CHAPTER 4

ASPECTS OF DISCOURSE COHESION IN HUHR PUH HUHR MAWD

4.0 Introduction

This chapter discusses how the story of *Huhr puh Huhr mawd* employs cohesive devices to tie the text into a unified whole. The discussion follows each of the three possible major cohesive devices used as the framework for the analysis, including 'identity', 'lexical relations', and 'conjunctions'. The examples of each of these devices will also be given so as to illustrate how these devices are employed in the story.

4.1 The story of '*Huhr puh Huhr mawd*'

Long ago there were two friends whose names were Huhr puh and Huhr mawd. Huhr puh had nine carrying bulls and Huhr mawd had only one carrying bull. One day, Huhr puh invited Huhr mawd to go to load salt in Ta yand district, but Huhr mawd declined since he had only one bull and it was not worth doing so. However, with Huhr puh's suggestion to have him use his four bulls, Huhr mawd agreed and both of them set off for the salt trip.

When the two companions arrived in the jungle, somewhere on the way to their destination, Huhr puh coveted his friend's bull so he plotted to get Huhr mawd's only bull. With the plan to pierce his friend's eyes while the friend was sleeping, Huhr puh initiated the evil deed and fulfilled his greed. He took away the bull and left his friend half dead there in the jungle.

There, in the jungle after Huhr puh had left, Huhr mawd started to wail hopelessly and painfully with great suffering. During the time he was wailing, a god heard his crying so He sent his angel down to see. The angel came and went back to report the situation to the god. The god, with his mercy and compassion, sent the angel back down again commanding that the angel cure the man, Huhr mawd, if he would plead for mercy and help when the angel stirred his nose with a stick. The angel went and did that to Huhr mawd according to the god's command. Huhr mawd, then, humbly pled to the angel for mercy and help so the angel cured him and gave him new eyes. After being given the new eyes, Huhr mawd was able to see again. When he looked up, he saw his friend, Huhr puh, was herding the bulls ahead in a three-day walking distance.

Seeing thus, Huhr maws followed Huhr puh and he caught up with him eventually. Now that the two companions met one another again, Huhr mawd, as his friend asked, started sharing how he was cured. He also,

unintentionally, showed the power of his new eyes by giving a prophesy, which later was proved to be true, about the places they were going to visit before reaching their destination, which made his friend became greedier and want to have the same kind of eyes.

As the two continued on their journey, the prophecy Huhr mawd had given proved to be true. They finally got to Ta yand district, bought the salt, loaded it on the bulls, and returned home.

On the way home, the two friends arrived in the same jungle, where, in the earlier scene, one of them was hurt and got the new eyes from the god's angel, and there everything got worse. Huhr puh, driven by malicious greed to get the new powerful eyes like those of Huhr mawd, started to beg Huh mawd to pierce his eyes so that he, also, could meet the angel of the god and get the new eyes. However, Huhr mawd, because the idea was very wicked, declined doing so. Huhr puh insisted on asking his friend to pierce his eyes and, unfortunately, Huhr mawd eventually had to do it because of his friend's never ending pleas. Now that Huhr puh was blind, Huhr mawd herded the bulls home and left Huhr puh alone there in the jungle.

Huhr puh was satisfied and eventually got to meet with the angel of the god who had been sent down to see him because of his wailing. The angel did, according to the god's command, as earlier. He used a stick and stirred Huhr puh's nose. However, things turned up side down as Huhr puh, because of his sinful nature, ferociously cursed the angel.

Therefore, the angel did not give him the new eyes. Huhr puh could not go anywhere and he died there tragically.

4.2 Cohesion through identity

The use of 'identity' as a cohesive device is examined here including repetition, reference, substitution, and ellipsis.

4.2.1 Repetition

As already noted, either the entire expression or part of it can be repeated and used as a means of giving cohesion to the text. This section examines both types of repetition.

4.2.1.1 Whole or exact repetition

When an expression is mentioned again in the same manner as it is introduced previously, that expression appears in the form of exact repetition. However, a modification of the definition is needed in order to apply to this reference of

identity by basing "exact repetition" on only two elements: a noun-head and an adjectival verb of size or gender.

The major and minor participants and props in *Huhr puh Huhr mawd* appear in this form of repetition and whenever they do they contribute to cohesion in the text. They will be discussed separately below.

The major participants found in the text are *Huhr puh* and *Huhr mawd*. The minor participants and props are *Ghig sa* 'god,' *phaq ya in* 'angel,' *nar khuhd* 'nose,' *nud par taz* 'carrying bull,' *suhz tag nehax* 'small stick,' *mehz sir* 'eye,' and *a lehq* 'salt'. Table 10 below summarizes these participants and props found in this Lahu Si text.

	Lahu Si name	Gloss
Major Participants	*Huhr puh*	Huhr puh
	Huhr mawd	Huhr mawd
Minor Participants and Props	*Ghig sa*	god
	phaq ya in	angel
	nud par taz	carrying bull
	nar khuhd	his nose
	suhz tag nehax	small stick
	mehz sir	eye
	a lehq	salt

Table 10: Major and minor participants and props in
Huhr puh Huhr mawd

The reference to the major participants of this story, *Huhr puh* and *Huhr mawd*, often appear in a whole or exact repetition form throughout the entire story. Examples (1) and (2) below illustrate how these two major participants are repeated on the whole.

(1) Huhr puh Huhr mawd (S 03)

A mig	thad	lo	**Huhr puh**	**Huhr mawd**	ni	ghad	cawg
long ago	TEMP	LOC_time	father_in_law	father_in_law	two	person	have
adv:tm	Pu	Pn	**n**	**n**	num	clf	v

che	yaog	ced.
IND	DECL	REPORTED
Puniv	Puf	disc

Long ago it is said (told) that there were **Huhr puh** and **Huhr mawd**.

(2) Huhr puh Huhr mawd (S 05)

Teq	ni	gaeg	lehq	**Huhr puh**	vawr	**Huhr mawd**	haq	koz	vid
one	day	arrive_at	COMPL	**father_in_law**	FOC	**father_in_law**	OM	speak	to
num	n	v	Punf	**n**	prt	**n**	Pn	v	Pv

che
IND
Puniv

...

One day **Huhr Puh** [invited] **Huhr Mawd** saying …

The minor participants and props in this story also appear in whole or exact repetition forms when they are mentioned again after they have already been introduced using the same expressions. These participants and props include god, the angel, the cows, the eyes, the nose, the stick, and the salt. Example (3) indicates an early reference to *Ghig sa* 'god' and then *Ghig sa* is mentioned again with the same reference in example (4).

(3) Huhr puh Huhr mawd (S 17)

Yawd	kug	huhg	chehd	che	awg khuhd	haq	**Ghig sa**	gha	kad	lehq
3S	call	cry	CONT	REL	sound	OM	**god**	get_to	hear	COMPL
pro	v	v	Vv	Puniv	n	Pn	**n**	vV	v	Punf

...

God heard the sound of him who was wailing, and …

(4) Huhr puh Huhr mawd (S 23)

Khehte lehq	phaq ya in liz	**Ghig sa**	fea			lar	che
And	angel	**god**	send	motion_to_speaker		DIR	REL
conj	n	**n**	v	prt		Pv	Puniv

disc

mehz sir	awg suhx	niq	sir	kawq	ke	vid	lar haz	che	yaog.
eye	new	two	round	subsequently	place_in	to	after	IND	DECL
n	adj	num	clf	vV	v	Pv	Pv	Puniv	Puf

And then after that, the angel put in place the two new eyes that **god** had sent.

4.2.1.2 Partial repetition

There is only one occurrence of a partial repetition in this story. It occurs with the minor participant *nud par taz* 'carrying bull', where, the noun phrase *nud par taz* 'carrying bull' is reduced to *nud* 'bull'. Sentence 15, found in example (5), contain the partial repetition form of the noun phrase *nud par taz* 'carrying bull,' which appears earlier in the text in sentence 04.

(5) Huhr puh Huhr mawd (S 04)

Te	ghad	vawr	**nud**	**par**	**taz**	kuhd	kheh	cawg	lehq
one	person	FOC	**cow**	**male**	**load_carry**	nine	animal	have	COMPL
num	clf	prt	**n**	**adj**	**v**	num	clf	v	Punf

...

It is said that one of them had nine **carrying bulls** and …

64

Huhr puh Huhr mawd (S 15)

U kheh	te	lar haz	lehq	**nud**	awg gha lea	saw	ghaq	ve
that	do	after	COMPL	**cow**	all	completely	herd	indicative
det	v	Pv	Punf	**n**	n	vV	v	Puniv

lehq	veh	che	yaog.
COMPL	depart	IND	DECL
Punf	v	Puniv	Puf

When he had completed that, (he) herded all **the bulls** and left.

4.2.2 Reference

This section studies the textual reference used as a cohesive device in Huhr puh Huhr mawd. In analyzing the reference, it will be determined if the reference discovered in the text is either anaphoric (pointing back) or cataphoric (pointing forward).

4.2.2.1 Personal reference

This section examines the use of personal reference in the story of *Huhr puh Huhr mawd*, and the analysis is done based on the three categories of personal reference by Halliday and Hasan (1976:37). It studies whether the story employs all three categories of person which include personal pronouns, possessive adjectives or possessive determiners, and possessive pronouns. The category of personal pronouns is the only type of personal reference this story uses to contribute cohesion to the story. There are five pronouns employed in *Huhr puh Huhr mawd* which can be grouped into three categories: first person, second person, and third person. The pronouns found in this text can be seen in Table 11.

Lahu Si	Gloss
ngag	1S
awd nag	1Pl (inclusive)
nawg	2S
yawd	3S
ix mag	3Dual

Table 11: Personal pronouns in Huhr puh Huhr mawd

4.2.2.2 Demonstrative reference

Demonstrative reference is reference by means of location, on a scale of proximity. Examples of the demonstrative reference found in Huhr puh Huhr

mawd follow. The content of the discussion is divided into two parts. The first part discusses the demonstrative reference that falls in the class of determiners and the latter part discusses the demonstrative reference that is categorized into an adverb class.

There are three different forms of determiners that are employed as a cohesive device in *Huhr puh Huhr mawd* including *che kheh* 'this', *u ve* 'that', and *u kheh* 'that'. In the discussion that follows, each of them will be categorized into two different groups, 'near' and 'far', based on the scale of proximity.

The determiner *che kheh* 'this' occurred in this story can be either cataphoric or anaphoric depending on how it is employed in the text. *Che kheh* never occurs with the nominal nucleus, and its referent point is the whole event that either precedes or follows this demonstrative. There are only two occurrences of the use of this determiner in the story of *Huhr puh Huhr mawd*. They are illustrated below.

As illustrated in the following examples, the use of *cheh kheh* 'this' in S#09, example (6), (in bold) is a cataphoric reference since it points to what follows it in sentences 10 to 11, which includes the whole event of *Huhr puh* thinking selfishly about how to get his friend's only bull (in italics).

(6) Huhr puh Huhr mawd (S 09)

Ix mag	kae	lehq	heh pir	khuhn	gaeg	mehx	Huhr puh	var	yawd
3Dual	go	COMPL	jungle	in	arrive_at	insistence	father_in_law	male	3S
pro	v	Punf	n	Pn	v	Punf	n	adj	pro

ved	ni ma	khuh	**che kheh**	duhd	vehr	che	yaog.
genetive	heart	in	**this**	think	affirmation	IND	DECL
Puniv	n	Pn	**det**	v	Puniv	Puniv	Puf

When the two of them arrived in the jungle, Huhr puh thought (like) **this** in his heart.

Huhr puh Huhr mawd (S 10)

"A meha	ngag	cawg	chehd	che	nud	par	taz	kuhd	kheh	-a
now	1S	have	CONT	which	cow	male	load_carry	nine	animal	DIM
adv:tm	pro	v	Vv	REL	n	adj	v		num	clf	prt

lehax	ser	che	law.
only	unsatisfied	IND	DECL
adj	v	Puniv	Puf

Right now, I have just only 9 load carrying bulls.

66

Huhr puh Huhr mawd (S 11)

Khehte cheaq te lehq	yawd	ved	teq	kheh	kawq	gha	ver
Because of that	3S	genetive	one	animal	subsequently	able to	condition
conj	pro	Puniv	num	clf	vV	v	Punf

teq chi	kheh	cawg	vehr	vawd lo"	lehd	duhd	che	yaog.
ten	animal	have	affirmation	certain	thus	think	IND	DECL
num	clf	v	Puniv	Puf	disc	v	Puniv	Puf

So (but if), (I) am able to get his one like this, (I) will have 10 bulls for sure!" thinking thus.

In example (7), the use of the same determiner *che kheh* 'this' in sentence 07 (in bold) demonstrates an anaphoric reference, since it refers back to what has already been mentioned in the preceding text. The referent point is the whole event in sentence 06 where Huhr mawd gives the reason why he does not want to go and get the salt in Ta yand as invited by Huhr puh (in italics).

(7) Huhr puh Huhr mawd (S 06)

Khehte lehq	Huhr mawd	koz	che	"Huhr puh	og	ngag	awr	nud	par
And	father_in_law	speak	IND	father_in_law	Oh	1S	FOC	cow	male
conj	n	v	Puniv	n		Pn pro	prt	n	adj

taz	teq	kheh-	a	lehax	cawg	cheaq te lehq	maq	kae
load_carry	one	animal	DIM	only	have	because	NEG -strong	go
v	num	clf	prt	adj	v	conj	adv	v

gad	ghod ma	kae	liz	awbon	kheh maq	cawg	tuaq	maq
want_to	DECL	go	FOC	value	not_very	have	purpose	NEG -strong
Pv	Puf	v	disc	n	adv	v	Pv	adv

sur	ghod leg"	lehd	koz	vid	che	yaog.
be_same	DECL	thus	speak	to	IND	DECL
v	Puf	disc	v	Pv	Puniv	Puf

Then Huhr mawd said, *"Huhr puh! Since I have just (only) oneload carrying bull, [I've already told you)(I) don't want to go, (I)am not sure there will be enough value(for me).",* speaking like this.

Huhr puh Huhr mawd (S 07)

Huhr puh	kawq	koz	che	"Che kheh	suha	haq	nawg	taq
father_in_law	subsequently	speak	IND	**this**	same	OM	2S	don't!
n	vV	v	Puniv	**det**	v	Pn	pro	adv

ca	duhd	har.
go_and	think	difficult
vV	v	Vv

Huhr puh replied, "Since it is **like this** (if that is the problem), don't worry."

Both references are followed by a verbal entity, i.e. a verbal nucleus, which summarized the whole event that either precedes (anaphoric) or follows (cataphoric) the demonstrative.

U ve 'that' is the determiner that has the proximity of 'far'; it only occurs with a noun. This determiner has the proximity of 'far' because it is always used to reference something which is far from the speaker. It is an anaphoric reference that refers to a nominal entity. Thus, the demonstrative *u ve* always follows the noun in which it modifies.

As shown in the following example, (8), the demonstrative *u ve* 'that' is employed immediately after the nominal entity *Huhr puh* 'Huhr puh'.

(8) Huhr puh Huhr mawd (S 14)

Yawd	yuhq	mir ka	chehd	huh	**Huhr puh**	**u ve**	vadsehr	yug
3S	sleep		CONT	PROG	**father_in_law**	**that**	bamboo_stick	take
pro	v		Vv	Punf	**n**	**det**	n	v

lehq
COMPL ...
Punf

While he (Huhr mawd) was sleeping, **Huhr puh** grabbed a sharp bamboo stick and ...

The demonstrative reference *u kheh* 'that' is employed as an anaphoric reference in this text. This determiner incorporates the proximity of far as it is normally employed to address the event which occurs far from the speaker both in time (past event) and distance. There is no evidence to show that this demonstrative is employed as cataphoric reference.

As it is the case for anaphoric reference *che kheh* 'this', *u kheh* 'that' is always followed by a single verbal nucleus that functions as the main verb of an immediate clause where this demonstrative occurs. In other words, it always precedes the main verb of a clause, and the verb itself summarizes the entire/whole event in a preceding section of the text.

Example (9) below shows how this demonstrative is used as an anaphoric reference in the story of Huhr puh Huhr mawd. In the first example, *u kheh* 'that' (in bold) precedes a verbal nucleus *duhd gha lehq* 'think that' that summarizes the entire cognitive event that appears in sentences 10 and 11 which precedes it (in italics).

(9) Huhr puh Huhr mawd (S 10)

"A meha	ngag	cawg	chehd	che	nud	par	taz		kuhd	kheh	-a
now	1S	have	CONT	which	cow	male	load_carry		nine	animal	DIM
adv:tm	pro	v	Vv	REL	n	adj	v		num	clf	prt

lehax	ser	che	law.
only	unsatisfied	IND	DECL
adj	v	Puniv	Puf

Right now, I have just only 9 load carrying bulls.

Huhr puh Huhr mawd (S 11)

Khehte cheaq te lehq	yawd	ved	teq	kheh	kawq	gha	ver
Because of that	3S	genetive	one	animal	subsequently	able to	condition
conj	pro	Puniv	num	clf	vV	v	Punf

teq chi	kheh	cawg	vehr	vawd lo"	lehd	duhd	che	yaog.
ten	animal	have	affirmation	certain	thus	think	IND	DECL
num	clf	v	Puniv	Puf	disc	v	Puniv	Puf

So (but if), (I) am able to get his one like this, (I) will have 10 bulls for sure!" thinking thus.

Huhr puh Huhr mawd (S 12)

Yawd	**u kheh**	**duhd**	**gha**	**lehq**	yawd	vawr	Huhr mawd	var	haq
3S	**that**	**think**	**able_to**	**COMPL**	3S	FOC	father_in_law	male	OM
pro	**det**	**v**	**Vv**	**Punf**	pro	prt	n	adj	Pn

dawz	vehr	tug	duhd	lar	vehr	che	yaog.
kill		purpose	think	asseverative	affirmation	IND	DECL
v		Pv	v	Pv	Puniv	Puniv	Puf

[He] **Having thought (like) that**, he made a plan to hit and kill [his] Huhr mawd.

This section discusses the demonstrative reference which is a member of the class of adverbs. Two types of adverbs, adverbs of time and location, are employed as a demonstrative reference in order to give cohesion to this text. Specifically, these adverbs are the ones that indicate spatial location and temporal location. In the section that follows, spatial location adverbs, *u huh* 'there' and *max lo* 'far down there', will be discussed first and then temporal adverbs *a meha* 'now' and *te pawz lehr* 'now'[24] will follow.

There are two spatial location adverbs found in the story of 'Huhr puh Huhr mawd' which function as demonstrative reference. Both have the proximity of 'far', but one is further than the other on a scale of proximity. These two adverbs are *u huh* 'there' and *max lo* 'far down there' as in sentences 18 and 44 in the

---

[24] This word can also be translated into English as 'at this point'.

story. *Max lo* 'far down there' is further than *u huh* 'there', and it incorporates the idea of a downward direction, where the reference point is lower in elevation than the location of the speaker.

Examples (10) and (11), illustrate the use of these two adverbs in the story of *Huhr puh Huhr mawd*. In sentence 18, the angel, when conversing with god at the place where god dwells (presumably in heaven), uses the demonstrative reference *max lo* 'far down there' to refer to the place (on the earth) where he saw *Huhr mawd*.

(10) Huhr puh Huhr mawd (S 18)

"Ghig sa og	**max**	**lo**	kug	huhg	chehd	che	phad	vawr	yawd
God ...	Oh	**down**	**LOC_place**	call	cry	CONT	REL	male	FOC	3S
n	Puf	**adv**	**Pn**	v	v	Vv	Puniv	adj	prt	pro

mehz sir	niq	pax	pax	cox	vehr	lehq	kug	huhg	chehd	che
eye	two	side	side	blind	affirmation	COMPL	call	cry	CONT	IND
n	num	clf	clf	v	Puniv	Punf	v	v	Vv	Puniv

law"
DECL ...
Puf

… "Oh lord, the person who is wailing **down there**, he is blind - both of his eyes were pierced and [he] is staying (there) wailing" …

In example (11), the narrator uses the adverb *u huh* 'there' here to refer to the location where the angel met the evil *Huhr puh* who cursed him after the angel put the stick into his nose. In other words, *u huh* 'there' represents the place in the jungle where he previously had asked his friend, *Huhr mawd*, to pierce his eyes in hoping to get the new powerful eyes from god as *Huhr mawd* did.

(11) Huhr puh Huhr mawd (S 44)

khehte lehq	phaq ya in	u ve	yawd	haq	mehz sir	awg suhx	mad	kawq
And	angel	that	3S	OM	eye	new	NEG	subsequently
conj	n	det	pro	Pn	n	adj	adv	vV

ke	vid	lehq	yawd	ted	kaer	kae	mad	gag	he lehq	**u huh**
place_in	to	COMPL	3S	one	destination	go	NEG	arrive	and	**there**
v	Pv	Punf	pro	num	n	v	adv	v	conj	**det**

gha	suh	-e		che	yaog.
get_to	die	-motion_away_from_speaker		IND	DECL
vV	v	-prt		Puniv	Puf

Therefore, that angel did not place the new eyes, he could not go anywhere, and died **there** (not moved anywhere).

The temporal demonstratives employed in this story have the proximity of 'near' in relation to the speaker in time. These temporal demonstratives include *a meha*

'now', which appears only one time in the entire story in sentence 10, and *te pawz lehr* 'now' which occurs three times throughout the story.

The differences between the use of these two temporal demonstratives in this story is that the former, *a meha* 'now', when appearing in the story, is in a direct quote, as seen in example (12). In example (12), sentence 10 and 11, *Huhr puh* is calculating the cost he will obtain if he gets his friend's possession and the whole process of his thinking is inserted within the direct quote.

(12) Huhr puh Huhr mawd (S 10)

"A meha	ngag	cawg	chehd	che	nud	par	taz	kuhd	kheh	-a
now	1S	have	CONT	which	cow	male	load_carry	nine	animal	DIM
adv:tm	pro	v	Vv	REL	n	adj	v	num	clf	prt

lehax	ser	che	law.
only	unsatisfied	IND	DECL
adj	v	Puniv	Puf

Right now, I have just only 9 load carrying bulls.

Huhr puh Huhr mawd (S 11)

Khehte cheaq te lehq	yawd	ved	teq	kheh	kawq	gha	ver
Because of that	3S	genetive	one	animal	subsequently	able to	condition
conj	pro	Puniv	num	clf	vV	v	Punf

teq chi	kheh	cawg	vehr	vawd lo"	lehd	duhd	che	yaog.
ten	animal	have	affirmation	certain	thus	think	IND	DECL
num	clf	v	Puniv	Puf	disc	v	Puniv	Puf

Because of that (but if), (I) am able to get his one head like this, (I) will have 10 heads for sure!" thinking thus.

Te pawz lehr 'now' is only employed by the story teller as a sentence introducer that indicates a subsequent time of the following event which is near the character(s) who follows it immediately. It is not uttered by any character in the story nor is it used in any cognitive event. Thus, whenever it occurs, it is always followed by the subject of the clause which can be either a third singular or plural forms. Example (13) below illustrates this statement.

(13) Huhr puh Huhr mawd (S 31)

Te	pawz	lehr	ix mag	kawq		kae	tod	-a		huh
one	time[event]	after	3Dual	subsequently		go	walk	motion_to_speaker		PROG
num	n	Puf	pro	vV		v	Vv	prt		Punf

Huhr mawd	koz	lar	che	heh	te	chehd	lawz	che	haq	gha
father_in_law	speak	DIR	IND	just_like	do	CONT	DECL	IND	OM	get_to
n	v	Pv	Puniv	adv	v	Vv	Puf	Puniv	Pn	vV

mawg	che	yaog.
see	IND	DECL
v	Puniv	Puf

Now while the two of them continued walking on, (they) saw that (it) was as he had said before that it would be.

4.2.2.3 Comparative reference

The use of general comparisons and particular comparisons as a means of tying the story together and giving cohesion to the story is examined and discussed in this section.

In the story of *Huhr puh Huhr mawd* only one syntactic device of general comparison is found. The device is an adverb *heh* 'just like' attached to a P_{univ} *che* that functions as a nominalizer of a preceding clause. This clause is embedded in a larger embedded nominalized clause (marked by the object marker *haq*) which functions as the object of the main verb of a final clause. In this environment the particle *heh* 'just like' indicates that the constituent that follows is similar in its physical appearance to that of the immediate preceding noun phrase which the particle *heh* is attached to. Example (14) demonstrates this, where in sentence (31) *heh* 'just like' indicates that the things *Huhr puh* and *Huhr mawd* saw as they were advancing onto *Ta yand* were exactly the same as what *Huhr mawd* had already foretold in sentence 28 and 29 (in italics).

(14) Huhr puh Huhr mawd (S 28)

Khehte lehq	Huhr mawd	kawq	koz	che	*"Yaqpehax*	*awd nag*
And	father_in_law	subsequently	speak	IND	*tonight*	*we_two*
conj	n	vV	v	Puniv	*n*	*pro*

hax	*kig*	*a kaz*	*liz*	*daq*	*a yuhd*	*liz*	*daq*	*yuhq*
lay_down	*place*	*water*	*FOC*	*be_good*	*grass_thatch*	*FOC*	*be_good*	*lay_down*
v	*n*	*n*	*disc*	*v*	*n*	*disc*	*v*	*v*

kig	*jehd*	*kig*	*daq*	*che*	*yaog.*
place	*rest*	*place*	*be_good*	*IND*	*DECL*
n	*v*	*n*	*v*	*Puniv*	*Puf*

And then, Huhr mawd continued saying, "The place we [two] will stop tonight the water

72

is good, grass (for building a shelter) is good, the resting place (including the view) is good. \{He could see this.\}

Huhr puh Huhr mawd (S 29)

Kheh ma khuhd	*sawx vawr*	*teq*	*ni*	*ver*	*lehr*	*a kaz*	*liz*	*mad*	*cawg*
however	*tomorrow*	*one*	*day*	*indicative*	*after*	*water*	*FOC*	*NEG*	*have*
conj	*n*	*num*	*n*	*Puniv*	*Punf*	*n*	*disc*	*adv*	*v*

a yuhd	*liz*	*mad*	*cawg*	*yuhq*	*kig*	*hax*		*kig*	*liz*	*mad*
grass_thatch	*FOC*	*NEG*	*have*	*sleep*	*place*	*stay_over_night*		*place*	*FOC*	*NEG*
n	*disc*	*adv*	*v*	*v*	*n*	*v*		*n*	*disc*	*adv*

daq	*mehr"*	*lehd*	**Huhr puh**	*haq*	*koz*	*vid*	*che*	*yaog.*
be_good	*POLITE*	*thus*	father_in_law	OM	speak	to	IND	DECL
v	*Puf*	*disc*	n	Pn	v	Pv	Puniv	Puf

But, concerning tomorrow, there will be no water, no shelter building grass, and the place to lay down for the night is not good." thus speaking (he) spoke to Huhr puh.

Huhr puh Huhr mawd (S 31)

Te	pawz		lehr	ix mag	kawq		kae	tod	-a		huh
one	time[event]		after	3Dual	subsequently		go	walk	motion_to_speaker		PROG
num	n		Puf	pro	vV		v	Vv	prt		Punf

Huhr mawd	koz	lar	che	**heh**	te	chehd	lawz	che	haq	gha
father_in_law	speak	DIR	IND	**just_like**	do	CONT	DECL	IND	OM	get_to
n	v	Pv	Puniv	**adv**	v	Vv	Puf	Puniv	Pn	vV

mawg	che	yaog.
see	IND	DECL
v	Puniv	Puf

As the two of them continued walking on, (they) saw that (it) was **as** he had said before that it would be.

Again for particular comparison, only one example is found in this story. It compares the differences between the amount of benefit each participant will gain if they go to get salt in *Ta yand*. As can be seen in example (15) within a speech by *Huhr mawd*, the verbal constituent *maq sur* 'not the same' in sentence 06 indicates that the benefit he will get from going to get the salt in *Ta yand* will definitely not be as much as *Huhr puh* since he has only one bull to carry the salt, while *Huhr puh* has nine. *Huhr mawd* is explaining that since the cost of going to get salt is not equal and he will not gain very much, he does not want to go.

(15) Huhr puh Huhr mawd (S 06)

Khehte lehq	Huhr mawd	koz	che	"Huhr puh	og	ngag	awr	nud	par
And	father_in_law	speak	IND	father_in_law	Oh	1S	FOC	cow	male
conj	n	v	Puniv	n	Pn	pro	prt	n	adj

taz	teq	kheh-	a	lehax	cawg	cheaq te lehq	maq		kae	gad
load_carry	one	animal	DIM	only	have	because	NEG	-strong	go	want_to
v	num	clf	prt	adj	v	conj	adv		v	Pv

ghod ma	kae	liz	awbon	kheh maq	cawg	tuaq	**maq**		**sur**
DECL	go	FOC	value	not_very	have	purpose	**NEG**	**-strong**	**be_same**
Puf	v	disc	n	adv	v	Pv	**adv**		**v**

ghod leg"	lehd	koz	vid	che	yaog.
DECL	thus	speak	to	IND	DECL
Puf	disc	v	Pv	Puniv	Puf

Then Huhr mawd said, "Huhr puh! Since I have just (only) one load carrying bull, [I've already told you) (I) don't want to go, (I) do **not** think I will get **the same benefit** even if I go", speaking like this.

4.2.3 Substitution

Three types of substitution including nominal substitution, verbal substitution, and clausal substitution are found in the story of *Huhr puh Huhr mawd* and described in this section.

4.2.3.1 Nominal substitution

Nominal substitution functions as the head of a nominal group and substitutes for the head of a nominal group, i.e. the noun-head of a noun phrase in Lahu Si. In the story of *Huhr puh Huhr mawd*, there are two occurrences of the use of nominal substitution.

In example (16), the bolded part in sentence 18, *max lo kug huhg chehd che phad* 'the person who is wailing down there' is a substitute for *Huhr mawd*, the nominal group which appears both in the forms of third person singular pronoun and proper noun in the preceding sections of the text. Thus, the constituent functions as nominal substitution here.

(16) Huhr puh Huhr mawd (S 18)

phaq ya	in	liz	ca	ngawx	lar haz	lehq	Ghig sa	chehd	lo
angel		FOC	go_and	look	after	COMPL	god	dwell	LOC_place
n		disc	vV	v	Pv	Punf	n	v	Pn

kawaq	lehq	koz	che	"Ghig sa	og	**max**	**lo**		kug	huhg	chehd
return	COMPL	speak	IND	god	Oh	**down**	**LOC_place**		call	cry	CONT
v	Punf	v	Puniv	n	Puf	**adv**	**Pn**		v	v	Vv

che	**phad**	**vawr**	yawd	mehz	sir	niq	pax	pax	cox	vehr		lehq	kug
REL	**male**	**FOC**	3S	eye		two	side	side	blind	affirmation		COMPL	call
Puniv	**adj**	**prt**	pro	n		num	clf	clf	v	Puniv		Punf	v

huhg	chehd	che	law"	lehd	koz	vid	che	yaog.
cry	CONT	IND	DECL	thus	speak	to	IND	DECL
v	Vv	Puniv	Puf	disc	v	Pv	Puniv	Puf

After the angel had gone to look (into the matter), (he) returned to the place where god was and said, "Oh lord, **the person who is wailing down there**, he is blind - both of his eyes were pierced and is staying (there) wailing." (he) thus speaking to him).

Similarly, in example (17) the constituent *a mig teq ni Huhr mawd ve mehz sir khuhn joz ke kig huh* 'the place where Huhr mawd's eyes were pierced on the other day' (in bold) in sentence 33 is a nominal substitute for the nominal group *heh pi* 'the jungle' (in italics) in sentence 09.

(17) Huhr puh Huhr mawd (S 09)

Ix mag	kae	lehq	*heh pir*	khuhn	gaeg	mehx	Huhr puh	var
3Dual	go	COMPL	*jungle*	in	arrive_at	insistence	father_in_law	male
pro	v	Punf	*n*	Pn	v	Punf	n	adj

yawd	ved	ni ma	khuh	che	kheh	duhd	vehr		che	yaog.
3S	genetive	heart	in	this		think	affirmation	IND	DECL
pro	Puniv	n	Pn	det		v	Puniv		Puniv	Puf

When the two of them arrived in *the jungle*, Huhr puh thought like this in his heart.

Huhr puh Huhr mawd (S 33)

Ix mag	kawaq	lehq	**a mig teq ni**	**Huhr mawd**	**ve**	**mehz sir**	**khuhn**
3Dual	return	COMPL	**the other day**	**father_in_law**	**genetive**	**eye**	**in**
pro	v	Punf	**adv:tm**	**n**	**Puniv**	**n**	**Pn**

joz	**ke**	**kig**	**huh**	gaeg	gha	mehx	
pierce	**put_into**	**place**	**LOC_place**	arrive_at	able_to	insistence	...
v	**Vv**	**n**	**Pn**	v	Vv	Punf	

As the two of them were returning, they reached **the place where Huhr mawd's eyes were pierced on the other day** ...

4.2.3.2 Verbal substitution

In verbal substitution, the verbal substitute operates as the head of a verbal group in the place occupied by the lexical verb. Verbal substitution may function either within the same sentence or extend across sentence boundaries.

In the story of *Huhr puh Huhr mawd* there are two words that are used as a verbal substitute: *kae* 'go' (in sentence 06) and *te* 'do'. Both lexical items are employed to substitute for the verbal group which is already mentioned or introduced in a preceding section of the text.

In cases with *te* 'do' as a verbal substitute, it often occurs in the sentence initial position and with a demonstrative reference *u kheh* 'that' which points back to the event or the referent point that is in the previous sentence. Two examples will be given showing two different environments where this word can be employed.

Example (18) shows *te* 'do' which occurs in a verbal slot within the clause. In this example, the verb *te* 'do' (in bold) is a substitute for the previous verbal group *ngag ved mehz sir haq liz a cehax joz cox-ax laoq* 'please pierce my eyes [and make me blind]' (in italics) which occurs earlier in the same sentence.

(18) Huhr puh Huhr mawd (S 33)

Huhr puh	Huhr mawd	haq	koz	vid	che	"Huhr mawd	og	*ngag*
father_in_law	father_in_law	OM	speak	to	IND	father_in_law	Oh	*1S*
n	n	Pn	v	Pv	Puniv	n		Puf *pro*

...

ved	*mehz sir*	*haq*	*liz*	*a cehax*	*joz*	*cox*	*-ax*	*laoq*	lehd
genetive	*eye*	*OM*	*FOC*	*small amount*	*pierce*	*blind*	*cause_to*	*benefactive*	thus
Puniv	*n*	*Pn*	*disc*	*adj*	*v*	*v*	*prt*	*Pv*	disc

kaod	koz	lehq	Huhr mawd	koz	che	"Ngag	maq	**te**
repeat	speak	COMPL	father_in_law	speak	IND	1S	NEG -strong	**do**
vV	v	Punf	n	v	Puniv	pro	adv	**v**

-og.
- ABSOLUTE ...
- Puf

... Huhr puh said to Huhr mawd, "Huhr mawd! *Please pierce (a little) and make my eyes blind*.", (he) spoke thus many times and Huhr mawd said, "I won't **do** (it) ...

Example (19) demonstrates the occurrence of *te* 'do' behind the entity *u kheh* 'that' in the sentence initial position. In this position, *te* 'do' must always be attached to the demonstrative reference *u kheh* 'that' in order to fulfill its syntactic function as a verbal substitute. It cannot contribute the referent function unless it follows the demonstrative *u kheh* 'that'.

In this example, the same verb *te* 'do' (in bold) in sentence 15 is a substitute for *vadsehr yug lehq Huhr mawd ve mehz sir niq pax pax khuh joz ke lehq* 'grabbed a sharp bamboo stick and pierced *Huhr mawd*'s eyes...' (in italics) which is in the preceding sentence, sentence 14. In this case, the substitution extends across

sentence boundaries and is attached to *u kheh* as mentioned earlier.   This is displayed in example (19) below.

(19) Huhr puh Huhr mawd (S 14)

Yawd	yuhq mir ka	chehd	huh	Huhr puh	u	ve	*vadsehr*	yug	lehq
3S	sleep	CONT	PROG	father_in_law	that		*bamboo_stick*	take	COMPL
pro	v	Vv	Punf	n		det	*n*	v	*Punf*

Huhr mawd	ve	mehz	sir	niq	pax	pax	khuhn	joz	ke	lehq
father_in_law	genetive	eye		two	side	side	in	pierce	put_into	COMPL
n	*Puniv*	n		num	clf	clf	Pn	v	Vv	*Punf*

mehz	cox	vehr	che	yaog.
eye	blind	affirmation	IND	DECL
n	v	Puniv	Puniv	Puf

While he (Huhr mawd) was sleeping, Huhr puh *grabbed a sharp bamboo stick and stabbed Hawr mawd in both eyes*, blinding him completely.

Huhr puh Huhr mawd (S 15)

U kheh	**te**	lar haz	lehq		nud	awg gha lea	saw		ghaq	ve
that	**do**	after	COMPL		cow	all	completely		herd	indicative
det	**v**	Pv	Punf		n	n	vV		v	Puniv

lehq	veh	che	yaog.
COMPL	depart	IND	DECL
Punf	v	Puniv	Puf

When he had **done** that, (he) herded all the bulls and left.

The second verbal substitute is the word *kae* 'go'. In sentence 06 of example (20), the word *kae* 'go' appeared twice in the same sentence is a substitute for the verbal group *Ta yand khux pawr lo a lehq ca taez veg* 'to go get salt in Ta yand District', which is in sentence 05.

(20) Huhr puh Huhr mawd (S 05)

"Huhr mawd	og	yer	awd nag	*Ta yand*	khux pawr	lo	alehq	ca
... father_in_law	Oh	go	we_two	*Tayand*	district	LOC_place	salt	go_and
n		Pn	prt pro	*n*	*n*	Pn	n	vV

taez	veg"
load_carry	INVIT ...
v	Puf

... "Huhr Mawd!Let's *go to (the) Tayand district to get salt and bring (it) back."* ...

77

Huhr puh Huhr mawd (S 06)

Khehte lehq	Huhr mawd	koz	che	"Huhr puh	og	ngag	awr	nud	par
And	father_in_law	speak	IND	father_in_law	Oh	1S	FOC	cow	male
conj	n	v	Puniv	n	Pn	pro	prt	n	adj

taz	teq	kheh-	a	lehax	cawg	cheaq te lehq	**maq**		**kae**
load_carry	one	animal	DIM	only	have	because	**NEG -strong**		**go**
v	num	clf	prt	adj	v	conj	**adv**		**v**

gad	ghod ma	**kae**	**liz**	awbon	kheh maq	cawg	tuaq	maq	
want_to	DECL	**go**	**FOC**	value	not_very	have	purpose	NEG -strong	
Pv	Puf	**v**	**disc**	n	adv	v	Pv	adv	

sur	ghod leg"	lehd	koz	vid	che	yaog.
be_same	DECL	thus	speak	to	IND	DECL
v	Puf	disc	v	Pv	Puniv	Puf

Then Huhr mawd said, "Huhr puh! Since I have just (only) one load carrying bull, [I've already told you)(I) **don't want to go**, (I)am not sure there will be enough value(for me) even if I **go**.", speaking like this.

4.2.3.3 Clausal substitution

Clausal substitution is a "substitution in which what is presupposed is not an element within the clause but an entire clause" (Halliday and Hasan 1976:130). In this story the word used for this type of substitution are the demonstratives *u kheh* 'that' and *che kheh* 'this'. However, there is a restriction on the use of these two lexical items as the clausal substitution, it is that both words must be followed by a single verbal element, either adjective or action verbs. Thus besides their function as demonstrative reference, they, in some instances, can also be viewed as clausal substitution because each of these elements could be replaced with a larger phrase/clause that (usually) occurs in the previous sentence and, in a very rare case, in the following sentence.

In example (21), a typical example, the words *che kheh suha* 'like this' (seen in bold in sentence 07) substitutes for the whole clausal group of a direct speech quote in sentence 06, the preceding sentence (in italics).

(21) Huhr puh Huhr mawd (S 06)

Khehte lehq	Huhr mawd	koz	che	"Huhr puh	og	ngag	awr	nud	par
And	father_in_law	speak	IND	father_in_law	Oh	1S	FOC	cow	male
conj	n	v	Puniv	n		Pn	pro	prt	n	adj

taz	teq	kheh-	a	lehax	cawg	cheaq te lehq	maq		kae
load_carry	one	animal	DIM	only	have	because	NEG	-strong	go
v	num	clf	prt	adj	v	conj	adv		v

gad	ghod ma.	Kae	liz	awbon	kheh maq	cawg	tuaq	maq
want_to	DECL	go	FOC	value	not_very	have	purpose	NEG -strong
Pv	Puf	v	disc	n	adv	v	Pv	adv

sur	ghod leg"	lehd	koz	vid	che	yaog.
be_same	DECL	thus	speak	to	IND	DECL
v	Puf	disc	v	Pv	Puniv	Puf

Then Huhr mawd said, *"Huhr puh! Since I have just (only) one load carrying bull, [I've already told you](I) don't want to go, (I)am not sure there will be enough value(for me).",* speaking like this.

Huhr puh Huhr mawd (S 07)

Huhr puh	kawq	koz	che	"Che kheh	suha	haq	nawg	taq
father_in_law	subsequently	speak	IND	this	same	OM	2S	don't!
n	vV	v	Puniv	det	v	Pn	pro	adv

ca	duhd	har.
go_and	think	difficult
vV	v	Vv

Huhr puh replied, **"Since it is like this** (if that is the problem), don't worry."

4.2.4 Ellipsis

Ellipsis is the form of substitution in which the content is replaced by nothing. Only two types of ellipsis are discovered: nominal ellipsis and clausal ellipsis.

4.2.4.1 Nominal ellipsis

The most common use of ellipsis found in this story is nominal ellipsis where the omitted element is the nominal element. This substitution of the nominal element by zero occurs when the required nominal groups in the clause such as subject, object, location adverb, and sometimes both subject and object of the clause, are left unsaid. There are five occurrences of nominal ellipsis in the story of *Huhr puh Huhr mawd* which occur in different positions in the clause. Example (22) shows the nominal ellipsis in both the subject and object positions in the clause. The omitted nominal elements are *Nawg* 'you', *yawd* 'he', *nawg yawd haq* 'you... (to) him', and *yawd haq* '(to) him'.

(22) Huhr puh Huhr mawd (S 20)

U kheh	te	vid	ver		'ngag	haq	a cehax		har kax	laoq		ngag
Ø that	do	to	condition	Ø	1S	OM	small amount		to pity	benefactive		1S
det	v	Pv	Punf		pro	Pn	adj		v	Pv		pro

ved	mehz	sir	niq	pax	pax	cox	vehr		che	yaog'	lehd	koz
genetive	eye		two	side	side	blind	affirmation		IND	DECL	thus	speak
Puniv	n		num	clf	clf	v	Puniv		Puniv	Puf	disc	v

ver		mehz	sir	awg	suhx	niq	sir	kawq		ke		vid	lar haz
condition	Ø	eye		new		two	round	subsequently		place_in		to	after
Punf		n		adj		num	clf	vV		v		Pv	Pv

mehr"	lehd		koz	vid	che	yaog.
insistence	thus	Ø	speak	to	IND	DECL
Puf	disc		v	Pv	Puniv	Puf

If [when Ø] have done that, if [Ø] says, 'Please have a little pity on me, my eyes have both been pierced and are blind.' Then [Ø] put (these) two new eyes in [for Ø]." (he) spoke thus to [Ø].

The complete sentence after inserting all the omitted elements could be *Nawg u kheh te vid ver **yawd** 'ngag haq a cehax harkax loaq ngag ved mehz sir niq pax pax cox vehr che yaog' lehd koz ver **nawg yawd haq** mehz sir awg suhx niq sir kawq ke vid lar haz mehr" lehd **yawd haq** koz vid che yaog* 'If [when **you**] have done that, if [**he**] says, 'Please have a little pity on me, my eyes have both been pierced and are blind.' Then [**you**] put (these) two new eyes in [for **him**]." (he) spoke thus to [**him**]'. The bold italic letters above stands for the ellipsis used in the text.

4.2.4.2 Clausal ellipsis

Since the clause structure of Lahu Si is different from that of English, the same rules used in order to determine the type of clausal ellipsis, complements or adjuncts, cannot be used[25]. This is because English distinguishes a finite verb from a non-finite verb while Lahu Si does not. Therefore, when considering how to separate the modal element from the propositional element in order to define clausal ellipsis in this thesis, it has been determined that the focus of the attention will be only on the propositional element, that is, a verbal group plus complements and adjuncts.

---

[25]Either the modal element or the propositional element of a clause in English can be omitted in clausal ellipsis. The modal element consists of the subject plus the finite element in the verbal group and the

The only use of clausal ellipsis found in the story of *Huhr puh Huhr mawd* is in sentence 39, example (23), where the clause which describes the returning of the angel to the place where god dwells, or *Ghig sa chehd lo kawaq lehq*, is omitted from the sentence. This implies that the story teller assumes his audience already shares the background knowledge vital for comprehending the immediate context.

(23) Huhr puh Huhr mawd (S 39)

Phaq ya in	liz	ca	ngawx	lar haz	lehq		Ghig sa	haq	koz	vid
angel		FOC	go_and	look	after	COMPL	Ø god	OM	speak	to
n		disc	vV	v	Pv	Punf	n	Pn	v	Pv

che	"Ghig sa	og	chaw	te	ghad	mehz	cox	vehr		cheaq te	lehq
IND	god	Oh	human	one	person	eye	blind	affirmation	because		
Puniv	n		Pn	n	num	clf	n	v	Puniv	conj	

kug	huhg	chehd	che	law"	lehd	koz	vid	che	yaog.
call	cry	CONT	IND	DECL	thus	speak	to	IND	DECL
v	v	Vv	Puniv	Puf	disc	v	Pv	Puniv	Puf

After the angel looked into (it), and Ø (he) said to god, "Oh lord, a man is crying because he is blind." (he) thus spoke to (him).

The sentence after inserting the omitted clause could be: *Phaq ya in liz ca ngawx lar haz lehq **Ghig sa chehd lo kawaq lehq** Ghig sa haq koz vid che "Ghig sa og chaw te ghad mehz cox vehr cheaq te lehq kug huhg chehd che law" lehd koz vid che yaog* 'After the angel looked into (it), and [**returned to the place where god dwells**] (he) said to god, "Oh lord, a man is crying because he is blind." (he) thus spoke to (him)'.

4.3 Cohesion through lexical relations

Pairs of lexical items which are related in ways that do not involve identity can also contribute cohesion to the discourse. They are regarded as lexical relations and they function as a cohesive device that gives cohesion to the text and ties the story together into a unified whole. There are, again, various types, that will be examined one by one in the following sections.

---

propositional element includes the remainder of the verbal group as well as any complements or adjuncts that may be present.

4.3.1 Part-whole relationship

The part-whole or whole-part relationship is an important thing to look at when studying discourse cohesion. Cohesion can be created in the text when two or more words relate in a way that one represents a part or whole of the other. Meronymy is another name for the whole-part lexical relation and "it is a non-hierarchical relationship between lexical units that deals with significant parts of a whole" (Cruse 1986:160, 178).

The use of the part-whole relationship as a cohesive device in this story appears in the form of the relationship between a major participant and his body parts, i.e. eyes, nose, neck, and heart. In this case, the person represents a whole, his (whole) body, and the other represents its corresponding parts. Two uses of part-whole relationships are found in the text, including, first, *yawd ved mehz sir niq pax pax* 'both of his eyes' for *Huhr mawd* (S#16) and, second, *yawd ved nar khuhd* 'his nose' for *Huhr puh* (S#42). Example (24) demonstrates the part-whole relationship between *Huhr puh*, a whole, and *yawd ved nar khuhd* 'his nose,' a corresponding part.

(24) Huhr puh Huhr mawd (S 42)

Ghig sa	koz	che	heh	phaq ya in	liz	kawq	kae	lehq	**yawd**
god	speak	IND	just_like	angel	FOC	subsequently	go	COMPL	**3S**
n	v	Puniv	Pu	n	disc	vV	v	Punf	**pro**

ved	**nar khuhd**	**khuhn**	suhz tag	nehax	yug	lehq	bez	ke	vid
genetive	**nose**	**in**	wooden_stick	small	take	COMPL	stir	put_into	to
Puniv	**n**	**Pn**	n	adj	v	Punf	v	Vv	Pv

ngawx	-ag	"Mehx	mehz hu maw	che	law."
see	-purpose	when		IND	DECL
Vv	-Pv	adv		Puniv	Puf

As god ordered, the angel went and explored in **his nose** with a small stick, "Are you crazy!?" \{highly critical\}

4.3.2 Synonym

There are three pairs of words and expressions in this text that have the same or nearly the same meaning. They are *ngag haq a cehax har kax laoq* 'have a pity on me' (S#21) - *ngag haq a cehax ta chid bag ax laoq* 'please do not forsake me' (S#22), *mad daq che tawd khuhd* 'bad words' (S#41) – *kheh* 'curse' (S#43), and *fea* 'send (something for somebody)' (S#23) – *pid* 'give' (S#24).

The following example, (25), from the story of *Huhr puh Huhr mawd*, illustrates the use of synonyms being used to refer to the same idea or entity and encoding a similar meaning as that of the corresponding lexical item in the preceding section of the text. In example (25) the expression *mad daq che tawd khuhd* 'bad words' in sentence 41 has a similar meaning as the word *khen* 'curse' in sentence 43.

(25) Huhr puh Huhr mawd (S 41)

Mad	**daq**	**che**	**tawd khuhd**	haq	yaw	-a		**ver**
NEG	**be_good**	**REL**	**speech**	OM	speak	-motion_to_speaker		condition
adv	**v**	**Puniv**	**n**	Pn	v	-prt		Punf

u kheh	te	teh	vid	lar haz"	lehd	koz	vid	che	yaog.
that	make	place	to	after	thus	speak	to	IND	DECL
det	vV	v	Pv	Pv	disc	v	Pv	Puniv	Puf

If he speaks **bad words** (swears), leave him like he is," (he) spoke thus to (him).

Huhr puh Huhr mawd (S 43)

"Muhd	ned	mig	suh	-e		ver	mad ha-e
sky	evil_spirit	soil	die	-motion_away_from_speaker		indicative	swear
n	n	n	v	-prt		Puniv	prt

muhd	maq	vawr	thehz	vid	lawxeh	cag meh	maq	vawr	cheq
sky	descriptive	FOC	lightning	to	DECL	tiger	descriptive	FOC	bite
n	Pn	prt	v	Pv	Puf	n	Pn	prt	v

taz	ve	ver	mad ha-e"	lehd	koz	lehq	**khen**	che	yaog.
load_carry	leave	indicative	swear	thus	speak	COMPL	**curse**	IND	DECL
v	v	Puniv	prt	disc	v	Punf	**v**	Puniv	Puf

"May you die a terrible death, may lightning strike you, may a tiger bite and carry you away.", thus **cursing**. \{note: This sentence is quite hard to translate as it is very insulting language that is full of metaphor.\}

4.3.3 Hyponymy

Hyponymy is a generic-specific lexical relation. "Hyponymy involves the association between a *hyponym-* a more semantically complex, specific lexical unit, and a superordinate- a less semantically complex, general lexical unit" (Cruse: 1986). Similarly, Dooley and Levinsohn (2001:30) state, "In Hyponymy, one thing is a subtype of another."

The story of *Huhr puh Huhr mawd* uses hyponymy as a cohesive device. The most common type of hyponymy employed in the story is with a verbal category, while the other type of hyponymy, a nominal category, is less frequent but still present. Cohesion achieved through the use of hyponymy in this story is based on

the fact that all lexical units in each meaning group have the same referent point or refer back to the same single idea.

This statement is illustrated by the following chain of verbs which illustrates the category of killing; from general to specific the verbs are *te* 'to do' (S#15), *dawz vehr* 'kill' (S#12), *du deh* 'attack' (S#22), and finally, *joz ke* 'pierce' (S#14). In example (26) these lexical items have the same referent point, which is that *Huhr mawd* is or will be injured. This referent point is referred to by these verbs which have a more precise meaning as well as broader meaning, *te* 'to do' (S#15) has the most general meaning, *dawz vehr* 'kill' and *du deh* 'attack' (S#12 & S#22) have less general meaning, and, finally, *joz ke* 'pierce' (S#14) has the least general meaning.

(26) Huhr puh Huhr mawd (S 12)

yawd	vawr	Huhr mawd	var	haq	**dawz vehr**	**tug**	duhd	lar
3S	FOC	father_in_law	male	OM	**kill**	**purpose**	think	asseverative
pro	prt	n	adj	Pn	**v**	**Pv**	v	Pv

vehr	che	yaog.
affirmation	IND	DECL
Puniv	Puniv	Puf

… he made a plan to hit and **kill** [his] Huhr mawd.

Huhr puh Huhr mawd (S 14)

Huhr puh	u ve	vadsehr	yug	lehq	Huhr mawd	ve
father_in_law	that	bamboo_stick	take	COMPL	father_in_law	genetive
n	det	n	v	Punf	n	Puniv

mehz sir	niq	pax	pax	khuhn	**joz**	**ke**	**lehq**
eye	two	side	side	in	**pierce**	**put_into**	**COMPL**
n	num	clf	clf	Pn	**v**	**Vv**	**Punf**

… Huhr puh grabbed a sharp bamboo stick and **stabbed** Hawr mawd in both eyes …

Huhr puh Huhr mawd (S 15)

U kheh	**te**	lar haz	lehq	nud	awg gha lea	saw	ghaq	ve
that	**do**	after	COMPL	cow	all	completely	herd	indicative
det	**v**	Pv	Punf	n	n	vV	v	Puniv

lehq	veh	che	yaog.
COMPL	depart	IND	DECL
Punf	v	Puniv	Puf

When he **had completed** that, (he) herded all the bulls and left.

Huhr puh Huhr mawd (S 22)

	chaw	yad	ngag	haq	**du deh**	**ax**	**liz**	Ghig sa	ngag	haq
...	person	offspring	1S	OM	**attack**	**to_**	**FOC**	god	1S	OM
	n	n	pro	Pn	**v**		**Pv**	**disc**	n	pro	Pn

a cehax	ta	chid	bag	ax	laoq"	
small amount	don't	lifthold	throw	to_	benefactive	...
adj	adv	v	v	Pv	Pv	

… a person **injured** me, please don't throw me away (abandon me to die)!" …

Likewise, there is another set of hyponyms found in the text around the concept of speaking. The word *koz* 'say' has a broader meaning while the words *jehg* 'invite' and *na ngawx* 'ask' have more specific meanings. That is, in sentence 05 the word *jehg* 'invite' points back to the idea of inviting someone to do something encoded in the word *koz* 'say', which summarizes the entire event of *Huhr puh*'s inviting *Huhr mawd* that has already been introduced earlier in the sentence. In the same way, the same word *koz* 'say' in sentence 26 refers to the action of asking someone about something encoded in the lexical item *na ngawx* 'ask' which occurs previously in the first clause of the same sentence.

There is only one pattern of the less frequent type of hyponymy, hyponymy in a nominal group, found in this story. The story uses a broad, general word, such as, *chaw yad* 'human' or *chaw ted ghad* 'a person' to refer to each of the major participants, as well as using their kin terms (treated as names is the story) - *Huhr puh* and *Huhr mawd*.

4.3.4 Collocation

Cohesion in the text can be obtained through the use of semantically related words of the same domain. This section presents collocations which are found and used as cohesive devices in this Lahu Si text.

Table 12 below shows some of the collocations in three different semantic domains that occur in *Huhr puh Huhr mawd*, including travelling in the jungle, body parts, and things related to divinity.

Domain	Semantically Related Words
Travelling in the Jungle	*nud pa taz* 'carrying bull' (S#04, 06, 10), *nud* 'cow' (S#36), *ghaq* 'herd' (S#15, 36), *ca taz* 'go to carry' (S#05, 08), *kae* 'go' (S#06, 09), *heh pir khuhn* 'the jungle' (S#09), *vadsehr* 'bamboo stick' (S#14), *veh* 'depart' (S#15), *suhz tag nehax* 'small wooden stick' (S#19, 21, 40, 42), *yaq kaw mig* 'dirt road' (S#24), *ghaq kae* 'follow' (S#25), *ghaq mi* 'catch up' (S#25), *hax kig* 'resting place' (S#28), *yuq kig jehd kig* 'sleeping/resting place' (S#28), *a kaz* 'water' (S#28, 29), *a yuhd* 'grass thatch' (S#28, 29), *yuhq kig hax kig* 'resting place' (S#29), *gaeg* 'arrive at' (S#32), *kawaq* 'return' (S#36)
Body Parts	*mehz sir* 'eyes' (S#14, 18, 22, 33, 37, 40, 44), *mehz cox* (S#14, 39), *nar khuhd* 'nose' (S#19, 21, 40, 42), *kuhr* 'neck' (S#24),
Things Related to Divinity	*Ghig sa* 'god' (S#17, 18, 22, 23, 27, 30, 38, 39, 40, 42), *phaq ya* 'angel' (S#17, 18, 23, 38, 39, 42, 44), *chaw* 'human' (S#19, 39), *chaw yad* 'human' (S#22)

Table 12: Some collocational chains in Huhr puh Huhr
mawd

4.4 Cohesion through conjunction

Conjunctions also contribute to cohesion in the discourse in the way that they indicate certain meanings which depend on other components that have already been presented in the discourse. They add meaning of their own and tie different segments, specifically sentences, of the discourse together to form a meaningful and logical unified whole.

This topic describes conjunctions which relate parts of the discourse that occur in succession together. Four types of conjunctions proposed by Halliday and Hasan (1976) are examined in the story of *Huhr puh Huhr mawd*, which include additive conjunction, adversative conjunction, causal conjunction, and temporal conjunction. All four types of conjunctions occur in this Lahu Si text. Each type of conjunctions found in this text will be described in the following sections.

4.4.1 Additive conjunction

An additive conjunction is a non-temporal conjunction (like 'and') which operates conjunctively to give cohesion to a text by cohering one sentence to another. It is restricted to just a pair of sentences (Halliday and Hasan 1976:234).

The additive conjunction employed in 'Huhr puh Huhr mawd' is the same conjunction *kheh te lehq* 'and' which is found in The Story of the Blind Man and the Lame Man. This conjunction is used seven times throughout the entire story

to connect a sentence to the preceding sentence, thus it always occurs in the sentence initial position (a sentence level conjunction). It is important to note that *kheh te lehq* 'and' links two sentences in sequence as the text unfolds in a way that, apart from this order, both sentences cannot be rearranged[26]. In example (27), sentence 06 shows the additive conjunction *kheh te lehq* 'and' which coheres this sentence to the preceding sentence (in italics).

(27) Huhr puh Huhr mawd (S 05)

Teq	ni	gaeg	lehq	Huhr puh	vawr	Huhr mawd	haq	koz	vid
one	day	arrive_at	COMPL	father_in_law	FOC	father_in_law	OM	speak	to
num	n	v	Punf	n	prt	n	Pn	v	Pv

che	"Huhr mawd	og	yer	awd nag	Ta yand	khux pawr	lo	alehq
IND	father_in_law	Oh	go	we_two	Tayand	district	LOC_place	salt
Puniv	n		Pn	prt	pro	n	n	Pn	n

ca	taez	veg"	lehd koz	lehq	jehg	vid	che	yaog.
go_and	load_carry	INVIT	thus speak	COMPL	invite	to	IND	DECL
vV	v	Puf	disc v	Punf	v	Pv	Puniv	Puf

One day Huhr Puh [invited] Huhr Mawd saying, "Huhr Mawd! Let's go to (the) Tayand district to get salt and bring (it) back."

Huhr puh Huhr mawd (S 06)

Khehte lehq	Huhr mawd	koz	che	"Huhr puh	og	ngag	awr	nud	par
And	father_in_law	speak	IND	father_in_law	Oh	1S	FOC	cow	male
conj	n	v	Puniv	n	Pn	pro	prt	n	adj

taz	teq	kheh-	a	lehax	cawg	cheaq te lehq	maq	kae	gad
load_carry	one	animal	DIM	only	have	because	NEG -strong	go	want_to
v	num	clf	prt	adj	v	conj	adv	v	Pv

ghod ma	kae	liz	awbon	kheh maq	cawg	tuaq	maq	sur
DECL	go	FOC	value	not_very	have	purpose	NEG -strong	be_same
Puf	v	disc	n	adv	v	Pv	adv	v

ghod leg"	lehd koz	vid	che	yaog.
DECL	thus speak	to	IND	DECL
Puf	disc v	Pv	Puniv	Puf

And then Huhr mawd said, "Huhr puh! Since I have just (only) one load carrying bull, [I've already told you)(I) don't want to go, (I)am not sure there will be enough value(for me).", speaking like this.

4.4.2 Adversative conjunction

Two forms of adversative conjunctions are employed in the story of *Huhr puh Huhr mawd*. They are *kheh liz*, as in the first story, and *kheh ma khuhd*, which

---

[26] This is different from the coordinate conjunction *he lehq* 'and', a phrase level conjunction, in which the nominals elements that follow this conjunction can be rearranged their position in the clause without changing the text's meaning.

both mean 'however'. Both conjunctions occur in the sentence initial position, and each occurs only once in the entire story.

Despite having the same meaning, the context in which they occur in the text provides some evidence which determines which one is used over another, distinguishing them from each other. *Kheh liz* 'however', is, in this text, always employed in a narrative line, but not in a direct quote. *Kheh ma khuhd* 'however' is employed in a direct quote.

In sentence 29, example (28), the adversative conjunction *kheh ma khuhd* 'however' occurs in the latter part of the statement which is in a direct quote of the speech uttered by Huhr mawd when he is telling their fortune. Sentence 28 is also given below in order to make this argument becomes more obvious.

(28) Huhr puh Huhr mawd (S 28)

Khehte lehq	Huhr mawd	kawq	koz	che	"Yaqpehax	awd nag
And	father_in_law	subsequently	speak	IND	tonight	we_two
conj	n	vV	v	Puniv	n	pro

hax	kig	a kaz	liz	daq	a yuhd	liz	daq	yuhq
lay_down	place	water	FOC	be_good	grass_thatch	FOC	be_good	lay_down
v	n	n	disc	v	n	disc	v	v

kig	jehd	kig	daq	che	yaog.
place	rest	place	be_good	IND	DECL
n	v	n	v	Puniv	Puf

And then, Huhr mawd continued saying, *"The place we [two] will stop tonight the water is good, grass (for building a shelter) is good, the resting place (including the view) is good. \[He could see this.\]*

Huhr puh Huhr mawd (S 29)

Kheh ma khuhd	*sawx vawr*	*teq*	*ni*	*ver*	*lehr*	*a kaz*	*liz*	*mad*	*cawg*
however	*tomorrow*	*one*	*day*	*indicative*	*after*	*water*	*FOC*	*NEG*	*have*
conj	*n*		*num*	*n*	*Puniv*	*Punf*	*n*	*disc*	*adv*	*v*

a yuhd	liz	mad	cawg	yuhq	kig	hax		kig	liz	mad
grass_thatch	FOC	NEG	have	sleep	place	stay_over_night	place	FOC	NEG
n	disc	adv	v	v	n	v		n	disc	adv

daq	mehr"	lehd	Huhr puh	haq	koz	vid	che	yaog.
be_good	POLITE	thus	father_in_law	OM	speak	to	IND	DECL
v	Puf	disc	n	Pn	v	Pv	Puniv	Puf

But, *concerning tomorrow, there will be no water, no shelter building grass, and the place to lay down for the night is not good", thus speaking (he) spoke to Huhr puh.*

Sentence 35 in example (29) below shows the adversative conjunction *kheh liz* 'however' in a narrative line, outside quotation marks.

(29) Huhr puh Huhr mawd (S 35)

Kheh liz	Huhr puh	u ve	ngag	ved	mehz	sir	haq	joz	cox	-ax
however!	father_in_law	that	1S	genetive	eye		OM	pierce	blind	cause_to
conj	n	det	pro	Puniv	n		Pn	v	v	prt

lehd	lehax	kaod	kawq	koz	chehd	ser	cheaq te lehq	te	maq	
thus	only	repeat	return	speak	CONT	absolute	because	do	NEG	-strong
disc	adj	vV	v	v	Vv	Pv	conj	v	adv	

gha	lehq	joz	cox	vid	che	yaog.
able to	COMPL	pierce	blind	to	IND	DECL
v	Punf	v	v	Pv	Puniv	Puf

However, since Huhr puh repeatedly asked so many times, "Pierce and blind my eyes," (HM) did not know what to do (couldn't do anything) so (HM) pierced and blinded (HP's eyes).

4.4.3 Causal conjunction

This story uses two lexical forms of causal conjunctions; *cheaq te lehq* and *kheh te cheaq te lehq*. Both conjunctions have a similar meaning and can be translated into English as 'because', 'because of that', 'since', 'so', and 'therefore'. The difference between these conjunctions lies in the position where they can occur in the sentence. *Kheh te cheaq te lehq* always occurs in the sentence initial position and does not occurs in anywhere else in the sentence. *Cheaq te lehq* always occurs in the clause final position of a non-final clause, that is, in the middle of a sentence. In addition, it is important to note that *kheh te cheaq te lehq* occurs only once in this story and was not found in the story of "The Story of the Blind Man and the Lame Man".

Sentence 11 in example (30) contains the use of *kheh te cheaq te lehq* 'so' in the sentence initial position. The conjunction marks the following clause as a result of the incident that occurred in the preceding section of the text, sentence 10 (in italics).

(30) Huhr puh Huhr mawd (S 10)

"A meha	*ngag*	*cawg*	*chehd*	*che*	*nud*	*par*	*taz*	*kuhd*	*kheh*	*-a*
now	*1S*	*have*	*CONT*	*which*	*cow*	*male*	*load_carry*	*nine*	*animal*	*DIM*
adv:tm	*pro*	*v*	*Vv*	*REL*	*n*	*adj*	*v*	*num*	*clf*	*prt*

lehax	*ser*	*che*	*law.*
only	*unsatisfied*	*IND*	*DECL*
adj	*v*	*Puniv*	*Puf*

Right now, I have just only 9 load carrying bulls.

Huhr puh Huhr mawd (S 11)

Khehte cheaq te lehq	yawd	ved	teq	kheh	kawq	gha	ver
Because of that	3S	genetive	one	animal	subsequently	able to	condition
conj	pro	Puniv	num	clf	vV	v	Punf

teq chi	kheh	cawg	vehr	vawd lo"	lehd	duhd	che	yaog.
ten	animal	have	affirmation	certain	thus	think	IND	DECL
num	clf	v	Puniv	Puf	disc	v	Puniv	Puf

Because of that (but if), (I) am able to get his one (bull) like this, (I) will have 10 (bulls) for sure!" (He) thinking thus.

In example (31), sentence 30 shows the conjunction *cheaq te lehq*, translated as 'since' and 'because', which is employed in the clause final position of a non-final clause. The italic parts of a sentence show the semantic relationship of cause and effect that the conjunction *cheaq te lehq* carries, i.e. the preceding part is a cause and the following part is an effect.

(31) Huhr puh Huhr mawd (S 30)

Yawd	u	kheh	koz	gha	che	vawr	*Ghig sa pid*	*lar*	*che*	*mehz sir*	*haq*
3S	that	speak	able_to	IND	FOC	*god*	*give*	*DIR*	*REL*	*eye*	*OM*
pro	det	v	Vv	Puniv	prt	*n*	*v*	*Pv*	*Puniv*	*n*	*Pn*

cud	lehq	awg ghud med	awg	khawd-ehg	kheh	te	chehd	che	haq
depend_on	COMPL	the_future	+N	how		do	CONT	IND	OM
v	Punf	adv:tm	Bn	interog		v	Vv	Puniv	Pn

mawg	cheaq te lehq	*koz*	*gha*	*che*	*yaog.*
see	**because**	*speak*	*able_to*	*IND*	*DECL*
v	**conj**	*v*	*Vv*	*Puniv*	*Puf*

He who was able to speak like that, **because** *(he) was using the eyes that god gave (him), that is how he could see the future.*

4.4.4 Temporal conjunction

This Lahu Si story uses three lexical forms of temporal conjunctions in connecting two successive sentences together. Specifically, they are adverbial phrases and adverbial clauses which function as a conjunction. These adverbial conjunctions are restricted to the sentence initial position. They include a complex temporal relation *teq ni gaeg lehq* 'one day', a "Here and now" relation *te pawz lehr* 'now'[27], and a simple temporal relation *u khaz nuhr* 'after that' (Halliday and Hasan 1976:266).

---

[27] Or 'at this point'.

Example (32) illustrates the use of the conjunction *u khaz nuhr* 'after that' as a temporal conjunction which shows that the upcoming event is subsequent to the former event which appears in sentence 31 (in italics).

(32) Huhr puh Huhr mawd (S 31)

Te	*pawz*	*lehr*	*ix mag*	*kawq*		*kae*	*tod*	*-a*		*huh*
one	*time[event]*	*after*	*3Dual*	*subsequently*		*go*	*walk*	*motion_to_speaker*		*PROG*
num	*n*	*Puf*	*pro*	*vV*		*v*	*Vv*	*prt*		*Punf*

Huhr mawd	*koz*	*lar*	*che*	*heh*	*te*	*chehd*	*lawz*	*che*	*haq*	*gha*
father_in_law	*speak*	*DIR*	*IND*	*just_like*	*do*	*CONT*	*DECL*	*IND*	*OM*	*get_to*
n	*v*	*Pv*	*Puniv*	*adv*	*v*	*Vv*	*Puf*	*Puniv*	*Pn*	*vV*

mawg	*che*	*yaog.*
see	*IND*	*DECL*
v	*Puniv*	*Puf*

As the two of them continued walking on, (they) saw that (it) was as he had said before that it would be.

Huhr puh Huhr mawd (S 32)

U	**khaz nuhr**	ix mag	Ta yand	lo		gaeg	lehq	a lehq	vig
After	**that**	3Dual	Tayand	LOC_place		arrive_at	COMPL	salt	buy
conj		pro	n	Pn		v	Punf	n	v

taz	ve	-a		lehq	kawaq	che	yaog.
load_carry	indicative	motion_to_speaker		COMPL	return	IND	DECL
v	Puniv	prt		Punf	v	Puniv	Puf

After that (finished), the two of them arrived at Tayand bought and loaded the salt for carrying back and left returning.

However, more explanation about the meaning, the use, and the context of the conjunction *te pawz lehr* 'now' which is the most frequent temporal conjunction used in the story is required. This is because the meaning of this conjunction resembles that of *a meha* 'now', the temporal demonstrative discussed under cohesion through reference (section 4.2.2.2, p.76). *Te pawz lehr* does not only encode the meaning 'the present time' or 'now' but also the perfective aspect meaning that the preceding event has already been completed. Therefore, whenever it is used in the text, this conjunction always occurs with a summary or overlap clause of the preceding event. It cannot be used in the same manner as the demonstrative *a meha* 'now' which can be directly followed by new information without recounting the old information first.

In example (33) *te pawz lehr* 'now' precedes the clause *Huhr mawd vawr yawd ved mehz sir niq pax pax cox vehr cheaq te lehq* 'now that *Huhr mawr* ('s eyes)

had already been blind' which is a summary of what had recently happened to *Huhr mawd* in sentence 15. This example displays the temporal conjunction *te pawz lehr* in the sentence initial position which functions as a connector to the preceding sentence.

(33) Huhr puh Huhr mawd (S 16)

Te	**pawz**	**lehr**	Huhr mawd	var	yawd	ved	mehz	sir	niq	pax
one	**time[event]**	**after**	father_in_law	male	3S	genetive	eye		two	side
num	**adv**	**Puf**	n	adj	pro	Puniv	n		num	clf

pax	cox	vehr		cheaq te lehq	teq chawe	te	maq		gha	he lehq
side	blind	affirmation	because		anything	do	NEG -strong		able_to	and
clf	v	Puniv	conj		n	v	adv		v	conj

kug	huhg	chehd	che	yaog.
call	cry	CONT	IND	DECL
v	v	Vv	Puniv	Puf

Now, Huhr mawd, because both of his eyes were pierced and blind, (he) couldn't do anything and stayed (there) wailing [yell crying].

4.5 Summary

The story of *Huhr puh Huhr mawd* is examined in this chapter so as to study cohesive devices employed which give cohesion to the story. This chapter describes aspects of discourse cohesion found in the story, and it presents examples from the story to illustrate each of the cohesive devices.

Three possible categories of cohesive devices are studied including identity, lexical relations, and conjunctions. Evidence from the analysis results confirms the use of each of these cohesive devices. As already seen throughout the chapter, the most common cohesive devices employed in this story, ranging from the frequency of their occurrence in the text, are some of those under the headings of identity, conjunctions, and lexical relations.

As for the cohesive devices under identity, the story uses all four sub-types of cohesive devices to contribute to cohesion in the story. That is, it uses reference, ellipsis, repetition, and substitution to tie the story together. It is important to note that partial repetition occurs only once in the entire story and that there is no occurrence of verbal ellipsis in this story.

The use of cohesive devices under lexical relations, however, appears in a different aspect than that which is under identity. That is, all four major cohesive

92

devices including part-whole relationship, synonym, hyponymy, and collocation have nearly the same frequency in the story even though they do not occur as much as those under identity. And for cohesion through conjunction, it is found that the additive conjunction *kheh te lehq* 'and' and the causal conjunction *cheaq te lehq* 'because/so/since/therefore' appear more frequently than any other types of the cohesive devices within the same category. Nevertheless, two other cohesive devices, namely adversative conjunction and temporal conjunction, are also employed to give cohesion to the story where necessary and appropriate.