in spirits...
Talk not believe spirit

Chẳng mí slín   p'i   PH 26b
VG   VG   NP
P   O
Clause
P   O
Clause

Ex. 20

I also didn't know where you were living

```
        I    also not know place you at place what

        Ngò cung mí  chắc   thī  nì   dú  thī  tàư    PE 14
        ───      ───       ───  ──   ──  ───  ───
        NP      VG          NP   VG     NP
                            S     P      O
                            ──────────────────
                                  Clause
        ─────────────────────────────────────
        S        P                 O
        ──────────────────────────────────────
                        Clause
```

7.64 The adjunct   (See pages 102-3)

Ex. 21

```
        We are speaking together
        Self talk with each-other

        Dàu chẳng đuỗi      căn        PH 25
        ──  ─────  ─────    ───
        NP   VG    VG       NP
                   P        O
                   ──────────────
                      Clause
        S    P        A
        ──────────────────────
                Clause
```

Ex. 22

```
        I reply to Mr. Englishman
        I  offer word give Mr. English

        Ngò  đờ   lời   hử  ông Eng    BA 3
        ───  ──   ───   ──  ───────
        NP   VG   NP    VG    NP
                        P     O
                        ──────────
                         Clause
        S    P    O      A
        ──────────────────────
                Clause
```

Ex. 23

```
        Then they put the dead man down into the grave
        Then take  animal person die descend into thing hole go

        Chíng au    tua  càn  thai   lòng chang   ăn  cùm  pây   BU 18
        ───────     ──────────────   ──────────   ─────────
        VG:              NP              VG          NP
           :                              P           O
           :                              ──────────────
           :                                 Clause
        :..............................................:
        P              O                          A
        ──────────────────────────────────────────────
                          Clause
```

Ex. 24

```
        I send a letter to my friends
        I send letter go give friend

        Ngò ngúi   chia pây hử p'ỉ-nọng    SA 3a
        ──  ────   ──  ──  ─────────
        NP   VG    NP   VG    NP
                        P     O
                        ──────────
                         Clause
        S    P    O      A
        ──────────────────────
                Clause
```

Chapter 8

THE SENTENCE
AT SECONDARY DELICACY[1]

8.1 The opener

It was stated at primary delicacy that the opener is the place of operation of a class of opener particles.   The meaning of these particles is not always plain or easily translatable. Examples of the class are as follows:[2]

Tò	'Now, but, and'	(ME 2)	p.118
Ó	'Oh!'	(ME 3)	p.119
Nhé-tú	(meaning not known)	(ME 4)	p.119
Á	'Oh!'	(ME 9)	p.121
Oi-à	'Oh!(Expressing pain or regret)'	(ME 10)	p.121
À	'Ah!'	(ME 16)	p.123

8.2 The introduction

The introduction particle is the place of operation of the class of introduction particles.   Examples are as follows:

Cờ-này	'Now, now then'	(ME 3)	p.119
Bởi-vì	'Because'	(Ex. 1)	p.111
Néu-mà	'If'	(Ex. 2)	p.111
Ví-dụ	'For instance'	(Ex. 3)	p.111

8.3 The focus

Nothing can be added here to the description of the focus at primary delicacy.   The reader is referred to Chapter 3, pp.38-40

8.4 The prehead

At primary delicacy it was stated that the prehead   .

---

1. For a description of the sentence at primary delicacy, please see Chapter 3, pp. 38-40.

2. Numbered examples are given in full at the end of this chapter, pp. 111-4.   For examples taken from text ME please see Chapter 9, pp. 118-28.

element is the place of operation of a clause or (rarely) a nominal
phrase.   For examples of nominal phrases operating here, see
Exx. 4-6, p.112.

When the exponent of the prehead element is a clause, any
one of the following criteria is sufficient to distinguish between
the prehead and the head:

(1) The prehead is an equative clause (Ex. 7) p.112

(2) The prehead is followed by focus (ME 10) p.121

(3) The predicate of the head clause contains a higher
order auxiliary than that of the prehead[3] (Exx. 8, 9, pp. 112-3)
This does not hold true if the head clause only contains an order
1 auxiliary.

8.5 The head

At primary delicacy it was stated that the head element
is the place of operation of a clause.   This may be an equational
clause only if there are no preheads or postheads in the sentence
(Ex. 10, p.113).   If prehead or posthead elements are present in
the sentence, then the exponent of the head element must be a
predicative clause.   There are no limits to the type of predicat-
ive clause acting as the head of the sentence.   For examples, see
text ME, Chapter 9 (pp.118-28).

8.6 The posthead

The posthead element is the place of operation of a
predicative clause without a subject.   The auxiliaries in (the
verbal group operating at) the predicate of the clause may not be
of a higher order than those of the clause operating at the head
element of the sentence.   See Exx. 11, 12, p.113

8.7 The final

As was stated at primary delicacy, the final is the place

---

3. For a description of the auxiliaries in their orders, please
see 4.1, pp. 64-5.

of operation of the class of final particles.   As with the opener
particles, the meaning is not always clear.   Examples are:

dế		(ME 2)	p.118
ló	'you know'	(ME 10)	p.121
à		(ME 11a)	p.121
ní	'you know'	(ME 16)	p.123
dú-vè		(ME 26)	p.127
cá	'however'	(ME 28)	p.128
á	'then'	(ME 30)	p.128
vó	(implies that the person spoken to is not of the same mind as the speaker)	(Ex. 13)	p.114

8.8 Examples

With each example, sufficient parsing is included to
illustrate the point under discussion.   For an explanation of the
parsing and the abbreviations, please see Chapter 9, pp. 115-7.

8.81 The introduction   (See page 109)

Ex. 1

Because if you work, you haven't got the strength.
Because work then not have strength

Bởi-vì	hất	dū	mí	mì	dèng.	MT 51
IP	Clause		Clause			
Intr	PrH		H			

Sentence

Ex. 2

If you eat (the forbidden foods), then (your priesthood) will not
take.   If   eat   then not become

Néu-mà	kin	ní,	dū	mí	pằn.	KI 30
IP	Clause	ní	Clause			
Intr	PrH	Foc	H			

Sentence

Ex. 3

For instance, suppose I'm sitting and talking like this.
Instance as-to self continuous sit rest converse like this

Ví-dụ	hồng dầu	đang-slì nằng dú chẳng-cỏ pằn nẫy	ló.	PH 9a
IP		Clause	FP	
Intr		H	Fin	

Sentence

8.82 <u>The prehead</u>   (See pages 109-10)

<u>Ex. 4</u>

```
There, that's the whirlwind spirit.
That    that is animal spirit whirlwind

Nận ní,  nận sử  tua    p'i    slướng  á.    PH 21f
NP  ní          Clause                  FP
PrH Foc            H                    Fin
         Sentence
```

<u>Ex. 5</u>

```
Now the sorcerer, he is good at casting out the 'p'yẳn' spirit.[4]
But Mr. sorcerer  then he clever about expel all spirit
                                                          PH 28a
Tò  p'ō pháp  ní, dū mân hay    mửa  thep  kí   p'i  p'yẳn nề.
OP     NP     ní,                Clause                     FP
Opnr PrH     Foc                   H                       Fin
                  Sentence
```

<u>Ex. 6</u>

```
Oh, as to that, I've invited many people.
Oh thing this   I also together call many people

Ói, ăn   nẳy ní, ngò cung  sảy    ca  lai   cần.   TH 60
OP    NP  ní,          Clause
Opnr PrH Foc            H
           Sentence
```

<u>Ex. 7</u>

```
And now, today being the seventh, and propitious, I came to start
work this time.
But  now     day this no. seven good  I come   begin   time this

Tò cơ-nầy ní vằn nẳy  so  chết  đầy, ngò  mà bắt-đầu   pày nẳy. TI 10
OP   IP  ní Clause (Equative) Clause              Clause
Opnr Intr Foc   PrH           PrH                   H
               Sentence
```

<u>Ex. 8</u>

```
When it has come out, then it returns.
It out go already it then return come

Mân óc pây dá,  mân thề   thēo   mà.   PH 5a
NP  V  V   Ter  NP  Aux    V     V
   Vbl Vbl  Clo   PrVbl   Vbl    Vbl
      VG            5  VG
   S      P            P
     Clause        Clause
      PrH             H
           Sentence
```

4. In the head of this sentence, the auxiliary <u>dū</u> of the verbal
group operating at the predicate, precedes the <u>subject</u> <u>mân</u>.

Ex. 9

When it comes back, if you drive it out, it will go.
Come already then drive-out it then change go

Mà	dá	thề	thẹp	mân	dũ	thói	pây.	PH 5b
V	Ter	Aux	V	NP	Aux	Aux	V	
Vbl	Clo	PrVbl$_5$	Vbl		PrVbl$_6$	PrVbl$_4$	Vbl	

VG		VG			VG	
P		P		O	P	
Clause		Clause			Clause	
PrH		PrH			H	
Sentence						

8.83 The head   (See page 110)

Ex. 10

Two thousand seven hundred, two thousand eight hundred piastres a kilo.
Two thousand seven two thousand eight money hundred kilo

Slong siên	chét, slong siên	pét	ngần	pác cân.	PO 20
	NP			NP	
	Impl			Compl	

Clause
H
Sentence

8.84 The posthead   (See page 110)

Ex. 11

After you've spoken, I can correct it, and that's all right.
Speak already self change change correct again also well

Chẳng	dá	dầu	khōi	thói	sōi	thēo,	cung	dẩy.	TM 13b
V	Ter	NP	Aux	Aux	V	V	Aux	V	
Vbl	Clo		PrVbl$_5$	PrVbl$_4$	Vbl	Vbl	PrVbl$_4$	Vbl	

VG			VG				VG	
P		S	P				P	
Clause			Clause				Clause	
PrH			H				PoH	
		Sentence						

Ex. 12

The buffalo have enough to eat and keep fairly well.

Animal	buffalo	still	well	full	still	improve	improve	well	bit	one
Tua	vài	nhằng	đẩy	ím,	nhằng	đợ	đợ	đẩy	ĭng nóng.	BA 13
NP		Aux	V	V	Aux	V	V	đẩy	NF	
		PrVbl$_1$	Vbl	Vbl	PrVbl$_1$	Vbl	Vbl	Cap	Intens	
			VG				VG			
S			P				P			
	Clause						Clause			
	H						PoH			
					Sentence					

8.85 The final   (See pages 110-1)

Ex. 13

Then he is quite capable of coming in and eating a person.

But	he	also	enter	eat	animal	person	possible	
Tò	mân	tú	khẩu	kin	tua	cần	đẩy	vớ.	PH 9b
OP				Clause				FP	
Opnr				H				Fin	
				Sentence					

Chapter 9

ANALYSIS OF TEXT

Explanation

With each sentence of the text analysed in this chapter, a free translation is given first, then a word-for-word translation (as far as this is possible), and the the sentence of text, with its analysis underneath.

Units are shown by a solid line, with the elements of structure on the line and the class symbol below, e.g.

$$\frac{\text{PrVbl PrVbl Vbl}}{\text{VG}}$$

indicates an exponent of the class 'verbal group' with a structure consisting of two preverbals followed by a verbal.   Similarly

$$\frac{\text{P}}{\text{Clause}}$$

represents an exponent of the class 'clause' with a structure consisting of a single predicate.   The length of the line indicates the extent of the exponent of the unit in the text above.   The stretch of Tho above a solid line is the exponent of the unit indicated by the line.   Classes which are not units are indicated by the class symbol placed immediately below the Tho word with no intervening line.

Symbols above elements of structure show the classes operating at those elements, e.g. $\frac{\text{Aux}}{\text{PrVbl}}$ indicates that a member of the class of auxiliaries operates at preverbal element of structure.

So then in sentence ME 1,

tú	sày	sū̄
Aux	Aux	V
PrVbl	PrVbl	Vbl

$$\frac{\text{VG}}{\text{P}}$$
$$\overline{\text{Clause}}$$

may be translated into words as follows: tú and sày are both members of the class of auxiliaries operating at preverbal elements of structure, and sū̄ is a member of the class of verbs, operating at

verbal element of structure.   Together they make up an exponent of
the class 'verbal group', which operates at predicate element of
structure in a clause.

This parsing of the clause tú sày sū corresponds to the
following section of the diagram of the interrelation of the units,
given in 3.6, p.48:
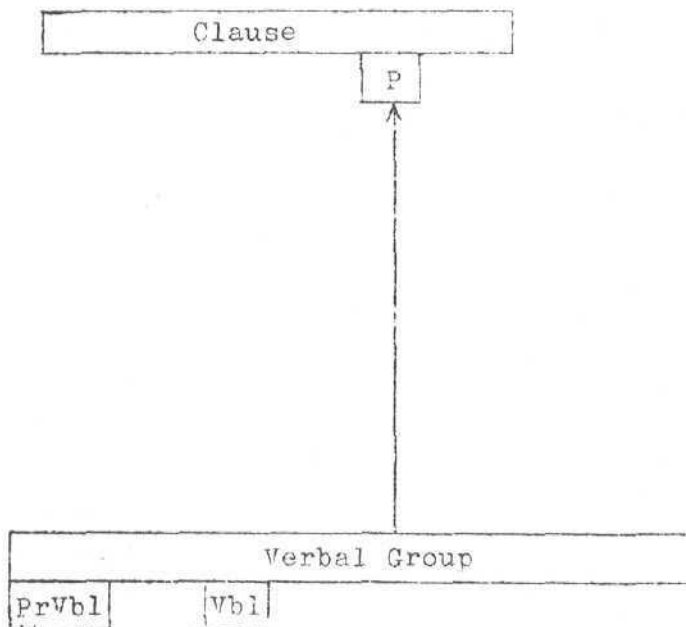
The following abbreviations are used for units:

NF	Nominal Figure
NP	Nominal Phrase
VG	Verbal Group

The following abbreviations are used for classes which
are not units:

Adj	Adjective
Aux	Auxiliary
Conj	Conjunction
Dem	Demonstrative
FP	Final particle
IP	Introduction particle
N	Noun
Num	Numeral
OP	Opener particle
Pr	Pronoun
Ter	Terminal
V	Verb

In the case of one-term classes, the item itself is used as a
symbol for the class, e.g. ní at focus element of sentence structure.

The following symbols are used for elements of structure:

A	Adjunct
Adv	Adverb
Cap	Capability
Class	Classifier
Clo	Closure
Compl	Complement
Cont	Continuation
Count	Counter
Deic	Deictic
Fin	Final
Foc	Focus
H	Head
Iden	Identifier
Impl	Implement
Intens	Intensifier
Intr	Introduction
L	Locative
Link	Link
M	Modifier
Nom	Nominal
Nuc	Nucleus
O	Object
Opnr	Opener
P	Predicate
Per	Person
PoH	Post-head
Poss	Possessive
PrH	Pre-head
PrVbl	Preverbal
Q	Quantifier
Refl	Reflexive
S	Subject
Vbl	Verbal

A dotted line is used to join together the parts of a discontinuous unit.

TEXT ME

Situation: An old Tho grandmother calls in and pours out her
troubles to Minh.   When she goes I ask Minh to imagine himself
replying to her.

ME 1
What you say is very true
Mother speak like that also   true.

```
        Mé      chẳng   pàn    nận    tú     sày    sử.
        Pr      V       V      Dem    Aux    Aux    V
        Per             Vbl    Deic   PrVbl  PrVbl  Vbl
        NF              VG     NF            VG
        Nom             Nom           P
        NP              NP            Clause
                     P     O
                     Clause
              Vbl      Cont
              VG
        S          P
             Clause
             PrH                              H
                   Sentence
```

ME 2
When you took over the ricefield with Mr. Long he once talked
about doing it for nothing.
Now take field with Mr. Long time he also say   give free

```
To   au    nā    sáu   Ông  Long  pày  mân   tú    chẳng  (à)  hử dai dé.
OP   V     N     V     N    Pr    N    Pr    Aux   V      V    V  FP
     Vbl   Nuc   Vbl   N    Per   N    Per   PrVbl Vbl    Vbl  Adv
     VG    NF    VG         NF    NF   NF          VG     VG
           Nom               Nom  Nom  Nom                P
           NP                NP   NP   NP               Clause
                        Nuc  M    L    S        P          O
                        NF                  Clause
                        Nom
                        NP
                  P     O
                  Clause
        P    O          A
             Clause
Opnr         PrH                            H              Fin
                        Sentence
```

ME 3
Now he is going to change his mind and charge for it.
Oh! now   he   then   change   take money.

Ớ	cơ-nầy	mân	dū	(à)	thói	thōi	au	chèn.
OP	IP	Pr	Aux		Aux	Aux	V	N
		Per	PrVbl		PrVbl	PrVbl	Vbl	Nuc
		NF			VG			NF
		Nom						Nom
		NP						NP
		S			P			O
					Clause			

Opnr Intr   H
        Sentence

ME 4
As Phuc entered into an adoption agreement with him, you would
think he would do the garden without charging.
     Phuc enter adoption with him he also give free come do garden.

Nhé-tú (à)	Phúc	khẩu	lục-chượng	sáu	mân	mân	tú	(à)	hử đai	mà	hắt	dầy.
OP	Pr	V	N	V	Pr	Pr	Aux		V	V	V	V	N
	Per	Vbl	Nuc	Vbl	Per	Per	PrVbl	Vbl	Adv		Vbl	Vbl	Nuc
	NF	VG	NF	VG	NF	NF	VG				VG	NF
	Nom		Nom		Nom	Nom						Nom
	NP		NP		NP	NP						NP
				P	O	S	P				P	O
				Clause		Clause					Clause	
S	P		O				A					
			Clause									

Opnr   PrH   H   PoH
                  Sentence

ME 5
Now he is going to turn round and charge for it.
   Now   he   then   change   take money.

Cơ-nầy	(à)	mân	dū	(à)	thói	thōi	au	chèn.
IP		Pr	Aux		Aux	Aux	V	N
		Per	PrVbl		PrVbl	PrVbl	Vbl	Nuc
		NF			VG			NF
		Nom						Nom
		NP						NP
		S			P			O
					Clause			

Intr   H
        Sentence

ME 6

When a person acts like that it isn't very good.
Make animal person like that also also not   right few much.

```
Hắt    tua     cằn    pằn   nận    cung    tú     mí     sử    kỉ-lai.
 V      N       N      V    Dem    Aux    Aux    Aux     V     Num
       Class    Nuc   Vbl   Deic   PrVbl  PrVbl  PrVbl   Vbl   Intens
        ‾‾NF‾‾         ‾VG    ‾NF           ‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾VG‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾
        Nom                  Nom                      P
        ‾NP‾                 ‾NP‾                  ‾Clause‾
                        P    O
                        Clause
Vbl  _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _    Cont
‾VG‾
 P          O
        Clause
        PrH                                      H
                    Sentence
```

ME 7

Now you have to go a long way off, two or three kilometres.
 Now   then   go live far   distant two   three lump stone.

```
Cơ-nằy   dū (à)  pây   dú   ouây,    lằn   slong  slam   khāo   hin.
  IP      Aux     V     V    V        V     Num    Num     N      N
         PrVbl   Vbl   Vbl  Vbl      Vbl     Q      Q     Class  Nuc
          ‾‾VG‾‾        ‾‾‾VG‾‾              ‾VG‾          ‾‾‾NF‾‾‾
                         P                                Nom
                     ‾Clause‾                             ‾NP‾
                                              P           O
                                                  ‾Clause‾
          P               L                        L
                          Clause
Intr                        H
                    Sentence
```

ME 8

It's also very far to go to work.
 Go work   also   far   very.

```
Pây hắt    cung   ouây  lai.
 V   V      Aux     V   Num
Vbl  Vbl   PrVbl   Vbl  Intens
  ‾‾VG‾‾          ‾‾VG‾‾
   P              P
‾Clause‾       ‾Clause‾
  PrH              H
       Sentence
```

ME 9
And now you have to hire labour for money, in addition.
Oh   now   then   change   hire money more.

Á   cơ-nầy   dū   thói (ằ)   có   chèn thêm.
OP   IP   Aux   Aux   V   N   Ter
                                   Nuc
                                   ‾‾
                                   NF
                                   Nom
                                   ‾‾
                                   NP
           PrVbl   PrVbl   Vbl _ _ _ _ Clo
                        VG
                        P   O
                      Clause
Opnr Intr   H
              Sentence
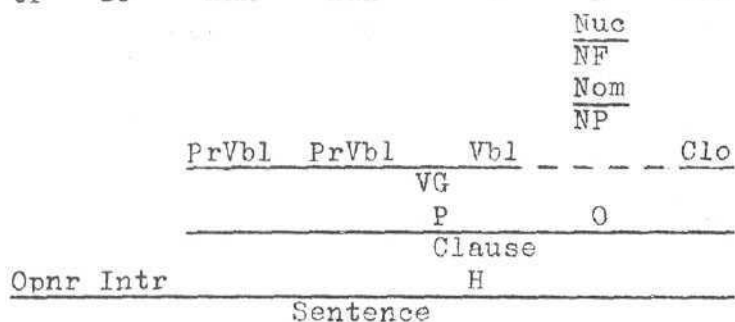
ME 10
Oh, doing that kind of thing makes it very hard, you know.
Oh,   do like that   do   hard very

Oi-à, hắt pằn nân ní, hắt khỏ lai ló.
 OP   V   V   Dem   ní   V   V   Num   FP
            Vbl Deic   Vbl Adv Intens
            ‾‾   ‾‾   ‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾
            VG   NF   VG
            Nom
            ‾‾
            NP
            P   O
          Clause
      Vbl   Cont
          ‾‾
          VG
          P   P
        Clause   Clause
Opnr   PrH   Foc   H   Fin
           Sentence
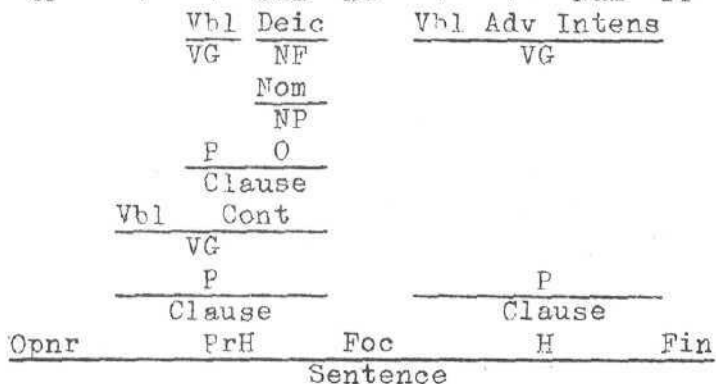
ME 11a
Oh, yes.
Oh, yes
ớ,   sử   à.
OP   V   FP
      Vbl
      ‾‾
      VG
       P
     Clause
Opnr H   Fin
     Sentence
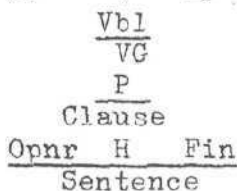
ME 11b

Anywhere near here, if you do right, then that's good.
Live place any near like this   do this well then good.

```
Dú .   ké    tàư   sàư   pàn   nẫy ní, hắt   nẫy đày     dū    đ̂ây.
V      N     Dem   V     V     Dem ní  V     Dem  V      Aux    V
       Nuc   Iden  M     Vbl Deic           Deic         PrVbl Vbl
             NF                NF                 NF            VG
             Nom               Nom                Nom           P
             NP                NP                 NP           Clause
                         P    O             Vbl _ _ _ Cap
                         Clause              VG
Vbl                      Cont               P    O
VG                                          Clause
P          O
     Clause
     PrH                              Foc    PrH              H
                         Sentence
```

ME 12

But if you don't do right, your household will be solitary.
But   not   do   well house self   then   solitary.

```
Tò    mí    hắt   đ̂ây,  dườn  đ̂âu  dū    đeo.
OP    Aux    V     V    N     Pr   Aux    V
      PrVbl Vbl   Cap         Per  PrVbl Vbl
       VG                     NF    VG
       P                      Nom
     Clause                   NP
                       Nuc    M
                         NF
                        Nom
                        NP
                        S               P
                             Clause
Opnr        PrH                   H
                  Sentence
```

ME 13

The children still go to school, too.
All child   also   still   go   study letter.

```
Kí    lục   cung  nhằng pây   slon  slư.
Num   N     Aux   Aux    V     V    N
Q     Nuc  PrVbl PrVbl Vbl   Vbl   Nuc
  NF                VG             NF
  Nom                             Nom
  NP                              NP
  S                   P            O
              Clause
              H
          Sentence
```

ME 14
How much work can just one person do?
Only one person one   go work well few much.

Tan	một	cần	nống	pây	hất	đậy	kỉ-lai.
Num	Num	N	Adj	V	V	V	Num
Q	Q	Nuc	M	Vbl	Vbl	Cap	Intens

	NF			VG	
Nom					
	NP				
S				P.	

Clause
H
Sentence

ME 15
If you hire someone, then you will spend all your money.
Hire person   then   all-gone money.

Có	cần,	dū	thuốn	chèn.
V	N	Aux	V	N
Vbl	Nuc	PrVbl	Vbl	Nuc
VG	NF		VG	NF
	Nom			Nom
	NP			NP
P	O		P	O

Clause   Clause
PrH   H
Sentence

ME 16
Ah, we must work like this.
Ah acceptable work like this

À,	dấy	hất	pần	nẩy	ní.
OP	V	V	V	Dem	FP
			Vbl	Deic	
			VG	NF	
				Nom	
				NP	
			P	O	

Clause
Cont

| Vbl | Vbl | Cont |
| VG |
| P |

Clause

| Opnr | | H | Fin |
Sentence

ME 17
```
If you don't work, you have no food.
  Not    work      then      not   have   cook eat.

  Mí    hắt,      dū  (à)  mí    mì    hung-kin.
  Aux    V       Aux       Aux   V        N
  PrVbl Vbl      PrVbl     PrVbl Vbl      Nuc
    VG              VG                    NF
     P                                    Nom
   Clause                                 NP
                        P                 O
                            Clause
     PrH                      H
                Sentence
```

ME 18
```
When you get down to work and it's left unfinished like this, it's
very hard.
When work down go    then     unfinished     like this hard very

Bắt  hắt  lồng pây  dū  dở-dở-dang-dang  pằn  nẩy khổ lai ló.
 N    V    V    V   Aux       V           V   Dem  V  Num FP
           Vbl                                Vbl Deic
            VG                                VG   NF
             P                                    Nom
           Clause                                 NP
     Vbl _ _ _ Cont                           P   O
      VG                                      Clause
        P    Pp     PrVbl      Vbl            Cont  Adv Intens
         Clause                     VG
 Nuc        M
           NF
           Nom
           NP
            L                                P
                         Clause
                           H                              Fin
                        Sentence
```

ME 19
```
It's also a waste.
 Also   waste.

 Cung    nhục.
 Aux      V
 PrVbl   Vbl
      VG
      P
    Clause
      H
   Sentence
```

ME 20
But now, what can you do?
 But now   do   like   how   acceptable.

```
Tò    cơ-nầy  hắt  pần   dừ-hau   đẫy.
OP    IP      V    V     Dem      .V
                   Vbl   Deic
                   VG    NF
                         Nom
                         NP
                   P      O
                   Clause
            Vbl      Cont        Cap
                     VG
                     P
            Clause
Opnr  Intr           H
            Sentence
```

ME 21
You have been to work.
Past-tense   go   work

```
Đa          pây  hắt  dế
Aux          V    V    FP
PrVbl       Vbl  Vbl
      VG
      P
   Clause
      H            Fin
    Sentence
```

ME 22a
However far it is, you have to bear it.
 Far   far   also   must   bear

```
Quây quây  cung  phải  chịu  à.
V     V    Aux   Aux    V   FP
Vbl  Vbl  PrVbl PrVbl  Vbl
  VG           VG
  P            P
Clause       Clause
PrH            H         Fin
       Sentence
```

ME 22b
What more can you do?
Do   like   how   acceptable   more.

```
Hất  pằn  dù-hau  đảy      thêm.
 V    V   Dem      V        Ter
     Vbl  Deic
     ───  ────
     VG    NF
           ───
           Nom
           ───
           NP
     P      O
     ─────────
      Clause
Vbl     Cont        Cap    Clo
              ───
               VG
              ───
               P
        ───────────
          Clause
              H
        ───────────
         Sentence
```

ME 23
When anyone gets down to work, if he doesn't have a lot, he has a
little.
Work down go he   not   have   much   he   also   have   little.

```
Hất  lồng pây,  mân  mí  đảy   lai,   mân cung  đảy   nọi.
 V    V    V    Pr   Aux  V    Num    Pr   Aux   V    Num
     Vbl          Per PrVbl Vbl Intens  Per PrVbl Vbl  Intens
     ────         ─── ───────── ──────  ─── ─────────  ──────
      VG          NF       VG           NF      VG
      P           Nom                   Nom
     ─────        ───                   ───
     Clause       NP                    NP
Vbl  _ _ _  Cont  S        P            S          P
───               ──────────            ──────────
VG                  Clause                Clause
 P      A
─────────────
   Clause
    PrH                   PrH                      H
        ───────────────────────────────────────────
                       Sentence
```

ME 24
That's how it is.
Then also like that

```
Dū    tú    pằn  nân  ló.
Aux   Aux    V   Dem  FP
PrVbl PrVbl Vbl  Deic
──────────────  ────
     VG          NF
                ───
                Nom
                ───
                NP
     P           O
─────────────────────
       Clause
         H              Fin
─────────────────────
      Sentence
```

ME 25
So then if you work you've got to stick at the job.
Like   this   self   work   self   continue   job work

Pằn   nẩy   dầu   hắt   dầu   cứ   việc-hắt ló.
 V   Dem   Pr   V   Pr   Aux   V   FP
Vbl   Deic   Per   Vbl   Per   PrVbl   Vbl
VG   NF   NF   VG   NF   VG
       Nom   Nom   Nom
       NP   NP   NP
 P   O   S   P   S   P
    Clause   Clause   Clause
     PrH   PrH   H   Fin
              Sentence

ME 26
Much or little, it's your own.
Have   much   have   little   also   is   possession self

Đảy   lai   đảy   noi   cung   sủ   hú   dầu   dú-vè.
 V   Num   V   Num   Aux   V   N   Pr   FP
Vbl   Intens Vbl   Intens PrVbl   Vbl   Per
    VG   VG   VG   NF
     P   P   Nom
  Clause   Clause   NP
                                                   Nuc   M
                                                            NP
                                              P   O
                                                  Clause
     PrH   PrH   H   Fin
                         Sentence

ME 27a
You spend your effort and your energy.
 But   self   also   lose   work   lose   strength   go.

Tồ   dầu   cung   tốc   công   tốc   dèng   pây.
OP   Pr   Aux   V   N   V   N   V
       Per   PrVbl Vbl   Nuc   Nuc
       NF   VG   NF   NF
       Nom   Nom   Nom
       NP   NP   NP
        S   P   O   Vbl   Cont
              Clause   VG
                            P   O
                            Clause
Opnr   H   PoH
              Sentence

ME 27b
If you don't have much to eat, you have a little.
Not have eat much also have eat little.

Mí	đảy²	kin	lai	cụng	đảy²	kin	nọi.
Aux	V	V	Num	Aux	V	V	Num
PrVbl	Vbl	Vbl	Intens	PrVbl	Vbl	Vbl	Intens
	VG				VG		
	P				P		
	Clause				Clause		
	PrH				H		

Sentence

ME 28
You don't have to worry unduly.
Also not worry few much

Cụng	mí	lao	kỉ-lai²	cá.
Aux	Aux	V	Num	FP
PrVbl	PrVbl	Vbl	Intens	
		VG		
		P		
		Clause		
		H		Fin

Sentence

ME 29
Rain or shine, you have something to eat.
Have rain have fine have   acceptable eat

Mì	p'ân	mì	dét	mì	tê	đảy²	kin	nè.
V	V	V	V	V	Aux	V	V	FP
Vbl	Vbl	Vbl	Vbl	Vbl	PrVbl	Vbl	Vbl	
VG		VG		VG		VG		
P		P		P		P		
Clause		Clause				Clause		
				P		O		
				Clause				
PrH		PrH		H				Fin

Sentence

ME 30
That's how it is.
Then also like that

Dū	tú	pần	nận	á.
Aux	Aux	V	Dem	FP
PrVbl	PrVbl	Vbl	Deic	
	VG		NF	
			Nom	
			NP	
	P		O	
	Clause			
	H			Fin

Sentence

Chapter 9

TEXT PH

PH 1a Now I'll talk about a common matter of this world.
 Now   talk in common world

 Cơ-nầy (à) chẳng dú chung thiên-hạ nệ.

PH 1b I'll talk about the spirits, this spirit and that spirit.
 Talk about matter all spirit, is about spirit what much

 Chẳng mửa sự kí p'i, là mửa p'i ca-dăng lai,

about spirit what much.

mửa p'i ca-dăng lai.

PH 2a Now I'll begin from the beginning.
 Now   talk beginning.

 Cơ-nầy ní, chẳng đầu-tiên.

PH 2b The first is the 'p'yắn' spirit.
  kind first is animal spirit

 (Là) thứ nhất ní là tua p'i p'yắn.

PH 3 It eats people, you know.
 It eat animal person

 Mân kin tua cần ní.

PH 4a If there is someone who knows how to drive it out, then
it's a speedy matter.
 Have person know drive-out then well fast.

 Mì cần chắc thẹp ní, dū đẩy khoái.

PH 4b But some people don't know how to drive it out.
 But have person not know drive-out

 Tò mì cần mí chắc thẹp à.

PH 5a When it has come out, then it returns.
 It out go already it then return come.

 Mân óc pây dá, mân thề thēo mà

PH 5b When it comes back, if you drive it out, it will go.
 Come already then drive-out it then change go.

 Mà dá, thề thẹp mân dū thói pây.

PH 5c However many times it goes, it will return.
 Go go it then change return come.

 Pây pây mân dū thói thēo mà.

PH 6   Then it's hard to drive out.
         Time that then hard drive-out
         Bắt nận dū khỏ thẹp à.

PH 7a   If you look to your own house and its virtue, then there's
         nothing for you to talk about.
         Is see thing door house virtue self   then not talk
         Là ngòi ăn   tu-dưởn phúc-đức dầu ní, dū mí chẳng ló.

PH 7b   But if your house doesn't have virtue, it will certainly
         eat you, and after many days you will die.
         But door house self   virtue not have   it also right
         Tò (à) tu-dưởn dầu (à) phúc-đức mí mì ní, mân tú   sử

eat   long day also right die
kin, hưng văn tú   sử thai vớ.

PH 8a   Now there's also the 'p'yẵn' spirit.
         Now have animal spirit
         Tò   mì   tua   p'i p'yẵn.

PH 8b   It eats you alive, you know.
         It eat alive
         Mân kin đíp dà-vớ.

PH 9a   For instance, suppose I'm sitting and talking like this.
         Example of self continuous sit rest converse like this
         Ví-dụ hồng dầu đang-slì năng dú chẳng-cỏ pần nẩy ló.

PH 9b   Then it is quite possible for him to come in and eat a
         person.
         But he also enter eat animal person possible
         Tò mân tú khẩu kin tua   cần   đẩy   vớ.

PH 10   When you notice your head aching a little bit, it's then
         that it isn't agreeing with you.
         Time notice thing head ache little   then also not
         Bắt   hăn   ăn hua mầu ỉng dầy, dū tú mí slày

fit   with it
ngắm sáu mân vớ.

PH 11   If it doesn't kill you, then you've got it to live with.
         Not die also well live with it
         Mí thai tú đẩy dú sáu mân (à) vớ.

PH 12a   But we don't talk widely about it, we don't talk about it.
          But self not talk out come   then not talk

          Tò dầu mí chẳng óc   mà ní, dū mí chẳng vớ.

PH 12b   If you speak about it openly, many friends don't believe
          it.
          But speak out come   friend many people not believe.

          Tò chẳng óc   mà ní p'ī-nọng lai cần   mí   slín.

PH 13   But you must believe it!
          Then also believe.

          Dū   tú   slín.

PH 14a   Now there are some people, you know, who have experienced
          it, and they believe it.
          But have people   well see pass then believe.

          Tò mì   cần   ní đảy hăn quá dū   slín.

PH 14b   But some people have not experienced it, and they don't
          believe in spirits like that.
          But have people not well see pass   then also not believe

          Tò mì   cần mí đảy hăn quá ní, dū   tú mí   slín

animal spirit like that

    tua   p'i   pằn nận ló.

PH 15   You must beware of them, you know.
          Also need must beware

          Tú sày cằn díu (à) vớ.

PH 16a   Whatever I have, it's my lot, that's all.
          Ah! self whatever also is thing lot   self finished.

          À, dầu ca-dăng tú sū ăn phúc-phận dầu   thôi.

PH 16b   I talk about spirits, but no one has ever seen one.
          Self talk animal spirit, then not have anyone see.

          Dầu chẳng tua   p'i,   dū mí mì cơ-nàư hăn.

PH 17a   If you are worthy of death, then you will die.
          But   thing destiny it worthy die then also die.

          Tò (à) ăn   mìng mân đẳng thai dū   tú thai.

PH 17b   If you are not worthy of death you will not die.
          But thing destiny not worthy die, then not die.

          Tò ăn   mìng mí đẳng thai, dū mí thai.

PH 18   And then there are the whirlwind spirits.
And still have all spirit whirlwind

Tò nhằng mì kí p'i slương ní.

PH 19   For instance, I go down the road.
Instance of self go road.

Ví-dụ hồng dầu pây tàng.

PH 20   For instance, whatever happens, it's just your lot.
Instance whatever also is thing number lot self.

Ví-dụ ca-dăng cụng là ăn số phúc-phận dầu.

PH 21a   For instance, I go down the road and notice a gust of wind.
Instance go road self see thing gust gust wind.

Ví-dụ pây tàng ní, dầu hăn ăn phá sá lằm.

PH 21b   It spins round.
Of it make spin rise.

Hồng mân hắt quẩn khỉn.

PH 21c   That is, all the dust and dirt flies upwards.
Is all rubbish all dirt fly up

Là kí nhúp-nháp (à) kí tâm bân khỉn nề.

PH 21d   Then all the trees shake.
Then all whatever tree shake shake.

Dū (à) kí ca-dăng mạy nẩư nẩư.

PH 21e   It spins round and goes "Oh....oh".
It also spin

Mân tú quẩn ôôôô....[1]

PH 21f   There, that's the whirlwind spirit.
That that is animal spirit whirlwind

Nận ní, nận sū tua p'i slương á.

PH 22a   You must really beware of the whirlwind spirit.
Animal spirit whirlwind need must beware

Tua p'i slương sày cẳn díu á.

PH 22b   But you know, the person who is worthy of a whirlwind
spirit eating him, he has to find someone to appease it.

---

1. This sentence ends with a vowel approximately cardinal 7 and of
approximately two seconds duration, gliding steadily in pitch from
low to mid.

But   come   animal person that   he worthy spirit
Tò (à) mà ní, tua   cần   nận ní, mân đẳng p'i

whirlwind eat   then also then seek person come appease
slương kin ní, dū tú dū sa cần   mà khất nề.

PH 22c   They can appease it all right.
         Appease well good
          Khất đẩy đây đớ.

PH 22d   It must be on the day appointed.
         Well kind appointed
         Đẩy thứ hẹn ló.

PH 22e   On the day appointed you must buy all the things and you
         must make a sacrifice to it for it to be really right.
         Arrive day that arrive thing day appointed that   then
          Thâng văn nận, thâng ăn vằn hẹn   nận ní, dū

must buy every thing come must sacrifice of it then well good
phải dự mội mòn mà phải cúng hông mân chíng đẩy đây vớ.

PH 23   If you don't, then you will have a dangerous time with it.
        Not have then also must dangerous with it
        Ná mì dū tú sày hầu-hiểm sáu mân vớ.

PH 24   Ah, you must really beware of the whirlwind spirit.
        Ah animal spirit whirlwind need must beware much
        À, tua p'i slương sày cần díu lai vớ.

PH 25   We're talking together.
        Self speak with each-other
        Dàu chẳng đuổi căn á.

PH 26a If you don't believe it, you must believe it!
        Not believe also then also believe.
        Mí slín, cụng dū tú slín.

PH 26b If you say you don't believe in spirits, what do you
        believe in?
        Ah speak not believe spirit still believe what
        À, chẳng mí slín p'i nhằng slín nàư thế.

PH 27 Yes.   PH 28   That is very true.
       Right.   Thing that word thing true really.
       Sū   Ăn nận cầm ăn sū cà-lại.

PH 29   There is also the neighbourhood spirit.
          Now   still is thing spirit neighbourhood.

          Tò (à) nhằng mì   ăn   p'i   thó.

PH 30a   Now, in this village, everyone holds things in common.
          Now   at   in village this   whoever also also need

          Cơ-nầy ní dú chang bản   nẩy ní, cơ-nàư cụng tú   sày

together have.

sảy-cha   mì.

PH 30b   That is, we build houses together, and everything.
          Is of self together make house   every road.

          Là hồng dầu sảy-cha hất dườn nề, mội tàng.

PH 30c   We make a shrine for the neighbourhood spirit in the
          village.
          Self   found   thing spirit neighbourhood at in village

          Dầu (là) lập (là) ăn   p'i   thó   dú chang bản ló.

PH 31   Day and night it watches everything in our village, and
          doesn't allow any spirit to come or go.
          Morning night it well watch thing in village self with

          Naư   khăm mân đẩy ngòi ăn chang bản   dầu đuổi

each-other not give animal spirit any   come enter leave.

   căn,   mí hử   tua   p'i ca-lăng mà khẩu óc.

PH 32a   The spirit in the neighbourhood is surely good.
          Animal spirit in neighbourhood   also also right good

          Tua   p'i   dú   thó   ní cụng tú   sư   đẩy vớ.

PH 32b   It doesn't interfere with anyone else.
          Also also right it not discord ransack   of them

          Cụng tú   sư mân mí lạp-lùn chảo-nạo hồng hâu ní.

PH 33a   The neighbourhood spirit is certainly good.
          Spirit neighbourhood also right good.

          P'i   thó   tú sư   đẩy.

PH 33b   Because everyone has concern for one another, we have
          things in common, that's how it is.
          Because every person has heart every person has stomach

          Bởi-vì mội cần mì slim, mội cần mì   tọng

---

2. This sentence was spoken with great hesitation, and neither the
structure nor the meaning are quite clear.

with each-other is of self together each-other is have thing
đuổi   căn,   là hông đầu sày-cha   căn,   là mì ăn
thing like that already
mòn pằn nận dá ló.

PH 34   There is also the 'lòi' spirit.
         And still have spirit
         Tò nhằng mì p'i lòi.

PH 35   You have to beware of that one.
         Animal that right need must beware.
         Tua   nận sư̄ sày cẳn díu.

PH 36a   That one, the 'lòi' spirit, you must beware of.
         Animal that   animal spirit   also also need must
         Tua   nận ní, tua   p'i lòi ní, cụng tú sày cẳn
beware much   animal that
díu lai vó, tua   nận vó.

PH 36b   How is that?
         Because like how
            Vì   pằn haư ní.

PH 37a   It's the 'lòi' spirit, you know!
         It also right animal spirit
         Mân tú sư̄   tua   p'i lòi về.

PH 37b   How could you not need to beware of it?
         Do what not need beware.
         Hắt lăng mí cẳn   díu.

PH 38   That one eats people, and makes them more and more sleepy.
         Animal that   eat people   more increase listen rest
          Tua   nận ní kin cần ní, khăng phát thĩng dú đèo.

PH 39   You must really beware of it.
         Need must beware much
         Sày cẳn   díu lai vó.

PH 40a   Don't talk about it.
         Not speak
         Mí chẳng á.

PH 40b   The 'lòi' spirit you must really beware of.
          Animal spirit   need must beware much

              Tua   p'i lòi sày cẩn díu lai vớ.

PH 41a   Now there still remains the temple spirit.
          And   now   still remain animal spirit temple

              Tò (à) cơ-nầy ní nhằng dú   tua   p'i   chùa ní.

PH 41b   But that's very good.
          But particularly good.

              Tò   nhất-hạng   đây.

PH 42   The temple spirit is really a good one.
          Animal spirit temple then then right good.

              Tua   p'i   chùa   dū chíng sū   đây.

PH 43   Why is it good?
          Good is because like how

              Đây là   vì   pần hau ní.

PH 44   When it's a holiday or a feast day all of us go and make
          sacrifices to it.
          All person of self time day holiday day feast person

              Kí   cần   hông dầu bắt vằn   nèn   vằn lệ,   cần

person also right go sacrifice it
    cần   tú   sū pây   cúng   mân cơ.

PH 45   We go to the ceremony, you know.
          Go ceremony

              Pây lệ   cơ.

PH 46a   Now when we go to the ceremony, we must find good words
          to speak.
          Now go ceremony   self must speak conversation is take

              Tò   pây lệ   ní, dầu phải chẳng   chuyện,   là au

all word good come speak
kí   cằm đây   mà chẳng (à) vớ.

PH 46b   But to speak things which aren't good in the temple isn't
          very good at all.
          But speak all thing speech not good   at in   temple

              Tò   chẳng kí   mòn chuyện mí đây ní dú chang chùa

also not   ? good few much
cụng mí   slày đây   kí-lai vờ.

PH 47a   But as to good people or bad people, it surely knows.
         But animal man good animal man bad   of it   also know.

         Tò   tua   cần đầy tua   cần sẩu, hồng mân cụng chắc.

PH 47b   We enter the temple.
          Of self enter temple go.

         Hồng dầu khẩu   chùa   pây.

PH 47c   We have incense, sticks and gold.
         Self have incense have stick have gold.

         Dầu   mì   hương, mì   lạp, mì   vàng.

PH 47d   We go to the ceremony to burn incense, and then enter.
         Self go ceremony burn incense then enter go.

         Dầu   pây lệ   tam   hương, lại khẩu   pây.

PH 48a   That is to say, where the temple spirit is you must be good.
             that-is at spirit temple then right good.

         (Là) tức-là dú   p'i   chùa   chíng sū   đây.

PH 48b   If I go in and see any nice things in the temple, I must
         not steal them.
         Self enter go self see thing any good at in temple that

         Dầu   khẩu pây, dầu hăn   mòn dăng đây   dú chang chùa   nận

   self not eat steal it.
ní, dầu mí kin   lặc mân.

PH 48c   I mustn't take anything from the temple, even if I see
         good things, such as money on top of the temple altar.
         Self not take anything at in temple ignore see anything

         Dầu   mí   au   ca-dăng dú chang chùa, mặc-kệ hăn ca-dăng

good silver money at on thing table temple that

đây,   ngằn-chèn dú têng ăn   bàn   chùa   nận ní.

PH 48d   I mustn't take them, to be truly an honest person.
         But self also not take, then right   animal person

         Tò   dầu   tú mí   au,   chíng sū (à) tua   cần vờ.

PH 49   Now a covetous person, a person whose heart is not good,
         who, if he sees anything in the temple, anything good, he
         takes it, oh, that person is not good.
         But animal person covetous animal person heart not good

         Tò   tua   cần slim-thám, tua   cần   slim mí   đây (á),

is he   see anything at   in   temple thing thing anything good he
là mân hăn ca-dăng dú chang chùa,   ăn   mòn ca-dăng dây, mân

take   oh then right animal person that not good
au ní, (ơi) dū   sư   tua   cần   nận mí dây lo.

PH 50   So then the temple spirit knows.
         Like then spirit temple he know
         Pằn   dū   p'i   chùa mân chắc vớ.

PH 51   The temple spirit surely knows.
         Spirit temple also know
          P'i   chùa cụng chắc à.

PH 52   Ah, that person isn't good.
         Ah animal person that   not good.
         À,   tua   cần   nận ní mí dây.

PH 53   That person isn't good, he's ready to steal.
         He   animal person that not good ready eat steal.
         Mân (à) tua cần   nận mí dây, hay kin lặc.

PH 54   If I am in the temple and have anything, he takes it.
         I have at in temple have anything he also still take
         Ngò mì dú chang chùa, mì ca-dăng, mân tú nhằng au về.

PH 55a   He takes what belongs to the temple spirit, let it be known!
         Also still take possession animal spirit ? talk
          Tú nhằng au   của   tua   p'i về chẳng à.

PH 55b   So then, people in the village, or anywhere, must not steal.
         So-then is all people at in village or   at place any
         Hóa-mà, là kí   cần   dú dăng bản hay-là dú thī tàư

they not go steal
mân mí pây lặc á.

PH 56   People like that are not good.
         All people like that then not good
         Kí cần   pằn nận dū mí dây ló.

PH 57a   You need to beware.
         Must beware
         Cẳn   díu   á.

PH 57b   You must also beware of the temple spirit.
        Animal spirit temple also need beware.

        Tua   p'i   chùa   cụng cẩn   díu.

PH 57c   But it only watches.
        But it also right watch come finish.

        Tò mân cụng   sủ ngòi   mà   thôi.

PH 57d   It's nothing really.
        Also not have anything.

        Cụng mí   mì   dăng.

PH 58   Now as to the ancestral spirits in your house, they are good.
      Now animal spirit ancestor house self also also need good.

      Tò   tua   p'i   pẩu-pú dườn dầu ní cụng tú sày dẫy.

PH 59   Why is it good?
      Good because like how

      Dẫy   vì   pần dử-hau ní.

PH 60   Because if you have children and grandchildren, night and
      day you offer incense, then the ancestral spirit is good.
      Because self have child have grandchild morning evening

      Bởi-vì dầu   mì   lục   mì   lan,   nau   khẳm

self burn incense up go then spirit ancestor of self then good
dầu   tam hương khỉn pây. dū p'i   pẩu-pú hông dầu du dẫy dú-vè.

PH 61   All of them like that are good.
      Several all like that then good

      Nhụng kí pần nận   dū dẫy dú-vè.

PH 62   If God helps you, you have nothing bad to speak of.
      Now   still have Mr. sky do for   then not speak

      Tò (à) nhẳng mì p'ō phạ hắt hử ní, dū bú chẳng dấy.

PH 63a   So there are all these kinds of spirits, but whatever
       kinds of spirits there are, they are really all good.
       But   still have all spirit that come leave all kind

       Tò (à) nhẳng mì kí p'i   nận,   mà   kệ   các thú

spirit anything also good.
 p'i   ca-dăng   tú dẫy.

PH 63b   If you know how to sacrifice to them, you know how to
       appease them, then you are...if your lot is not to die,
       then they are nothing but good.

Is of self know sacrifice know appease of them   is of
Là hông dầu chắc   cúng,   chắc   khất hông mân ní, là hông

them also also right[3] thing lot   of self not die they also also
mân cụng tú   sử... ăn số-phận hông dầu mí thai, mân cụng tú

good only.
đầy thôi.

PH 64a But if it's your lot to die, you don't need to be bitten
        by the spirits.
        But   thing lot   of self die not need animal spirit bite.
        Tò (à) ăn số-phận hông dầu thai, mí sày tua   p'i khốp.

PH 64b If you're on the road and stub your toe, you will die, it
        will be enough to kill a person.
        Speak self still road   then stub-toe also still die
        Chẳng dầu nhằng tàng về, dū tổng-đút tú nhằng thai à,

also still die person
 tú nhằng thai cần à.

PH 65a There is no need to say anything.
        Not right speak   speak
        Mí   sử chẳng à, chẳng à.

PH 65b Everything just depends on your fate.
        But thing whatever also is thing fate only.
        Tò ăn   ca-dăng tú sử ăn   mìng thôi.

PH 65c So I've just said those things.
        Then speak all like that only.
         Dū chẳng kí pần nận thôi.

PH 66   If one doesn't believe, he must believe.
        Now   self   not believe he also also believe.
        Tò (à) dầu (à) mí slín, mân cụng tú   slín.

PH 67   Ah, that's how it is.
        Ah like this
        À, pần   nẫy cơ.

PH 68   Whether I say this correctly or incorrectly, you friends
        must consider.

---

3. The voice fades out during the word sử.

I speak like that right   or not right friend check come
Ngò chẳng pần nận ní, sử hay-là mí sử, p'ī-nọng luận mà ló.

PH 69a   We tell each other it is right.
         Self change each-other tell right.
         Dầu thói   tō   cạ   sử.

PH 69b   What you say is very true.
         Speak like that also also right.
         Chẳng pần nận cụng tú   sử.

PH 70   In the area of the Tho people, there is this kind of
         situation with regard to spirits.
         But   at thing locality all people Tho   then also then
         Tò (à) dú ăn địa-p'ương kí cần Thổ ní, dū   tú   dū

have arrive that animal spirit
 mì thăng nận   tua   p'i dầy-cơ.

PH 71a   But as to there being many spirits in various places,
         there certainly are.
         But   speak many animal spirit   many at place any   then
         Tò (à) chẳng lai   tua   p'i ní, lai dú thī tàu, dū

also have.
 tú   mì.

PH 71b   As to the epidemic spirit, you must beware of it.
         But enter spirit epidemic   must beware
         Tò khẩu p'i thai-dā ní, cần díu   á.

PH 72a   When your head aches, then it can kill a person.
         Time head ache   then also die person
         Bắt hua mầu (à) vớ, dū tú thai cần vớ.

PH 72b   You don't talk about it, the epidemic spirit.
         Not speak   animal spirit epidemic.
         Mí chẳng vớ, tua   p'i   thai-dā.

PH 73   I'm not speaking about an epidemic itself.
         Not have   epidemic.
         Mí mì (à) thai-dā.

PH 74a   The epidemic spirit is something you need to beware of.
         Spirit epidemic need must beware

             p'i   thai-dā sày cẵn   díu   á.

PH 74b   When your head aches, then you'll die.
         Time head ache   then die

             Bắt   hua   mầu ní, dū thai ló.

PH 75a   Now our Tho people, right or wrong, come to that
         conclusion about the kinds of spirits, and as to saying
         that there are a lot, well there really aren't.
         Now   all people Tho us   right not right have arrive

             Tò (à) kí   cằn   Thổ ngò ní, sử mí   sử   mì   thâng

that species animal spirit   ? have speak have many   then

nận   chủng   tua   p'i ní. dầy mì chẳng mì lai ní,   dū

also not have.

   tú mí   mì.

PH 75b   Now I'm afraid there may be people in some places who
         have many spirits, and I don't know about it.
         But   worry have person at place any   worry still have

             Tò (à) lo   mì   cằn   dú thī tàư ní, lo   nhằng mì

spirit anything many not know.

   p'i   ca-dăng lai. mí chắc.

PH 75c   But we Tho people have those spirits I've told you about,
         and we must really beware of them.
         But   all people Tho us   is have all spirit arrive that

             Tò (à) kí   cằn   Thổ ngò sử mì kí   p'i   thâng nận

matter spirit   also need must beware

   mòn   p'i ní, tú   sày cẵn   díu ló.

PH 76   I've talked a fair amount like this, and now I've
         finished.
         I   speak like this improve improve also need finish

             Ngò chẳng pần nẵy   tợ   tợ,   cụng sày thuổn á,

like this.

   pần   nẵy.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BACH, E. 1964. An Introduction to Transformational Grammars, pp.x-205. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.

BENDOR-SAMUEL, J. T. 1963. "A Structure-Function Description of Terena Phrases," Canadian Journal of Linguistics, 8:59-70. 1965. "Problems in the Analysis of Sentences and Clauses in Bimoba." Unpublished article.

DIXON, R. M. W. 1963. "A Logical Statement of Grammatical Theory," Language, 39:654-68.

HALLIDAY, M. A. K. 1961. "Categories of the Theory of Grammar," Word, 17:241-92.

HALLIDAY, M.A.K., McINTOSH, A., STREVENS, P. 1964. The Linguistic Sciences and Language Teaching, pp.xix-322. London: Longmans.

LONGACRE, R. E. 1964. Grammar Discovery Procedures, pp.162. The Hague: Mouton. 1965. "Some Fundamental Insights of Tagmemics," Language, 41:65-76.

POSTAL, P. 1964. Constituent Structure: a Study of Contemporary Models of Syntactic Description, IJAL, 30, pp.vii-122.

ROBINS, R.H. 1959. "Some Considerations on the Status of Grammar in Linguistics," Archiuum Linguisticum, XI:91-114. 1964. General Linguistics: An Introductory Survey, pp.xxii-390. London: Longmans.

INDEX

References are given to page numbers.

SU   Name of text, 31.

Subject   Element of clause structure, 42, 101.

SV   Name of text, 31.

Syntax   Explanation of term, 36.

System   As Halliday uses it, 11.   As used in this thesis, 37.
Tagmemics, 23-8.

TE   Name of text, 31.

Ter   Abbreviation for terminal, q.v.

Terminals   Operate at closure element of VG structure, 47, 68.

TH   Name of text, 31.

TM   Name of text, 31.

TW   Name of text, 31.

Unit   As Halliday defines it, 10.   Omits class nature, 14.
            Redefined, 20.   Units of Tho, 36.   Diagram of inter-
            relations of the units, 47-8.

Units   Subclass of numerals, 77.

V   Abbreviation for verb, q.v.

Vbl   Abbreviation for verbal, q.v.

VD   Name of text, 32.

Verbal   Element of verbal group structure, 46, 65-6.

Verbal group   Unit described at primary delicacy, 46ff.   At
            secondary delicacy, 64ff.   Operates at predicate element
            of clause structure, 43, 101.

Verbs   Operate at verbal (47, 66), continuation (47, 66),
            capability (47, 67) and adverb (47, 67-8) elements of
            VG structure.   Operate at modifier element of nominal
            figure structure, 46, 82.

Verbs of motion   Subclass of verbs, 66-7.

VG   Abbreviation for verbal group, q.v.

WF   Name of text, 32.

ZI   Name of text, 32.