

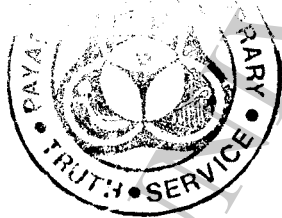
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# A DESCRIPTIVE GRAMMAR OF GEBA KAREN

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*I planted the seed, Apollos watered it, but God made it grow ~1Cor 3:6.*

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#### บทคัดย่อ

วิทยานิพนธ์ชิ้นนี้พรรณนาถึงโครงสร้างพื้นฐานของไวยากรณ์ภาษาเกบาโดยใช้ทฤษฎีภาษาศาสตร์พื้นฐาน ซึ่งอิงทฤษฎีไวยากรณ์ดั้งเดิม

ภาษาเกบาเป็นภาษาที่ใช้พูดในรัฐกะเหรี่ยงซึ่งอยู่ทางทิศตะวันออกของประเทศพม่าและจัดอยู่ในกลุ่มภาษาไตโนธิเบตันภายใต้กลุ่มย่อยชื่อวากลุ่มภาษาคะเรนภาคตะวันตกกลางชนเผ่าเกบาส่วนใหญ่อาศัยในประเทศพม่าและมีผู้อพยพจำนวนน้อยในประเทศไทยไม่พบความแตกต่างระหว่างวิธภาษาต่าง ๆ ในภาษาเกบา

วิทยานิพนธ์เล่มนี้ได้แนะนำภาษากระเหรี่ยงเกบาในฐานะภาษาที่ยังไม่ได้ศึกษาค้นคว้ามาก่อน และได้อธิบายถึงโครงสร้างไวยากรณ์พื้นฐานกับระบบเสียงพื้นฐานซึ่งในส่วนของระบบเสียงที่นำเสนออยู่นั้นยังไม่สมบูรณ์

การอธิบายกล่าวถึงหมวดคำหลักสำคัญต่าง ๆ เช่น คำนาม คำกริยา คำคุณศัพท์ และคำวิเศษณ์ กับหมวดคำรองต่าง ๆ เช่น คำสรรพนาม และกระบวนการทางหน่วยคำต่าง ๆ แม้ว่าคำวิเศษณ์มีลักษณะบางประการเช่นเดียวกับคำกริยาแต่หลักฐานที่ปรากฏบ่งบอกว่า คำเหล่านี้แตกต่างจากคำกริยา

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วิทยานิพนธ์เล่มนี้ได้กล่าวถึงหัวข้อทางระบบเสียงและไวยากรณ์อย่างกว้างขวางและ  
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### **Abstract**

This thesis describes the basic structure of Geba Karen grammar within 'Basic Linguistics Theory' (BLT). BLT is based on traditional grammar.

Geba is a language spoken in eastern Myanmar in Northern Karen state. This language belongs to the Sino-Tibetan language family and it is classified as west central Karenic group. Geba people mainly live in Myanmar and there are few migrants in Thailand. Dialect differences are not found within Geba.

In this thesis, Geba Karen, a previously unresearched language is introduced. The basic grammar structure and the basic phonology of Geba Karen are discussed. The phonology presented is not yet complete.

The discussion includes different types of major word classes such as nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs and minor word classes such as pronouns and morphological processes. Although adjectives have some features of verbs, evidence is presented that they are distinct from verbs.

The typical sentence structure is SVO which is different from other Tibeto-Burman languages but there are some cases which change the sentence structure of VSO. Prepositions sometimes occur together with post semantic marking while tone changes occur in pronoun system. The numbering system in Geba is different from most other languages in the world.

This thesis covers a wide-range of phonological and grammatical topics and should open the door for future research on Geba.

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

ABBREVIATION	MEANING
ADJ	adjective
ADV	adverb
ASP	aspect
AUX	auxiliary
BENF	beneficiary
CLF	classifier
COMP	completive
CONJ	conjunction
COP	copula
C.A.E	Contrast in analogous environment
C.I.E	Contrast in identical environment
DECL	declarative
DEM	demonstrative
ELAB	elaboration
FP	final particle
INTER	interrogative
ILL.F	illocutionary force
IMP	imperative
INTS	intensifier
LOCN	locator noun
N	noun
NEG	negative
NUM	number
POS	possessive
PREP	preposition
PROP	proper noun
PROHB	prohibition
PRT	particle
PL	plural
PRN	pronoun
RECP	reciprocal
REL	relativizer
REFLX	reflexive
V	verb
QP	question particle
QW	question word
1S	first person singular
2S	second person singular
3S	third person singular
3P	third person plural