

## CHAPTER 5

### ASPECTS OF DISCOURSE COHESION IN THE TWO BELOVED ORPHAN BROTHERS

#### 5.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the analysis of discourse cohesion found in the third story “The Two Beloved Orphan Brothers”. It describes, in a similar pattern to the previous two chapters, the cohesive devices used in this story and provides examples from the story which illustrate the use of each device. The content of the chapter begins by giving a brief summary of the story and follows with the analysis of cohesive devices. This includes cohesion through identity, cohesion through lexical relation, and cohesion through conjunction.

#### 5.1 The Two Beloved Orphan Brothers

A long time ago there were 2 orphan brothers. After their mother died, they lived alone with their father. But because their father was very old they were very poor.

While they were living like this, often Shan people would come and walk around the village calling, “khaex paw, khaex paw.” The two brothers discussed this and said, “The Shan people are rich and have good families, if we go down to the city and sell our father we too can be very rich and have rice fields and lots of cows. The Shan come whenever they want and sell their fathers in our village, and they are very rich, so since we are poor, if we want to be rich like them we should take our father and sell him.” (They concluded this because they knew that ‘paw’ in Shan means father. But what they didn’t know is that the Shan also call a rope made from tree bark ‘paw’. They use this rope made from tree bark to make straps to carry things or to tie up their pigs and cows. So they go around selling it, calling ‘khaex paw, khaex paw’.) So the brothers discussed this together and took their father to sell just like the Shan come saying, “khaex paw, khaex paw” to sell their fathers.

They walked on for quite a distance while the sun was very hot and they were exhausted, so they sat down to rest on top of a hill. The brother that was carrying the father sat down to wait while he sent the other one to go and get water at the river. He waited for a very long time and his brother was not returning. And after a while his brother came back carrying the water. And so he said to his brother, “Why did it take so long? You went to get water but you never returned.” His brother answered, “At the river there was a small bird’s nest. In the nest were 2 or 3 baby birds that didn’t yet have feathers and were sleeping. The mother and father would bring food for the baby birds and

the baby birds with their eyes still shut would shake and open their mouth wanting to eat, till the mother or father bird put food into their mouth. That's what I have been watching before returning."

The two brothers discussed this saying, "Our father who raised us is like that. When we were young and not able to do anything and not able to talk, our father fed us just like that. So it is absolutely not right to sell our father. So we should carry him back home, have him stay there, and bath him with warm water every day. Our father is not for sale!"

As they discussed, they carried their father back home, and had him stay at home and bathed him with warm water every day. After they got their father settled in the house, the two brothers went off to clear a field and made farming their way of life.

One day the father was bored of staying in the house so he went down to the river near the village to wash clothes at the deep place in the river where the water runs slowly. But the father disappeared. The two brothers suspected that the father might have fallen into the deep place in the river. So they took a knife (machete), cut down a tree, carved out a boat and paddle and rowed out to the river in search of their father. One of the brothers carved out a post that was the head of the boat and he held it along the stream. The other brother was at the tail of the boat and used the wooden paddle to search for their father.

Suddenly a small frog jumped out of the river and said, "The owner and keeper of this place said not to stir up the water like this." But the brother that had the paddle took the paddle and hit the frog back into the water. After that, they continued searching for their father, and a small fish jumped out of the water and said, "The owner and keeper of this place said not to stir up the water like this." So he took a red hot metal bar and branded the tail of the fish so the fish flopped back into the water. (That is why this kind of fish has red at the base of its tail). But even after that the two brothers didn't listen and continued to search for their father, when a large snake came out of the deep place in the river where the water flows slowly. That large snake was in fact a naga, and it was the owner and keeper of that place, its home. It coiled around the boat. The two brothers didn't know what to do, so the older brother said to the younger, "Pull out your sword and slash it." So the younger brother pulled out his sword and slashed at the naga but didn't cut it. Since that happened the older brother pulled out his sword and chopped the naga, which was wrapped around the boat, into pieces so the boat split into two as well. The older brother was at the head of the boat and the younger was at the tail of the boat which was carried downstream with the current. Since they could not do anything to stop this, they called to each other, "Younger brother, if you are living and doing well burn chaff and waft it's smell up here" and "Older brother, if you too are living and doing well, scrape bamboo and send it's sawdust downstream".

After that the younger brother floated down stream and he went and looked around and found a village. He went into the village and checked in every house but he didn't find anyone, even in the heart of the village. Everything was silent. So he entered one house, not making any noise and he heard the

sound of rats nibbling rice above the ceiling. So he climbed up to the ceiling and saw a hungry old lady rolled up in a bamboo mat nibbling on rice grains. He asked the old lady why she was wrapped up in a bamboo mat nibbling on grains of rice. The old lady said, "Young man, be quiet! If we talk loudly Ka sur ka naz, which are ghosts, are sure to come back. They ate up all the people that they could catch and eat up and now those living don't dare to come out. Everyone is scared. When they hear the sound of people talking the ghosts come flying in from nowhere to catch and eat up the people." The brother said to the old woman, "Oh old woman, come here. Don't be afraid. Come out." The old lady came out and immediately started pounding rice and all of the sudden the ghosts soared in with a loud noise. The brother grabbed his trusty sword, chased after the ghosts and sliced them all up. After killing all the ghosts, the brother lived in the village with the old lady and gathered all the remaining people and formed a village and all lived together. He married and had children.

One day he went to the river and saw bamboo sawdust floating down the river. He immediately thought that his brother was alive and well so he went up stream to look for him. As he was going he became tired and sat down. He looked around and still saw sawdust floating down. So he got up and continued on for a very long time till he reached the beginning of the river where the river narrowed. By this time he was tired and very hungry. He sat down and looked around and saw a mother monkey with its baby looking for crabs in the stream. So he killed and shaved the two monkeys. Then he grilled and ate the baby monkey and he left the mother monkey in the branches of the tree. And then he set off again. He continued on until he came to a place that looked like a place where humans dwelled. The trees and bamboo were cut back to make a trail. So he followed the trail until it came to the foot of a big tree. There was nothing there except the trunk of the tree was smooth and shiny like someone had just climbed up it. So he stood at the foot of the tree and looked up and saw his brother sitting in the branches of the tree. So he called his brother down and said, "Older brother, how can you live like this and not have a wife or children?" The older brother replied, "I do, my wife and child went down to the trail you came on to look for crabs. Didn't you see them?" "I didn't see anyone," the younger brother said, "I only saw a monkey and her baby searching for crabs to eat at the river. But I killed them and ate the baby and burnt and shaved the mother and left her in the branches of the tree."

While they were talking a group of monkeys in the trees heard them talking. They asked the younger brother, "Why did you kill my people?" The monkeys began moving furiously in the trees and said, "We will kill you too." The younger brother didn't know what to do, so the older brother said to the monkeys, "Don't do it today. If you want to kill him wait for a good day to do it. I'll tell you when a good day comes."

After telling the monkeys this, the two brothers discussed what they should do. The older brother said, "There are many monkeys. They could bring sticks with them and kill us both at once. But this kind of monkey is extremely afraid of grasshoppers. So if we want to win against these monkeys we should gather grasshoppers." So they both went out and chopped down a lot of

bamboo, searched for grasshoppers to put in the bamboo and plugged up the end with leaves. One day while they were gathering grasshoppers they monkeys came and asked if they were ready to fight. The two brothers told the monkeys, “We’re still not free. Not yet.” They told them they were not free yet because grasshoppers can’t fly and jump during rainy and cold season because their legs and wings go numb. So they agreed, “We won’t fight the monkeys during rainy or cold season. But in hot season these grasshoppers jump and fly and stretch their wings and fly with a loud noise. When that time comes we’ll fight the monkeys. Because the monkeys are very afraid of the grasshoppers. So if we let the grasshoppers out, they will kick and flap and fly straight to the monkeys and stick to them.”

They talked about all this and gathered grasshoppers, put them in bamboo and plugged up the end with leaves and piled them up. When summer came, they unplugged one of the bamboo containers and suddenly the grasshoppers flew out kicking and stretching very loudly. So the two brothers said to each other, “The time is right.”

While that was happening the monkeys came and asked if they were free and they told the monkeys, “This time we’re ready. Let’s go fight in the harvest field.” So the two of them carried over the bamboo containers and piled them up there. The monkeys gathered up sticks and dared the two brothers to fight. The monkeys yelled at one another to kill them, and they all picked up sticks and approached the brothers. As the monkeys were approaching, the two brothers opened all the containers of grasshoppers and the grasshoppers came out kicking noisily and jumped on the monkeys and stuck to them. Since the monkeys were so scared of grasshoppers they asked one another to brush off the grasshoppers that stuck to them. But since the monkeys are animals and don’t understand human language, they hit one another so hard that the other died. In doing this all the monkeys killed off one another completely.

The lessons that can be learned from this story are:

Because these two brothers discussed everything, loved each other, got along well and helped each other, they had victory over the monkeys.

Since the monkeys didn’t communicate well, instead of brushing off the grasshoppers gently, they hit one another so hard they killed one another off.

## **5.2 Cohesion through identity**

This section presents the discussion on the use of ‘Identity’ as a cohesive device in The Two Beloved Orphan Brothers, including repetition, reference, substitution, and ellipsis.

### **5.2.1 Repetition**

Repetition of the participant identity can be found in two forms: exact repetition and partial repetition. Most of the references to participants in this story appear in exact repetition and very few of them occur in both exact and partial repetition

forms. The discussion that follows will first discuss exact repetition followed by partial repetition.

### 5.2.1.1 Whole or exact repetition

Based on the modified definition of exact repetition used in this thesis, the exact repetition includes only the head noun and verb adjective of size or gender. Most references to the major and minor participants in *The Two Beloved Orphan Brothers* are found in exact repetition after they are already introduced. This statement will further be discussed after the list of participants in table 13 below. The list shows these characters with the exact repetition forms in Lahu Si as well as the sentence number where they occur in the story.

	Lahu Si name	Gloss
<b>Major participants</b>	1. <i>ix mag awg vix awg nax</i> (S#13, 24, 99)	1. The two brothers
	2. <i>awg vix (var)</i> (S#47, 49, 74)	2. The older brother
	3. <i>awg nax (var)</i> (S#47, 49)	3. The younger brother
<b>Minor participants</b>	1. <i>a pa</i> (S#24, 25)	1. father
	2. <i>a pa nehax</i> (S#26, 27)	2. little father
	3. <i>awr pa</i> (S#30, 31)	3. father
	<i>par nehax</i> (S#33, 34)	small frog
	<i>ngad mehr mi nehax</i> (S#36, 37)	small fish
	1. <i>vig nux maz</i> (S#41, 42)	1. huge snake
	2. <i>cuhd sehr ma</i> (S#42, 43, 44)	2. Naga
	<i>a pi ma</i> (S#53, 54)	old lady
	1. <i>ka sur ka naz</i> (S#55, 59)	1. Ka sur ka naz
	2. <i>chuhd ned</i> (S#59, 60, 62)	2. evil ghosts
	1. <i>mawq ma kud</i> (S#69, 78)	1. female monkey
	2. <i>awr ye ma</i> (S#70, 79)	2. mother monkey
	1. <i>awg yad</i> (S#69, 78)	1. baby monkey
	2. <i>awg yad nehax</i> (S#70, 79)	2. little baby (monkey)
	<i>mawq</i> (S#80, 85, 97, 107)	The monkeys
<i>par ceq</i> (S#89, 97, 98, 106)	grasshoppers	

Table 13: Major and minor participants in *The Two Beloved Orphan Brothers*

Exact repetition is found when a reference to the two major participants in the story, the two brothers, is included after they are already introduced. There are three lexical forms that refer to these two participants which occur in this type of repetition. They are introduced as *ix mag awg vix awg nax* ‘the two brothers’ (S#13, 24, 99), *awg vix var* ‘the older brother’ (S#47, 49, 74), and *awg nax var* ‘the younger brother’ (S#47, 49, 77). Example (1) shows the exact repetition of *awg vix var* and *awg nax var* which occur in sentences 47 and 49.

(1) The two beloved orphan brothers (S 47)

Khehte lehq huh lawd kor u ve haq vawr awg vix var awr awg naz awr  
 And boat that OM FOC older sibling male FOC north  
 conj n det Pn prt n adj prt n

phawd awr mi lehq awg nax var vawr awg kiz awr phawd awr mi  
 side sit COMPL younger sibling male FOC south side sit  
 n v Punf n adj prt n n v

chehd lehq  
 CONT COMPL ...  
 Vv Punf

And so [since the both split into two pieces] **the older brother** sat at the head of that boat and **the younger one** sat at the tail ...

The two beloved orphan brothers (S 49)

Khehte lehq awg nax var liz awg vix var haq kug lehq  
 And younger sibling male FOC older sibling male OM call COMPL  
 conj n adj disc n adj Pn v Punf

...  
 And **the younger brother** also called [his] **older brother** and ...

Example (2) illustrates the exact repetition of *ix mag awg vix awg nax* in sentences 13 and 99.

(2) The two beloved orphan brothers (S 13)

Khehte lehq **ix mag** **awg vix** **awg nax** ghawg duhd ngawx  
 And **3Dual** **older sibling** **younger sibling** vigorously think see  
 conj **pro** **n** **n** vV v Vv

lehq  
 COMPL ...  
 Punf

And so **the two brothers** had thought hard [about it] and ...

The two beloved orphan brothers (S 99)

Khehte lehq **ix mag** **awg vix** **awg nax** koz daq che  
 And **3Dual** **older sibling** **younger sibling** speak reciprocal IND ...  
 conj **pro** **n** **n** v Pv Puniv

And so **the two brothers** said to each other ...

References to ten other minor participants also appear in exact repetition when they are reintroduced. Two examples will be given below showing the use of the exact repetition when referring to minor characters. Example (3) shows the exact repetition of *par nehax* ‘the small frog’ in sentences 33 and 34. Sentence 33 is the first occurrence of this character in the text, and sentence 34 is the second reference demonstrating exact repetition.

(3) The two beloved orphan brothers (S 33)

Khehte lehq te ghad phad awr ma lo awg meh mi phawd awr a suhz  
 And one person male FOC down\_there back side FOC wood  
 conj num n adj prt n n n prt n

baq lehq leh behz te lehq bez ghawz lar lehq caw law  
 carve COMPL rudder make COMPL to paddle DIR COMPL circle\_around  
 v Punf n v Punf v Pv Punf v

caw law he lar lehq awr pa ghawg kaod ca chehd-ag  
 circle\_around EMPH DIR COMPL father vigorously repeat find CONT -adv  
 v Pv Pv Punf n vV vV v Vv \_\*\*\*

mehx par nehax ted-eg pawz tuhaz tod law ced.  
 insistence frog small one - \*eg jump pop-up going DECL REPORTED  
 Punf n adj num - \*\*\* v v Vv Puf disc

And the other one was at the tail of the boat using the wooden paddle that he had made to paddle around and searching for the father. Suddenly, there was a small frog coming out [of the river].

The two beloved orphan brothers (S 34)

Khehte lehq par nehax u ve koz che  
 And frog small that speak IND ...  
 conj n adj det v Puniv ...

And that small frog said ...

Likewise, example (4) shows this type of repetition when it refers to ‘The monkeys’ in sentences 85 and 107.

(4) The two beloved orphan brothers (S 85)

Mawq haq u kheh koz vid lar lehq  
monkey OM that speak to DIR COMPL ...  
n Pn det v Pv Pv Punf ...

After telling the monkeys that ...

The two beloved orphan brothers (S 107)

Kheh te ver mawq vawr to saz lehq  
 since monkey FOC wild mammals COMPL ...  
 conj n prt n Punf ...

And since monkeys are animals and ...

### 5.2.1.2 Partial repetition

The use of partial repetition with the participants in this story is found with only one minor participant, *a pi ma* ‘old lady’. This corresponds to the analysis results of the other two stories that have already been discussed in previous chapters.

This word is repeated partially as *a pi* ‘old lady’ in sentences 61, 62, and 64. Example (5) illustrates this statement.

(5) The two beloved orphan brothers (S 53)

Khehte	lehq	yawd	<u>a pi</u>	<u>ma</u>	<u>haq</u>	a thoq	te	sa lonx	loq	khuhn
And		3S	<u>elderly woman</u>	<u>female</u>	OM	why		bamboo_mat	roll	in
conj		pro	<u>n</u>	<u>adj</u>	Pn	interrog		n	n	Pn
ehx-eh	geh	yuhq	lar		lehq					
over	there	enter	sleep	asseverative	COMPL					
n	v	v	Pv		Punf					

And he asked **the old lady** why she put herself into the roll of a bamboo mat and ...

The two beloved orphan brothers (S 61)

Khehte	lehq	chaw	u ve	phad	<u>a pi</u>	<u>u ve</u>	<u>haq</u>	koz	vid	che
And		human	that	male	<u>elderly woman</u>	<u>that</u>	OM	speak	to	IND
conj		n	det	adj	<u>n</u>	<u>det</u>	Pn	v	Pv	Puniv
		<u>“A pi</u>	og	laor.						
		<u>elderly woman</u>	Oh	come_here						
		<u>n</u>	Pn	v						

And so the man told **that old lady**, "Oh... **old woman**, come here.

## 5.2.2 Reference

Three types of reference used as a cohesive device as described by Halliday and Hasan (1976) are also examined in The Two Beloved Orphan Brothers in order to see whether the story uses any of these devices. The following section will discuss the results found in the analysis concerning these reference types. Personal reference will be discussed first and followed by demonstrative reference and comparative reference respectively.

### 5.2.2.1 Personal reference

There are altogether nine pronouns found in The Two Beloved Orphan Brothers. Table 14 lists all the pronouns that occur in The Two Beloved Orphan Brothers.



Lahu Si	Gloss
ngag	1S
ngag hehd	1Pl (exclusive)
awd nag	1Pl (inclusive)
nawg	2S
nig mag	2Dual
yawd	3S
ix mag	3Dual
i hehd	3Pl
su	3 (indefinite)

Table 14: Personal pronouns in The Two Beloved Orphan Brothers

### 5.2.2.2 Demonstrative reference

Demonstrative reference is based on a scale of proximity, and it includes deictic words which either relate information back or forward. It is categorized into two subclasses including determiner and adverb. The discussion on each of them is as follows.

There are five different forms of determiners used as a cohesive device in The Two Beloved Orphan Brothers. These determiners create cohesion in the text as they specify the definiteness of the nouns they are attached to, stating that the nouns are introduced previously in the text. Each of these determiners is categorized into two groups based on the scale of proximity including 'near' and 'far', which distinguishes their use from each other, as shown in Table 15 below. The determiners with the proximity of 'near' are used with something which is near a speaker, and those with the proximity of 'far' are used with something which is far from a speaker. The discussion on the determiner with the proximity of 'near' will be presented first and then those with the proximity of 'far'.

Scale of Proximity	Determiners
Near	<i>Che ve</i> 'this'
	<i>Kheh te</i> 'this'
Far	<i>U ve</i> 'that'
	<i>U kheh</i> 'that'
	<i>Ix kheh</i> or <i>yix kheh</i> 'that'

Table 15: Determiners in The Two Beloved Orphan Brothers

*Che ve* ‘this’ has the proximity of ‘near’ and functions as anaphoric reference. This determiner gives cohesion to the text through the nature of its reference, i.e. it indicates the definiteness of the noun, specifying that it is the same noun which has already been introduced. When this determiner is employed in this story, it is always preceded by a noun which functions as the head of the noun phrase. In example (6), sentence 89, *che ve* ‘this’ follows the noun *mawq* ‘monkey’ which is the head of the phrase where this determiner occurs.

(6) The two beloved orphan brothers (S 89)

"Khehte	cheaq	te	lehq	awd	nag	mawq	<b>che ve</b>	teq	pa	haq	hez	daq
Because	of	that		IPI		monkey	<b>this</b>	plural	OM	fight	reciprocal	
conj				pro		n	<b>det</b>	Pn	Pn	v	Pv	
lehq	ghad	vid	vawd	ver		par	ceq	gha	ca	yug	phoz	
COMPL	win	to	certain	condition		grasshopper	must	go_and	take	pile_up		
Punf	v	Pv	Vv	Punf		n	vV	vV	v	v		
lawg"		ghoaz	ced.									
polite_assent		say_that	REPORTED									
Puf		v	disc									

"Therefore, if we want to win against **these** monkeys, we should gather the grasshoppers," [he] said.

The determiner *kheh te* ‘this’, which also has the proximity of ‘near’, is anaphoric reference in The Two Beloved Orphan Brothers. It occurs three times in this story and all of them are in the sentence initial position. This determiner is always followed by a verb which summarizes or substitutes for the entire verbal group(s) or the events that appear in the preceding sentence(s). In example (7), sentence 36 contains this determiner in this Lahu Si text. The italicized part of the preceding sentence 35 is the referent point of the determiner *kheh te* ‘this’.

(7) The two beloved orphan brothers (S 35)

Khehte	lehq	<i>leh behz</i>	<i>yug</i>	<i>lehq</i>	<i>ghawg</i>	<i>dawz</i>	<i>phehd</i>	<i>lehq</i>
And		<i>rudder</i>	<i>take</i>	COMPL	<i>vigorously</i>	<i>hit</i>	<i>release</i>	COMPL
conj		n	v	Punf	vV	v	Vv	Punf
<i>max lo</i>		<i>ghig tend</i>					<i>khuhn</i>	<i>kawq</i>
<i>far_down_there</i>		<i>deep_place_in_a_river</i>	<i>where water flows slowly</i>	<i>in</i>			<i>subsequently</i>	
n		n					Pn	vV
<i>khuhq geh</i>	<i>veh</i>	<i>che</i>	<i>yaog</i>	ced.				
<i>go_inside</i>	<i>affirmation</i>	IND	DECL	REPORTED				
v	Puniv	Puniv	Puf	disc				

And so [the one who had the paddle] took the paddle and hit [the frog] and [the frog] went back into the river.

The two beloved orphan brothers (S 36)

<b><u>Kheh</u></b>	<b>te</b>	<b>peg</b>	<b>lehq</b>	te	pawz	ghawg	kaod	ca	chehd-ag	
<b>this</b>	<b>finish</b>	<b>COMPL</b>	one	time[event]	vigorously	repeat	find	CONT	-adv	
<b>det</b>	<b>v</b>	<b>Punf</b>	num	adv	vV	vV	v	Vv	-***	
mehx	ngad	mehr	mi	nehax	ted-ag	kawq	tuhaz	tod	law	
insistence	fish			small	one	-adv	subsequently	pop-up	going	DECL
Punf	n			adj	num	-***	vV	v	Vv	Puf

ced.  
REPORTED  
disc

After finished (doing) **this**, [he continued] searching for [his father] and there was a small fish coming out [of the water].

The demonstrative *u ve* ‘that’ used in this text is also anaphoric in reference. It refers to either the noun or the clause that is nominalized by the universal unrestricted particle ( $P_{univ}$ ) *che* ‘NOM’<sup>28</sup> which precedes it. In other words, the occurrence of its use in this story is restricted to a single environment - only after a noun.

Sentence 43, in example (8), shows the use of *u ve* ‘that’ after the nouns *cuhd sehr ma* ‘naga’ and *chehd giq ghig tend* ‘the dwelling place (in) the deep place in a river where water flows slowly’. The use of *u ve* ‘that’ in these positions relates information back since it indicates that both nominal elements have already been introduced in the preceding text.

(8) The two beloved orphan brothers (S 43)

<b>Cuhd sehr ma</b>	<b><u>u ve</u></b>	yawd	<b>chehd giq</b>						
<b>naga</b>	<b>that</b>	3S	<b>dwelling place</b>						
<b>n</b>	<b>det</b>	pro	<b>n</b>						
<b>ghig tend</b>				<b><u>u ve</u></b>	<b>haq</b>	haq sax	lehq		
<b>deep place in a river where water flows slowly</b>	<b>that</b>	<b>OM</b>	take care	<b>COMPL</b>					
<b>n</b>	<b>det</b>	<b>Pn</b>	v	<b>Punf</b>					
awg sehr phad	te	lehq	chehd	chehd	che	yaog	ced.		
owner	make	COMPL	dwel	CONT	IND	DECL	REPORTED		
n	v	Punf	v	Vv	Puniv	Puf	disc		

**That** Naga he was the owner who had been taking care of **that place in the river which was its dwelling place**.

Similarly, example (9) shows *u ve* ‘that’ behind the nominalized clause *ix mag ma tand ser lehd koz vid che u ve vawr* ‘That [they] told [them] that they were not

<sup>28</sup> However, there is only one example of the use of this determiner in this environment in the entire story. And in this case, the clause which is nominalized will function as a noun.

free yet was because’. *U ve* ‘that’ indicates that the event which is encoded in this nominalized clause is not the new information, but was introduced previously. It relates information back and therefore creates cohesion in the text.

(9) The two beloved orphan brothers (S 93)

<b>Ix</b>	<b>mag</b>	<b>ma</b>	<b>tand</b>		<b>ser</b>	<b>lehd</b>	<b>koz</b>	<b>vid</b>	<b>che</b>	<b>u ve</b>	<b>vawr</b>
<b>3Dual</b>	<b>NEG</b>	<b>have_a_free_time</b>			<b>absolute</b>	<b>thus</b>	<b>speak</b>	<b>to</b>	<b>IND</b>	<b>that</b>	<b>FOC</b>
<b>pro</b>	<b>adv</b>	<b>v</b>			<b>Pv</b>	<b>disc</b>	<b>v</b>	<b>Pv</b>	<b>Puniv</b>	<b>det</b>	<b>prt</b>
par ceq	ted	ceng	che		muhd cheh	yand	he lehq	muhd kaz	yand	gaeg	
grasshopper	one	kind	definite		rainy_season		and	cold_season		arrive_at	
n	num	n	det		n		conj	n		v	
ver	kha sehax	pog	mad	gag	pawz	mad	gag	hawg	ced.		
condition	well	fly	NEG	arrive	jump	NEG	arrive	EMPH	REPORTED		
Punf	adv	v	adv	v	v	adv	v	Puf	disc		

**That [they] told [them] that they were not free yet was because,** as for the grasshoppers, [they] cannot fly and jump that well during rainy and cold season.

There are several determiners that are glossed as ‘that’, but are differentiated by the context in which they are found, either a positive or negative sentence. These determiners include *u kheh*, *ix kheh* or *yix kheh*<sup>29</sup>. While *u kheh* ‘that’ only occurs in positive sentences, *ix kheh* or *yix kheh* ‘that’ is only found in negative sentences. Each of these determiners will be discussed in detail in the following sections.

The determiner *u kheh* ‘that’ used in The Two Beloved Orphan Brothers is also anaphoric reference. It always precedes a verb which functions as the main verb of the clause where this demonstrative occurs, and this verb itself summarizes the entire event of a preceding section of the text. However, one exception is found in which this determiner is employed in a different environment where a noun occurs between *u kheh* ‘that’ and a verb. In this case, this noun, instead of the verb that follows, is the one that summarizes the time condition of the whole events described in the preceding text. Examples (10) and (11) below show the use of this anaphoric determiner *u kheh* ‘that’ in those two different environments.

<sup>29</sup> The Lahu Si cohesive determiners *u kheh*, *che kheh*, *ix kheh*, *yix kheh*, and *kheh te* are employed as demonstrative pronouns in the three Lahu Si texts, whereas the determiners *u ve* and *che ve* are used as demonstrative adjectives.

In sentence 40, example (10), *u kheh* ‘that’ precedes the verb *te peg* ‘after finishing doing (that)’.

(10) The two beloved orphan brothers (S 40)

<b>U kheh</b>	<b>te</b>	<b>peg</b>	<b>liz</b>	ix mag	maq	na	he lehq	hax ceh	
<b>that</b>	<b>do</b>	<b>complete</b>	<b>FOC</b>	3Dual	NEG	-strong	listen	and	increasing_force
<b>det</b>	v	Vv	<b>disc</b>	pro	adv	v	conj	adv	
kaod	kawq	ca	chehd	ser	che	yaog	ced.		
repeat	subsequently	find	CONT	absolute	IND	DECL	REPORTED		
vV	vV	v	Vv	Pv	Puniv	Puf	disc		

Even after **that** had happened the two of them did not listen but continued harder to keep searching for their father.

Sentence 96, example (11), the determiner is followed by the noun *yand* ‘time’ which summarizes the time condition of the events appearing in the preceding three sentences, sentences 93-95.

(11) The two beloved orphan brothers (S 96)

<b>U kheh</b>	<b>yand</b>	<b>gaeg</b>	<b>ver</b>	mawq	haq	hez	daq	veg"	ghod
<b>that</b>	<b>time</b>	<b>arrive_at</b>	<b>condition</b>	monkey	OM	fight	reciprocal	INVIT	say
<b>det</b>	n	v	<b>Punf</b>	n	Pn	v	Pv	Puf	v
che	ced.								
IND	REPORTED								
Puniv	disc								

"When **that** time comes [we] will battle against the monkeys," thus saying.

The two determiners *ix kheh* or *yix kheh* are used as anaphoric reference in this story and appear only three times throughout the entire story - two times with the same negative command and one time with a yes-no negative question. Examples (12) and (13) show the use of this determiner in The Two Beloved Orphan Brothers.

In example (12), sentence 37, *ix kheh* ‘that’ appears in a negative command when the small fish told the two brothers not to stir up the water. Sentence 74, example (13), shows the use of *yix kheh* ‘that’ which is followed by a yes-no negative question. They are underlined and in bold.

(12) The two beloved orphan brothers (S 37)

Ngad	mehr	mi	nehax	u	ve	liz	kawq	koz	che	“Chuh	huh	haq	sax
fish			small	that	FOC	subsequently	say	IND	here			look	after
n			adj	det	disc	vV	v	Puniv	n			v	

  

chehd	che	awg	sehr	phad	ghod	che	'nig	mag	<u>ix</u>	<u>kheh</u>	taq	ca
CONT	REL	owner		say	IND	2Dual	<u>that</u>	<u>don't!</u>	<u>go_and</u>			
Vv	Puniv	n		v	Puniv	pro	<u>det</u>	adv	vV			

  

kaod	te	lag	ced'	ghod	ma”	lehd	koaz	ced.
repeat	do	to	REPORTED	DECL	thus	speak	REPORTED	
vV	v	Pv	disc	Puf	disc	v	disc	

That small fish also said, "The owner who has been taking care of this place said **you two don't stir water like that,**" thus speaking.

(13) The two beloved orphan brothers (S 74)

awg	vix	haq	koz	vid	che	“Ngag	vix	nawg	<u>vix</u>	<u>kheh</u>	te
...older_sibling	OM	speak	to	IND	1S	older_sibling	2S	<u>that</u>	<u>do</u>		
n	Pn	v	Pv	Puniv	pro	n	pro	<u>det</u>	v		

  

chehd	che	nawg	mid	nawg	yad	liz	mad	cawg
CONT	IND	2S	wife	2S	offspring	FOC	NEG	have
Vv	Puniv	pro	n	pro	n	disc	adv	v

  

cheawg	la”	lehd	kud	vid	che	yaog	ced.
CHE - affirmative	question	thus	tell	to	IND	DECL	REPORTED
Pu - Puf	interrog	disc	v	Pv	Puniv	Puf	disc

... [the younger brother] told his brother, "My older brother, as you live like **that, don't you have any wife or children?"** thus asking [him].

Spatial location adverbs are the only type of demonstrative reference which is found in the adverb class in this text. These adverbs create cohesion in this text as they relate information backwards and forwards, thus indicating that the information is established elsewhere in the text.

There are altogether ten spatial location adverbs found in this story. They can be categorized into four different groups according to the direction that they are pointing towards - center, upward, downward, and sideways. The adverbs in the latter three groups can be further distinguished from one another by distance - far, further, and the furthest. The three adverbs in the 'upward' category are *na lo* 'up there', *nax lo* 'further up there', and *na cox lo* 'way up there'. Another three adverbs in the 'downward' group are *ma lo* 'down there', *max lo* 'far down there', and *ma cox lo* 'way down there'. Three other adverbs in the 'sideways' group include *u* or *u huh* 'there', *ox lo* 'over there', and *o cox lo* 'way over there'. And

finally, a single adverb in the ‘center’ category is *chuh huh* ‘here’. All of these adverbs appear in Table 16.

Category	Here	Far	Further	Furthest
Center	<i>chuh huh</i>			
Sideways		<i>u or u huh</i>	<i>ox lo</i>	<i>o cox lo</i>
Upward		<i>na lo</i>	<i>nax lo</i>	<i>na cox lo</i>
Downward		<i>ma lo</i>	<i>max lo</i>	<i>ma cox lo</i>

Table 16: Spatial location adverbs in The Two Beloved Orphan Brothers

These spatial adverbs in The Two Beloved Orphan Brothers occur in two different environments, the first, followed by a noun specifying location and the other without any noun following it. This is important since it marks that the function of these adverbs differs from each other. The adverbs that are followed by a noun are cataphoric in reference. Those that stand by themselves are anaphoric in reference.

The five adverbs which are employed without a noun in the story are *na cox lo* ‘way up there’, *ma lo* ‘down there’, *max lo* ‘far down there’, *chuh huh* ‘here’, and *u or u huh* ‘there’. Of these adverbs, *na cox lo* ‘way up there’, *ma lo* ‘down there’, and *max lo* ‘far down there’ may also appear with a noun following and thus functions as the cataphoric type.

Example (14) shows the use of *chuh huh* ‘here’ which stands by itself in sentence 37.

(14) The two beloved orphan brothers (S 37)

Ngad mehr mi	nehax	u ve	liz	kawq	koz	che	“Chuh huh	haq sax
fish	small	that	FOC	subsequently	speak	IND	here	look after
n	adj	det	disc	vV	v	Puniv	n	v
chehd	che	awg	sehr	phad	ghod	che		
CONT	REL	owner		say	IND			
Vv	Puniv	n		v	Puniv	...		

That small fish also said, "The owner who has been taking care of **this place** said ...

Example (15) shows how the adverb *na cox lo* ‘way up there’ is employed in two different environments, one with a noun and the other without any noun.

(15) The two beloved orphan brothers (S 73)

Khehte lehq yawd suhz cehg nux maz u ve khi cuhz penr hox lar  
 And 3S tree very\_big that foot\_of\_the\_tree stand asseverative  
 conj pro n adj det n v Pv

lehq **na cox lo** ngawx taz pe meh x awg vix  
 COMPL **way\_up\_there** look ascend send insistence older\_sibling  
 Punf n v v Vv Punf n

**na cox lo** suhz kax kar lo mi chehd lar  
**way\_up\_there** tree\_branch between LOC\_place sit CONT asseverative  
 n n adj Pn v Vv Pv

ced.  
 REPORTED  
 disc

And so he stood there at the foot of the tree and looked **up**, [and] he saw his older brother sitting **over there on the branches of the tree**.

### 5.2.2.3 Comparative reference

The only type of comparative reference found in this Lahu Si text is general comparison, comparing the likeness or unlikeness of two things without respect to any particular property. Two forms of this comparative reference type which are used include *heh* ‘same/like’ and *suar* ‘look like’. The word *heh* ‘same’ is used twice through out the entire story, once in sentence 09 and the other in sentence 52. This reference word is employed as anaphoric reference in sentence 09 when the two brothers express their desire to be rich like the Shan people whom they mention in sentences 07-08. In this sense, they are referring back to the wealth of the Shan people, which is shown in italics, and saying that they want to be the same. Example (16) shows the use of *heh* ‘same/like’ in this text. The referent point of the general comparative reference *heh* ‘same/like’, which is in the preceding sentences, is italicized.

(16) The two beloved orphan brothers (S 07)

Khehte lehq ix maq liz awg vix awg nax ni ghad ghawg  
 And 3Dual FOC older sibling younger sibling two person vigorously  
 conj pro disc n n num clf vV

jehg daq koz daq ox daq che “A *leh x teq pa*  
 discuss reciprocal speak reciprocal talk reciprocal IND *Shan people plural*  
 v Pv v Pv v Pv Puniv n Pn

*che* *pehz sa paw meh z* *he leh q yeh g ka liz pehz daq*  
*definite very rich firm\_insistence and family FOC very be\_good*  
*det vV v Puf conj n disc vV v*



mehz te lehq max lo med khuhn ca ngawx-eg  
 firm\_insistence do COMPL far\_down\_there city in go\_and look  
 Puf v Punf n n Pn vV v

ver nud muhd liz kha peh he lehq ti mi liz cawg lehq  
 condition cow herd FOC be\_a lot and wet rice field FOC have COMPL  
 Punf n n disc v conj n disc v Punf

pehz sa paw mehz te che khaex paw che law" lehd koz  
 very rich firm\_insistence do IND sell father IND DECL thus speak  
 vV v Puf v Puniv v n Puniv Puf disc v

daq che yaog ced.  
 reciprocal IND DECL REPORTED  
 Pv Puniv Puf disc

And the two brothers were discussing this and said, "The Shan people are very rich, their houses are very beautiful, they have lots of cows and rice paddies there in the city. They are very rich because they sell their fathers," thus talking to each other.

The two beloved orphan brothers (S. 08)

"I hehd teq pa khar thad liz khaz kaw je lo khaex paw  
 3Pl plural whenever FOC village middle LOC\_place sell father  
 pro Pn n disc n Pn Pn v n

chea lehax te tod cheaq te lehq i hehd paw sa jad che law" lehd koz  
 only do walk because 3Pl rich very IND DECL thus speak  
 adj vV v conj pro v Vv Puniv Puf disc v

che yaog ced.  
 IND DECL REPORTED  
 Puniv Puf disc

"Because they always wander through the village and sell their fathers, they are very rich" thus saying [to each other].

The two beloved orphan brothers (S. 09)

"Khehte lehq awd nag liz har ghuhd jad cheaq te lehq su heh te  
 And we\_two FOC poor very because 3S just like do  
 conj pro disc v Vv conj pro adv vV

paw sa vid gad ver a pa ca puhd huhd-eg cawd  
 rich to want to condition father go\_and carry\_on\_the\_back sell should  
 v Pv v Punf n vV v v Vv

che law" lehd koz daq che yaog ced.  
 IND DECL thus speak reciprocal IND DECL REPORTED  
 Puniv Puf disc v Pv Puniv Puf disc

"And since we are very poor and (if we) want to be rich like them, we should take our father and sell him" thus talking to each other.

However, *heh* is used as exophoric reference<sup>30</sup> in sentence 52 when the younger brother entered the house and heard the noise which, through relating and comparing what he was hearing at that moment to his previous experience (an

<sup>30</sup> For further discussion on exophoric reference see footnote 20 page 32.

extralinguistic referent), sounded like a rat’s nibbling and eating rice grains. This statement is shown in example (17) below.

(17) The two beloved orphan brothers (S 52)

Faz	chaq	nehax	cag	sir	pex	cad	heh	te	lehq	u	kkeh	te
mouse	small	cooked_rice	nibble	eat	<u>just like</u>	do	COMPL	that	do			
n	adj	n	v	v	adv	v	Punf	det	v			
lehq	yawd	nax	lo		khawaz	lo		gaz	taez	lehq	ngawx	
COMPL	3S	further_up_there	ceiling	LOC_place	climb	go up	COMPL	look				
Punf	pro	n	n	Pn	v	v	Punf	v				
gha	mehx	a	pi		ma	ted	gha	sa	lonx	loq	kuhn	
able_to	insistence	elderly	woman	female	one	person	bamboo_mat	roll	in			
Vv	Punf	n	adj	num	clf	n	n	Pn				
geh	yuhq	lar		awr	meq		lehq	cag	sir	pex	cad	chehd
enter	sleep	asseverative	rice	to_be_hungry	COMPL	rice_grain	nibble	eat	CONT			
v	v	Pv	n	v	Punf	n	v	v	Vv			
che	law	ced.										
IND	DECL	REPORTED										
Puniv	Puf	disc										

[As the sound which]was like small rats nibbling and eating rice grains continued on, he climbed up the ceiling and saw an old hungry lady inside the roll of a bamboo mat nibbling and eating rice grains.

Likewise, the word *suar* ‘look like’ in sentence 70 is used as exophoric reference since it does not find any expression in the text for its interpretation. The participant compares what he experiences at that moment to his former experience and comes to the conclusion that what he is seeing is like what he used to experience. This is shown in example (18).

(18) The two beloved orphan brothers (S 70)

ghawg	kae	ghawg	kae	he	lehq	teq	thex	gaeg	mehx			
... vigorously	go	vigorously	go	and	one	distance	arrive_at	insistence				
vV	v	vV	v	conj	num	n	v	Punf				
chaw	chehd	cheaq		<u>suar</u>	ced.							
human	dwell	CHE - *aq	<u>look like</u>	REPORTED								
n	v	Pu - ***	y	disc								

... [He] continued on and on until [he] reached a certain distance and [it] looked just like [a place] where human dwelled.

### 5.2.3 Substitution

Substitution or the replacement of one item by another is also employed as a cohesive device in this Lahu Si story. Three types of substitution are found in this story: nominal substitution, verbal substitution, and clausal substitution. Of all

three types of substitution, verbal substitution is the most commonly used in this story. Nominal substitution appears only three times in the entire text and clausal substitution only occurs once.

### 5.2.3.1 Nominal substitution

Nominal substitution substitutes for the head of a nominal group. Three different forms of this substitution type are used in *The Two Beloved Orphan Brothers*. Two out of these three co-occur with another cohesive device, the determiners *u ve* ‘that’ and *u kheh* ‘that’, but the other does not.

In the example that follows, example (19), the bold part of sentence 47 is the nominal substitution for the italicized part of the same sentence. It is the substitute for ‘the head of the boat’.

(19) The two beloved orphan brothers (S 47)

Khehte	lehq	huh	lawd	kor	u ve	haq	vawr	awg	vix	var	awr	awg	naz	awr
And		boat			that	OM	FOC	older	sibling	male	FOC	north		
conj		n			det	Pn	prt	n		adj	prt	n		
<i>phawd</i>	<i>awr</i>	mi	lehq		awg	nax	var	vawr	awg	kiz	awr	phawd	awr	mi
<i>side</i>		sit	COMPL		younger	sibling	male	FOC	south			side		sit
n		v	Punf		n		adj	prt	n			n		v
chehd	lehq		awg	nax	var	u ve	mi	chehd	che	teq	theh	vawr		
CONT	COMPL		younger	sibling	male	that	sit	CONT	REL	part		FOC		
Vv	Punf		n		adj	det	v	Vv	Puniv	n		prt		
lawg	thuhd	si	yaq	veh	che	yaog	ced.							
water_current	float	go_down	affirmation	IND	DECL	REPORTED								
n	v	v	Puniv	Puniv	Puf	disc								

And so [since the both split into two pieces] the older brother sat *at the head [of that boat]* and the younger one sat at the tail, and **the part [of the boat] which that younger brother was sitting on** was floating down with the current.

Examples (20) and (21), below show the nominal substitution which is made up of the head noun and the determiner. Together they function as a unit that substitutes for the head of a nominal group that occurs in the previous sentences. In sentence 94, *awg yand uve* ‘that time’ (in bold) substitutes for *muhd cheh yand he lehq muhd kaz yand* ‘rainy season and cold season’ in sentence 93 (in italics).

(20) The two beloved orphan brothers (S 93)

Ix mag ma tand ser lehd koz vid che u ve vawr  
 3Dual NEG have\_a\_free\_time absolute thus speak to IND that FOC  
 pro adv v Pv disc v Pv Puniv det prt  
 par ceq ted ceng che *muhd cheh yand he lehq muhd kaz yand gaeg*  
 grasshopper one kind definite *rainy\_season and cold\_season* arrive\_at  
 n num n det n conj n v  
 ver kha sehax pog mad gag pawz mad gag hawg ced.  
 condition well fly NEG arrive jump NEG arrive EMPH REPORTED  
 Punf adv v adv v v adv v Puf disc

They told [them] that [they] were not free yet because, as for the grasshoppers, [they] cannot fly and jump that well during *rainy and cold season*.

The two beloved orphan brothers (S 94)

Awg lawn ghod ver yawd khi chud tawg laq chud cheaq te lehq ix mag  
 because 3S foot go\_num wing go\_num because 3Dual  
 conj pro n v n v conj pro  
 koz daq che "awg yand u ve haq ver mawq haq ta hez  
 speak reciprocal IND **time** **that** OM condition monkey OM don't fight  
 v Pv Puniv n det Pn Punf n Pn adv v  
 daq" lehd koz daq lar che yaog ced.  
 reciprocal thus speak reciprocal asseverative IND DECL REPORTED  
 Pv disc v Pv Pv Puniv Puf disc

This was because their legs and wings go numb and so the two brothers discussed with each other, "Let [us] not fight against the monkeys during **that time**," thus saying to each other.

Likewise, *u kheh yand* 'that time' in sentence (96) substitutes for the nominal group *muhd god yand* 'dry season' in the previous sentence.

(21) The two beloved orphan brothers (S 95)

"Kheh te lar par ceq ted ceng che *muhd god yand* gaeg ver  
 but grasshopper one kind definite *dry\_season* arrive\_at condition  
 conj n num n det n v Punf  
 khi thez laq tha he lehq pawz liz pawz gehg jad mehr  
 kick flap and jump FOC jump fast very insistence ...  
 v v conj v disc v v Vv Punf

"But in *dry season* these grasshoppers would kick, flap, and jump very fast ...

The two beloved orphan brothers (S 96)

"U **kheh yand** gaeg ver mawq haq hez daq veg" ghod  
**that time** arrive\_at condition monkey OM fight reciprocal INVIT say  
**det n v Punf n Pn v Pv Puf v**

che ced.  
 IND REPORTED  
 Puniv disc

"When **that time** comes [we] will battle against the monkeys," thus saying.

### 5.2.3.2 Verbal substitution

Verbal substitution substitutes for the verb, and it functions either within the same sentence or beyond the sentence boundaries. In this story it is used more often than the other two types of substitution. There are altogether five different forms of verbal substitution found including *peg* ‘finish’, *te* ‘do’, *te peg* ‘finish doing (that)’, *te chehd* ‘(be) doing’, and *chehd* ‘being’. Each of these verbal substitutes always occurs with the demonstratives *u kheh* ‘that’, *ix kheh* ‘that’ (used in negative commands only), or *kheh te* ‘this’. Therefore, it is important to note that, in order to fulfill its function as the substitute for a verbal group, the verbal substitute in this Lahu Si text is always attached to a determiner.

In example (22), the verb *te* ‘do’ preceded by the determiner *u kheh* ‘that’, in the second sentence, functions as the verbal substitute for a verbal group in sentence 45. The verbal group in which *te* ‘do’ substitutes for is in italics.

(22) The two beloved orphan brothers (S 45)

Khehte lehq	<i>awg nax</i>	<i>var yawd ved</i>	<i>a dax ghawg fez che</i>
And	<i>younger_sibling male</i>	<i>3S genitive sword vigorously slash</i>	<i>IND</i>
conj	<i>n</i>	<i>adj pro Puniv n vV v Puniv</i>	
<i>ma</i>	<i>cuhz law ced.</i>		
<i>NEG slice</i>	<i>DECL REPORTED</i>		
<i>adv v</i>	<i>Puf disc</i>		

And so *the younger brother pulled out his sword and slashed [at it but he] did not cut [it].*

The two beloved orphan brothers (S 46)

<b>U kheh te</b>	lehq	<i>awg vix</i>	<i>var ve</i>	<i>a dax ghawg tuhaz mehx</i>
<b>that do</b>	COMPL	<i>older_sibling male</i>	<i>genitive sword pull</i>	<i>be_out insistence</i>
<b>det v</b>	Punf	<i>n adj Puniv n v Vv Punf</i>		
<i>cuhd sehr ma lo</i>	<i>lohuh lawd kor lo</i>	<i>teq teh kuax lehax</i>		
<i>naga</i>	<i>LOC_place boat</i>	<i>LOC_place at_once</i>	<i>only</i>	
<i>n</i>	<i>Pn n Pn</i>	<i>adv adj</i>		
<i>tuhng</i>	<i>mag nuh tawz chez</i>	<i>vehr che yaog</i>		
<i>break_into_pieces</i>	<i>INTS to chop break_into_pieces</i>	<i>affirmation IND DECL</i>		
<i>v</i>	<i>Pv v v</i>	<i>Puniv Puniv Puf</i>		
<i>ced.</i>				
<i>REPORTED</i>				
<i>disc</i>				

[Since it] **did (was like) that**, [the older brother] pulled out his sword and chopped the Naga, which was at the boat, into pieces at once.

Example (23) shows the use of *peg* ‘finish’ with the demonstrative *kheh te* ‘this’ preceding it (sentence 36) as a substitute for the verbal group in the preceding sentence.

(23) The two beloved orphan brothers (S 35)

Khehte lehq	<i>leh behz</i>	<i>yug lehq</i>	<i>ghawg</i>	<i>dawz phehd</i>	<i>lehq</i>			
And	<i>rudder</i>	<i>take</i>	COMPL	<i>vigorously</i>	<i>hit</i>	<i>release</i>	COMPL	
conj	<i>n</i>	<i>v</i>	Punf	<i>vV</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>Vv</i>	Punf	
<i>max lo</i>	<i>ghig tend</i>					<i>khuhn kawq</i>		
<i>far_down_there</i>	<i>deep_place_in_a_river</i>	<i>where</i>	<i>water</i>	<i>flows</i>	<i>slowly</i>	<i>in</i>	<i>subsequently</i>	
<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>					Pn	<i>vV</i>	
<i>khuhq geh</i>	<i>veh</i>	<i>che</i>	<i>yaog</i>	<i>ced.</i>				
<i>go_inside</i>	<i>affirmation</i>	IND	DECL	REPORTED				
<i>v</i>	<i>Puniv</i>	<i>Puniv</i>	<i>Puf</i>	<i>disc</i>				

And so [the one who had the paddle] took the paddle and hit [the frog] and [the frog] went back into the river.

The two beloved orphan brothers (S 36)

<b>Kheh te</b>	<b>peg</b>	<i>lehq</i>	<i>te</i>	<i>pawz</i>	<i>ghawg</i>	<i>kaod</i>	<i>ca</i>	<i>chehd-ag</i>	
<b>this</b>	<b>finish</b>	COMPL	<i>one</i>	<i>time[event]</i>	<i>vigorously</i>	<i>repeat</i>	<i>find</i>	CONT	<i>-adv</i>
<b>det</b>	<i>v</i>	Punf	<i>num</i>	<i>adv</i>	<i>vV</i>	<i>vV</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>Vv</i>	<i>***</i>
<i>mehx</i>									
<i>insistence</i>									
<i>Punf</i>									

After finished (doing) this, [he continued] searching for [his father] ...

### 5.2.3.3 Clausal substitution

Clausal substitution used in this story is found in the two forms of the demonstrative reference, *u kheh* ‘that’ and *u ve* ‘that’, which sometimes can also function as a substitute for a clause(s).

In sentence 85, example (24), the determiner *u kheh* ‘that’ along with a verb *koz vid lar* ‘tell’ substitutes for the entire clauses in a direct quote which appears in sentences 82-84. This is shown in italics in the following example.

(24) The two beloved orphan brothers (S 82)

Khehte lehq	<i>yawd</i>	<i>ca</i>	<i>duhd</i>	<i>ma</i>	<i>tuhz</i>	<i>te</i>	<i>chehd</i>	<i>mehx</i>
And	3S	<i>go_and</i>	<i>think</i>	NEG	<i>to_go_out</i>	<i>do</i>	CONT	<i>insistence</i>
conj	<i>pro</i>	<i>vV</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>adv</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>Vv</i>	Punf
<i>awg vix</i>	<i>kheh</i>	<i>koaz</i>	<i>ced</i>		<i>“Ax!</i>	<i>yaq ni</i>	<i>awr</i>	<i>taq te ser.</i>
<i>older_sibling</i>	<i>like_this</i>	<i>speak</i>	REPORTED	<i>Ah!</i>	<i>today</i>	FOC	<i>don’t!</i>	<i>do absolute</i>
<i>n</i>	<i>det</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>disc</i>	<i>EXCL</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>prt</i>	<i>adv</i>	<i>v Pv</i>

And he [the younger brother] didn't know what to do [so] the older brother spoke, “Don't do it yet today!

The two beloved orphan brothers (S 83)

*Dawz vehr vawd liz awg ni daq che teq ni haq tinr*  
*kill certain FOC day good REL one day OM make\_an\_appointment*  
*v Vv disc n adj Puniv num n Pn v*

*daq lehq dawz vehar" lehd koz vid che yaog ced.*  
*reciprocal COMPL kill thus speak to IND DECL REPORTED*  
*Pv Punf v disc v Pv Puniv Puf disc*

[If you want] to kill [him], find a good day to come and kill [him], "thus speaking to [them].

The two beloved orphan brothers (S 84)

*"Khehte lehq awg ni daq veh ve ngag koz ax lawg" lehd*  
*And day good affirmation EMPH IS speak to polite\_assent thus*  
*conj n adj Puniv Punf pro v Pv Puf disc*

*koz vid che yaog ced.*  
*speak to IND DECL REPORTED*  
*v Pv Puniv Puf disc*

"And I will tell you when a good day is," thus telling [them].

The two beloved orphan brothers (S 85)

*Mawq haq u kheh koz vid lar lehq*  
*monkey OM that speak to DIR COMPL ...*  
*n Pn det v Pv Pv Punf ...*

After **telling** the monkeys **that** ...

The determiner *u ve* 'that' in sentence 23, example (25), substitutes for the whole direct quote in sentence 21 to sentence 22. This quote consists of a number of clauses, which are shown in italics in the following example.

(25) The two beloved orphan brothers (S 20)

*A kaz kho veh che te ghad kawq koz che*  
*water get affirmation REL one person subsequently speak IND*  
*n v Puniv Puniv num n vV v Puniv*

*"Max lo a kaz kho kig huh ngaz nehax teq phi phi chehd*  
*far\_down\_there water get place LOC\_place birds small one nest nest CONT*  
*n n v n Pn n adj num n v Vv*

*law.*  
*DECL*  
*Puf*

The one who went to get the water replied, "At the place where [I] got the water down there, there was a small bird nesting.

The two beloved orphan brothers (S 21)

Awg phi khuhn awg yad nehax awg muh liz mad nuhq he lehq niq kheh  
 nest in offspring small feather FOC NEG sprout and two animal  
 n Pn n adj n disc adv v conj num clf

seh3z kheh awg ghiz liz ax yuhq vid lar lehq awr ye awr pa  
 three animal shiny to\_ sleep to asseverative COMPL mother father  
 num clf adj Pv v Pv Pv Punf n n

awr ca chid veh-a car vid chehd law"  
 food go\_and lifthold affirmation motion\_to\_speaker feed to CONT DECL  
 n vV v Puniv prt v Pv Vv Puf

lehd koaz ced.  
 thus speak REPORTED  
 disc v disc

*There were two or three small baby [birds] that did not feather yet sleeping in the nest and the father and mother [birds] had brought food and were feeding [them]," thus replying.*

The two beloved orphan brothers (S 22)

"Awr ye awr pa te thawz teq kheh cad tug ca chid  
 mother father each\_time one animal eating\_thing go\_and lifthold  
 n n n num clf n vV v

veha kawag ghod ver awg yad nehax teq pa  
 affirmation motion\_to\_speaker return explanation offspring small plural  
 Puniv prt v Puniv n adj Pn

vuh vez vuh vez he lehq meh3z liz maq phaw phaw -a he  
 shake shake and eye FOC NEG -strong open open certain EMPH  
 v v conj n disc adv v v prt Pv

lar mawq kaw ngax kho vid lehq mawq kaw khuhn  
 asseverative mouth open wait\_to\_take to COMPL mouth in  
 Pv n v v Pv Punf n Pn

ke vid ghod ver gha cad gad che te chehd law.  
 put\_into to explanation get\_to eat want\_to IND do CONT DECL  
 v Pv Puniv vV v v Puniv v Vv Puf

*"The father and mother birds each went to bring food back at different times. The baby birds were shaking and [their] eyes were not opened yet, [they] were opening their mouths waiting [for the food] and [their parents] put [the food] into their mouths so they got to eat.*

The two beloved orphan brothers (S 23)

Khehte lehq u ve haq kaod law ngawx lar haz kawaq cheawg"  
 And that OM repeat wait see after return CHE - affirmative ...  
 conj det Pn vV v Vv Pv v Pu - Puf

And so [I] had been watching **that** and returned" ...



## 5.2.4 Ellipsis

This section presents the analysis results on the use of ellipsis. Only one type, nominal ellipsis, was found in *The Two Beloved Orphan Brothers*. The section that follows discusses how this ellipsis type is employed in this story.

### 5.2.4.1 Nominal ellipsis

Nominal ellipsis is the omission of the known nominal element when the context shares the same noun. The nominal ellipsis found in this story occurs primarily in the subject position and object position of the clause. As seen in the following example (26), sentence 35 shows the nominal ellipsis in both subject and object positions of the clause. The sentence shares the same subject and object as those of the preceding sentence, sentence 34, so they are left unsaid. The shared subject and object in sentence 34 are in bolds and the ellipsis symbol  $\emptyset$  is inserted in the space where an overt subject or object would occur in sentence 35.

(26) The two beloved orphan brothers (S 34)

Khehte lehq **par** **nehax** **u ve** koz che  
 And **frog** **small** **that** speak IND  
 conj **n** **adj** **det** v Puniv

“Ghig tend che ve khuhn chehd lehq  
 deep\_place\_in\_a\_riverwhere water flows slowly this in dwell COMPL  
 n det Pn v Punf

haq sax chehd che awg sehr phad ghod che 'nig mag ix kheh ta kaod  
 look after CONT REL owner say IND 2Dual that don't repeat  
 v Vv Puniv n v Puniv pro det adv vV

te lag ced' ghod ma” lehd koaz ced.  
 do to REPORTED DECL thus speak REPORTED  
 v Pv disc Puf disc v disc

And **that small frog** said, “The owner who lives here and takes care of this place said you two not to stir up the river like that,” thus speaking.

The two beloved orphan brothers (S 35)

Khehte	lehq	leh	behz	yug	lehq	ghawg	dawz	phehd	lehq	
And		rudder	take	COMPL	Ø	vigorously	hit	release	COMPL	Ø
conj		n	v	Punf		vV	v	Vv	Punf	
max	lo		ghig	tend				khuhn	kawq	
far_down_there		deep_place_in_a_river	where	water	flows	slowly	in		subsequently	
n		n					Pn		vV	
khuhq	geh	veh	che	yaog	ced.					
go_inside	affirmation	IND	DECL	REPORTED						
v	Puniv	Puniv	Puf	disc						

And so [the one who had the rudder] took the rudder and hit Ø and Ø went back into the river.

The complete sentence of sentence 35 after all the omitted elements in the above example are inserted could be *Khehte lehq leh behz yug lehq par nehax u ve haq ghawg dawz phehd lehq par nehax u ve max lo ghig ted khuhn kawq khuhq geh veh che yaog ced* ‘And so [the one who had the rudder] took the rudder and hit [that small frog] and [that small frog] went back into the river’.

### 5.3 Cohesion through lexical relations

Cohesion achieved through lexical relations is presented in this section. Four areas of lexical relations are examined and discussed: part-whole relationship, synonym, hyponymy, and collocation. The following discussion shows that this Lahu Si folktale uses each of these lexical relation types to contribute cohesion to the text.

#### 5.3.1 Part-whole relationship

The use of part-whole or whole-part relationship of words in this story occurs primarily with the props and setting. A list of the part-whole relationship found in the text can be seen in Table 17.

Sent#	Whole-Lahu Si	Gloss	Part-Lahu Si	Gloss
30-31, 66-67, 69	lawg kax	river	ghig tend lawg kax ghud lawg meg	deep place where water flows slowly up stream the beginning of the river
72-73	suhz cehg	tree	(awg) khi cuhz penr suhz kax	foot of the tree tree branches
31-33, 47	huh lawd kor	boat	leh behz thuh tug a kor phawd awr lo <u>or</u> awg naz awr phawd awr awg meh mi phawd awr <u>or</u> awg kiz awr phawd awr khawaz lo	rudder post the head [of the boat] the tail [of the boat]
51	yehg	house	khawaz lo	the ceiling
06, 08, 12, 50-51	khaz	village	yehg khaz kaw je lo	house the heart of the village
36-39	ngad mehr mi nehax	small fish	mehr awg mehr cuhz penr	tail the base of the tail
21-22	awg yad nehax	baby bird	awg muh mehz mawq kaw	feather eyes mout (beak)
93-95, 97-98	par ceq	grasshopper	khi tawg laq laq khi kud	feet wings front feet (or hands) legs

Table 17: Part-whole relationships found in The Two Beloved Orphan Brothers

An example will be given below showing a part-whole relationship in this text. In example (27), sentence 72-73, we see the relationship between different parts of a tree including *suhz cehg* ‘tree,’ representing the whole, *(awg) khi cuhz penr* ‘foot (of the tree)’ and *suhz kax* ‘branches of the tree,’ the corresponding parts. These different parts of the tree appear in the underlined bold letters.

(27) The two beloved orphan brothers (S 72)

Khehte lehq	awg khad	ghaq	tawz	kae	ngawx-ag	mehx	<b>suhz cehg</b>
And	track	follow	to chop	go	see -adv	insistence	<b>tree</b>
conj	n	v	v	v	Vv -***	Punf	<b>n</b>
<b>nux maz</b>	<b>awg khi cuhz penr</b>	gaeg	mehx	awg tid kuhz	he	lar haz	
<b>very_big</b>	<b>foot of the tree</b>	arrive_at	insistence	be_emptyed	EMPH	after	
<b>adj</b>	<b>n</b>	v	Punf	v	Pv	Pv	
<b>suhz cehg</b>	<b>haq</b>	awg lez behz	he lehq	taz	vehr	law	ced.
<b>tree</b>	<b>OM</b>	be_slippery	and	climb	affirmation	DECL	REPORTED
<b>n</b>	<b>Pn</b>	v	conj	v	Puniv	Puf	disc

And he followed the trail until he arrived at the foot of a very big tree. There was nothing there, [but] a smooth and shiny mark on the tree that looked just like [somebody] had just climbed up [the tree].

The two beloved orphan brothers (S 73)

Khehte lehq	yawd	<b>suhz cehg</b>	<b>nux maz</b>	u ve	<b>khi cuhz penr</b>	hox	lar
And	3S	<b>tree</b>	<b>very_big</b>	that	<b>foot of the tree</b>	stand	asseverative
conj	pro	<b>n</b>	<b>adj</b>	det	<b>n</b>	v	Pv
lehq	na cox lo	ngawx	taz	pe	mehx	awg vix	
COMPL	way_up_there	look	ascend	send	insistence	older_sibling	
Punf	n	v	v	Vv	Punf	n	
<b>na cox lo</b>	<b>suhz kax</b>	<b>kar</b>	<b>lo</b>	mi	chehd	lar	
<b>way_up_there</b>	<b>tree branch</b>	<b>between</b>	<b>LOC_place</b>	sit	CONT	asseverative	
<b>n</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>adj</b>	<b>Pn</b>	v	Vv	Pv	
							ced.
							REPORTED
							disc

And so he stood there at the foot of the tree and looked up, [and] he saw his older brother sitting over there on the branches of the tree.

### 5.3.2 Synonym

Synonym is another cohesive device found in this Lahu Si text. The following table summarizes the synonyms used in this text. An example will be given after this table showing the use of one of these synonyms in The Two Beloved Orphan Brothers.

Sent #	Synonym1	Sent #	Synonym 2
07	<i>pehz sa paw mehz</i> 'very rich'	08	<i>paw sa jad</i> 'very rich'
56	<i>chehd chehd chehd ser che chaw teq pa</i> 'the people who are still living'	57	<i>kha teq chehd ser che chaw teq pa</i> 'all people who are still alive'
		64	<i>chaw u cawg chehd ser che teq pa</i> 'the people who still have remained there'
66	<i>lawg kax</i> 'river'	69	<i>a kaz lawg</i> 'water stream'
95	<i>muhd god yand</i> 'dried (hot) season'	98	<i>muhd khaz yand</i> 'hot season'

Table 18: Synonyms found in The Two Beloved  
Orphan Brothers

Example (28) shows the use of three synonyms that occur in sentences 56, 57, and 64. These noun phrases are synonymous with one another as they all refer to the same referent point - the villager survivors from *ka sur ka naz*, 'the evil ghosts'.

(28) The two beloved orphan brothers (S 56)

"Chaw haq liz saw yug cad vehr lehq **chehd chehd**  
human OM FOC completely take\_and eat affirmation COMPL **dwel CONT**  
n Pn disc adv vV v Puniv Punf v Vv  
**chehd ser che chaw teq pa liz** te ghad-eg liz tuhaz  
**dwel absolute REL human plural FOC** one person FOC come\_out  
v Pv **Puniv n Pn disc** num clf disc v  
maq pir te chehd cheawg" ghoaz ced.  
NEG -strong be do CONT CHE - affirmative say\_that REPORTED  
adv v v Vv Pu - Puf v disc

"[They] ate up all the people [here] and none of **the people who are still living** dare to come out," thus saying.

The two beloved orphan brothers (S 57)

"**Kha teq chehd ser che chaw teq pa liz** saw  
**all be\_alive CONT absolute REL human plural FOC** completely  
**adv v Vv Pv Puniv n Pn disc** adv  
khuhd jaz vehr cheawg" lehd koaz ced.  
hide affirmation CHE - affirmative thus speak REPORTED  
v Puniv Pu - Puf disc v disc

"**All people who are still alive** are so scared," thus speaking.

The two beloved orphan brothers (S 64)

U kheh te peg lehq yawd a pi u ve geh ghawg  
 like that do complete COMPL 3S elderly woman that with vigorously  
 det v Vv Punf pro n det PREP vV

chehd lehq **chaw u cawg chehd ser che teq pa**  
 dwell COMPL **human there have dwell absolute REL people\_group**  
 v Punf **n n v v Pv Puniv n**

ghawg kug phoz lehq  
 vigorously call assemble COMPL ...  
 vV v v Punf

After completing that, [he] lived with that old lady, [he] gathered **the people who still have remained there** and ...

### 5.3.3 Hyponymy

Hyponymy - a generic-specific lexical relation - is also used in this text as a means to tie the story together into a unified whole. Cohesion is obtained through hyponymy because both general and specific words in each set that are used in this story have the same referent point. Table 19 lists the use of hyponymy found in this text. All of them occur in a nominal category, except one example of hyponymy in a verbal category. They are shown in the following list.

General	Less General	Specific
<i>suhz gig haq khuhq youg lar che caz kheh</i> 'rope from the bark of trees' (S#11)		<i>paw</i> 'hemp (rope)' (S#11)
<i>hu</i> 'raise up' or 'nurture' (S#25)		<i>ca car ca tawa</i> 'to feed (with food and drinks)' (S#25)
<i>vig nux maz</i> 'huge snake' (S#41-42)		<i>cuhd sehr ma</i> 'naga' (S#42-44, 46)
<i>chaw u ve phad</i> 'that person' (S#61)	<i>a pa</i> 'young man' (S#54)	<i>awg nax var</i> 'the younger brother' (S#50)
<i>chaw</i> 'human/people' (S#56)		<i>kha yug cad gha che teq pa</i> 'people that were able to be caught and eaten up' (S#58)
<i>chuhd ned</i> 'evil ghosts' (S#59, 60, 62) <b>or</b> <i>chuhd ma ned ma</i> 'evil ghosts' (S#63)		<i>Ka sur ka naz</i> 'the evil ghost called <i>ka sur ka naz</i> ' (S#55, 59)
<i>awr ye ma</i> 'the mother one' (S#70, 79)		<i>mawq ma kud</i> 'the female monkey' (S#69, 78)
<i>ma lo nawg lag khad lo</i> 'down there alont the trail where you came from' (S#75)		<i>ma lo lawg kax khuhn</i> 'down there in the stream' (S#78)
<i>awg yand u ve</i> 'that time' (S#94)		<i>muhd cheh yand he lehq muhd kaz yand</i> 'rainy season and cold season' (S#93)
<i>u kheh yand</i> 'that time' (S#96)		<i>muhd god yand</i> 'dried (hot) season' (S#95)

Table 19: Hyponymys found in The Two Beloved Orphan Brothers

The following example, example (29), shows the use of hyponymy in this text. The noun phrase *vig nux maz* ‘huge snake’ (bold) in sentence 42 is the hypernym or superordinate of the hyponym *cuhd sehr ma* ‘naga’ (underlined) in the same sentence and in sentence 43.

(29) The two beloved orphan brothers (S 42)

**Vig nux maz** u ve vawr cuhd sehr ma law ced.  
 snake very\_big that FOC naga DECL REPORTED  
 n adj det prt n Puf disc

**That huge snake** was in fact a Naga.

The two beloved orphan brothers (S 43)

Cuhd sehr ma u ve  
naga that ...  
 n det

That Naga was ...

### 5.3.4 Collocation

Cohesion through collocation is described below in Table 20. The Table lists different domains of lexical items, and each of these domains contains words that are semantically related and used together. There are at least five different domains of semantically related words in this text including family and household affairs, birds, river, things related to a journey in the forest, and grasshoppers.

Domain	Semantically Related Words
Family and Household Affairs	Group 1. <i>yad chawd sia</i> ‘orphan’, <i>awg vix</i> ‘older sibling’, <i>awg nax</i> ‘younger sibling’ (S#03), <i>awr ye</i> ‘mother’, <i>awr pa &amp; a pa</i> ‘father’, <i>suh vehr</i> ‘passed away’ (S#04), <i>mawd</i> ‘old’, <i>har ghuhd</i> ‘poor’ (S#05, 09), <i>yehg</i> ‘house’, <i>khaz kaw je</i> ‘the middle of the village’ (S#06), <i>jehd daq</i> ‘discuss’, <i>pehz sa paw</i> ‘very rich’, <i>yehg ka</i> ‘family’, <i>nud muhd</i> ‘cattle’, <i>timi</i> ‘wet rice field’ (S#7), <i>paw sa</i> ‘rich’ (S#08-09), <i>hu</i> ‘raise up’ (S#24), <i>ha</i> ‘field’, <i>ha kawd</i> ‘clear a field’, <i>med nged mig te cad</i> ‘farming for a living’ (S#29)  Group 2. <i>khaz</i> ‘village’ (S#50), <i>yehg</i> ‘house’, <i>chaw</i> ‘people’, <i>khaz kaw je</i> ‘the heart of the village’, <i>khawaz</i> ‘ceiling’, <i>cag sir</i> ‘rice grain’ (S#51), <i>faz chaq</i> ‘rat’, <i>a pi ma</i> ‘old lady’, <i>sa lonx loq</i> ‘roll of bamboo mat’, <i>yuhq</i> ‘sleep’ (S#52-53), <i>a pa</i> ‘young man’ (S#54), <i>chehd</i> ‘dwell’, <i>khaz tanr lawg tanr</i> ‘to form a village’ (S#64), <i>yad ca</i> ‘get married’, <i>yehg ka tanr</i> ‘to form a family’, <i>yand</i> ‘offspring/children’ (S#65)
Birds	<i>ngaz nehax</i> ‘small birds’, <i>phi</i> ‘to nest’ (S#20), <i>awg phi</i> ‘a nest’, <i>awg yad nehax</i> ‘baby (birds), <i>awg muh</i> ‘feather’, <i>awr ye awr pa</i> ‘the parent bird’, <i>awr</i> ‘food’, <i>chid cad</i> ‘lift (food) and feed’ (S#21), <i>mehz maq phaw</i> ‘eyes were not opened’, <i>mawq kaw</i> ‘beak (mouth)’, <i>ngax kho</i> ‘open’ (S#22), <i>hu</i> ‘raise’ (S#24)
River	<i>lawg kax</i> ‘river’, <i>ghig ted</i> ‘deep place in a river where water flows slowly’, <i>muhg yig chuhdeg</i> ‘wash clothes’ (S#30), <i>huh lawd kor</i> ‘boat’, <i>cid</i> ‘ride (a boat)’, <i>leh behz</i> ‘rudder’, <i>bez ghawz</i> ‘to paddle’ (S#31), <i>thuh tug</i> ‘a post’, <i>a kor phawd</i> ‘the head (of the boat)’ (S#32), <i>awg meh mi phawd</i> ‘the tail of the boat’ (S#33), <i>par nehax</i> ‘small frog’ (S#33-34), <i>ngad mehr mi nehax</i> ‘small fish’ (S#36-39), <i>vig nux maz</i> ‘huge snake’

	(S#41-42), <i>cuhd sehr ma</i> (S#42-44, 46), <i>awg naz phawd awr</i> 'the head of the boat', <i>awg kiz awr phawd awr</i> 'the tail of the boat' (S#47), <i>lawg thuhd</i> 'water current', <i>si yaq</i> 'float down' (S#48)
Things Related to a Journey in the Forest	<i>lawg kax</i> 'river', <i>khaz tig pox</i> 'bamboo sawdust', <i>si yaq</i> 'float down' (S#66), <i>law kax ghud</i> 'up stream' (S#67), <i>teq chuhd</i> 'tired' (S#68), <i>a kaz lawg</i> 'river stream', <i>lawg meg</i> 'beginning of the river', <i>cir kox</i> 'crab' (S#69, 78), <i>suhz ka cuh</i> 'tree branches' (S#70), <i>vad cehg</i> 'bamboo', <i>a teh</i> 'knife', <i>chuh</i> 'to hack', <i>chaw khad</i> 'trail' (S#71), <i>awg khad</i> 'track', <i>suhz cehg awg khi cuhz penr</i> 'foot of the tree' (S#72), <i>suhz kax</i> 'tree branch' (S#73, 79), <i>mawq</i> 'monkey' (S#69, 78, 80-81, 85-86, 88-89, 91-92, 94, 96-97, 100-101, 103-108), <i>suhz cehg</i> 'tree' (S#71-73, 80-81), <i>suhz tag</i> 'wooden stick' (S#87), <i>suh theh</i> 'stick' (S#103-104), <i>suhz pha q</i> 'tree leaf' (S#90), <i>par ce q</i> 'grasshopper' (S#89-90, 93, 95, 97, 102, 105-106), <i>daw kor</i> 'bamboo segment' (S#90, 102) <b>or</b> <i>a daw</i> 'bamboo segment' (S#98, 105), <i>ha kehr</i> 'harvested field' (S#102), <i>to saz</i> 'animal' (S#107)
Grasshoppers	<i>pog</i> 'fly' (S#93, 95), <i>pawz</i> 'hop' (S#93, 95), <i>khi</i> 'leg/foot' (S#94, 98, 105), <i>tawg la q</i> 'wings' (S#94, 95, 98), <i>khi thez</i> 'kick' (S#95, 97-98), <i>la q tha</i> 'flap' (S#95, 97-98), <i>khi kud</i> 'leg' (S#95), <i>pog nehax</i> 'fly and stick to' (S#97, 105-106)

Table 20: Collocational chains in The Two Beloved Orphan Brothers

Example (30) shows some collocations which occur in the grasshopper domain. These semantically related words are displayed in bold in sentences 93 and 94.

(30) The two beloved orphan brothers (S 93)

Ix mag ma tand	ser lehd koz	vid che u ve vavr
3Dual NEG have_a_free_time	absolute thus speak to	IND that FOC
pro adv v	Pv disc v	Pv Puniv det prt
<b>par ce q</b>	ted ceng che	muhd cheh yand he lehq muhd kaz yand gaeg
<b>grasshopper</b>	one kind definite rainy_season	and cold_season arrive_at
<b>n</b>	num n det n	conj n v
ver kha sehax	<b>pog</b> mad gag	<b>pawz</b> mad gag hawg ced.
condition well	<b>fly</b> NEG arrive	<b>jump</b> NEG arrive EMPH REPORTED
Punf adv	<b>v</b> adv v	<b>v</b> adv v Puf disc

They told [them] that [they] were not free yet because, as for the **grasshoppers**, [they] cannot **fly** and **jump** that well during rainy and cold seasons.

The two beloved orphan brothers (S 94)

Awg lawn ghod ver	yawd <b>khi</b> chud	<b>tawg la q</b> chud	cheaq te lehq ix mag
because	3S <b>foot</b> go_num b	<b>wing</b> go_num b	because 3Dual
conj	pro <b>n</b> v	<b>n</b> v	conj pro
koz daq	che "awg yand u ve haq ver	mawq haq ta hez	
speak reciprocal IND	time that OM condition monkey OM don't fight		
v Pv	Puniv n det Pn Punf n	Pn adv v	
daq"	lehd koz daq	lar che yaog ced.	
reciprocal thus speak reciprocal	asseverative IND DECL REPORTED		
Pv disc v	Pv Pv	Puniv Puf disc	

[This was] because their **legs** and **wings** go numb and so the two brothers discussed with each other, "Let [us] not fight against the monkeys during that time," thus saying to each other.



## 5.4 Cohesion through conjunction

Four different types of conjunction which can contribute cohesion to the discourse are examined in this text and the result of the analysis is presented in the section that follows. The discussion covers that of additive conjunction, adversative conjunction, causal conjunction, and temporal conjunction.

### 5.4.1 Additive conjunction

The additive conjunction found in this Lahu Si text is the conjunction *kheh te lehq* ‘and’ which is employed in the sentence initial position in order to connect two sentences in succession together. It is used 36 times throughout the entire folktale, which is more often than the three other types of conjunction.

Example (31) shows the use of this additive conjunction in The Two Beloved Orphan Brothers. The conjunction *kheh te lehq* ‘and’ between sentences 14 and 15, and 15 and 16 gives cohesion to the text by adding information from one sentence to another.

(31) The two beloved orphan brothers (S 14)

Ghawg	kae.	ghawg	kae	he lehq	o cox lo	gaeg	lehq	
vigorously	go	vigorously	go	and	way_over_there	arrive_at	COMPL	
vV	v	vV	v	conj	n	v	Punf	
muhd cha	liz	chiz	he lehq	teq liz	teq chuhd	vehr	lehq	
sunshine	FOC	feel_hot	and	feel_exhausted	feel_tired	affirmation	COMPL	
n	disc	v	conj	v	v	Puniv	Punf	
kehaq lo		gaeg	lehq	mi che	yaog	ced.		
hill	LOC_place	arrive_at	COMPL	sit	IND	DECL	REPORTED	
n	Pn	v	Punf	v	Puniv	Puf	disc	

[They] continued on and on and arrived way over there, the sun was very hot and [they] were very exhausted, and when [they] arrived on a hill [they] sat down.

The two beloved orphan brothers (S 15)

<b>Khehte lehq</b>	te	ghad	vawr	awr pa	mawd	puhd	lehq	mi
<b>And</b>	one	person	FOC	father	be_old	carry_on_the_back	COMPL	sit
<b>conj</b>	num	n	prt	n	v	v	Punf	v
chehd haz		vid lehq						
CONT	imperative	to	COMPL					
Vv	Pv	Pv	Punf	...				

**And** so one carried the old father and sat down to wait there and ...

The two beloved orphan brothers (S 16)

**Khehte lehq** ghawg mi law chehd che nga ngae gha maq  
**And** vigorously sit wait CONT IND be\_easy able\_to NEG -strong  
**conj** vV v v Vv Puniv v Vv adv

ca kawaq mawg ced.  
 go\_and return see REPORTED  
 vV v Vv disc

**And** [they] waited [for the one who went to get the water but he] did not seem to come back quickly.

### 5.4.2 Adversative conjunction

Adversative conjunction expresses the contrary to expectation relationship between two different parts of the text. The only adversative conjunction found in this story is the conjunction *kheh te lar* ‘but’ which occurs twice in this text. It occurs in the sentence initial position.

As shown in the following example (32), the conjunction *kheh te lar* ‘but’ indicates the adversative relationship between the preceding text in sentences 86 and 87, and the following text, sentences 88 and 89. The conjunction shows that even though the monkeys were many and could have killed the two brothers easily, the brothers could fight and win because these monkeys were so scared of grasshoppers. This is illustrated in the underlined parts that precedes and follows the adversative conjunction *kheh te lar* ‘but’ (in bold) in the following example.

(32) The two beloved orphan brothers (S 86)

Awg vix koz che **“Mawq** **che ve** **teq pa** **mad** **jad** **hawg**  
 older\_sibling speak IND **monkey** **this** **plural** **be many** **very** **EMPH**  
 n v Puniv **n** **det** **Pn** **v** **Vv** **Puf**

mehr.  
insistence  
Puf

The older one said, “These monkeys are many.

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Suhz tag      taz                                      veha                                      lag  
wooden stick to carry on the back affirmation motion to speaker come  
n                      v                                      Puniv                      prt                                      v

lehq      awd nag      haq      ga      dawz vehar      lawg                      mehr"      ghoaz  
COMPL IPI                      OM help kill                      polite assent insistence say\_that  
Punf      pro                      Pn vV      v                      Puf                      Puf                      v

ced.  
 REPORTED  
 disc

[They] could bring along a stick and kill both of us [at once]." [he] said.

The two beloved orphan brothers (S 88)

"Kheh te lar      mawq      ted      ceng      vawr      par ceq                      haq      kuhz      jad      hawg"  
but                      monkey      one      kind      FOC      grasshopper      OM      scared      very      EMPH  
CONJ                      n                      num      n                      prt      n                      Pn      v                      adv      Puf

lehd koaz ced.  
 thus speak REPORTED  
 disc v disc

"**But**, as for monkeys, [they] are very scared of grasshoppers." thus speaking [to his brother].

The two beloved orphan brothers (S 89)

"Khehte      cheaq te lehq      awd nag      mawq      che ve      teq pa      haq      hez      daq  
Because of that                      IPI                      monkey      this                      plural      OM      fight      reciprocal  
conj      -                      pro                      n                      det                      Pn                      Pn      v                      Pv

lehq      ghad      vid      vawd      ver                      par ceq                      gha      ca                      yug      phoz  
COMPL win      to      certain      condition      grasshopper      must      go      and      take      pile up  
Punf      v                      Pv      Vv                      Punf      n                      vV      vV                      v      v

lawg"                      ghoaz      ced.  
polite assent      say\_that      REPORTED  
Puf                      v                      disc

"Therefore, if we want to win against these monkeys, we should gather the grasshoppers." [he] said.

### 5.4.3 Causal conjunction

Four different lexical forms of conjunction indicating a cause-effect relation are found in this Lahu Si folktale. They are *awg lawg ghod ver... cheaq te lehq* 'because... so', *kheh te cheaq te lehq* 'therefore', *kheh te ver... cheaq te lehq* 'because/since... so', and *cheaq te lehq* 'because'. The first three conjunctions always occur in the sentence initial position, while the other one is always found in the clause final position of a non-final clause. In addition, it is important to

note that the end of a non-final clause which contains the conjunction *awg lawn ghod ver* ‘because’ or *kheh te ver* ‘because/since’ in the clause initial position is marked by the conjunction *cheaq te lehq* ‘so’<sup>31</sup>.

In example (33), the conjunction *awg lawn ghod ver... cheaq te lehq* of sentence 94 is employed to give the reason why grasshoppers cannot fly and hop well in the rainy and cold seasons as well as the consequence of this cause. Both the cause and effect are italicized in the following example.

(33) The two beloved orphan brothers (S 94)

<b>Awg lawn ghod ver</b>	<i>yawd khi chud</i>	<i>tawg laq chud</i>	<b>cheaq te lehq</b>	ix mag
<b>because</b>	3S <i>foot go_num</i>	wing <i>go_num</i>	<b>because</b>	3Dual
<b>conj</b>	<i>pro n v</i>	<i>n v</i>	<b>conj</b>	pro
koz daq	<i>che "awg yand u ve haq ver</i>	<i>mawq haq ta hez</i>		
speak reciprocal	IND <i>time</i>	<i>that OM condition monkey OM don't fight</i>		
v Pv	Puniv <i>n</i>	<i>det Pn Punf n Pn adv v</i>		
	<i>daq"</i>			
	<i>reciprocal ...</i>			
	<i>Pv</i>			

[This was] **because** *their legs and wings go numb* and **so** the two brothers discussed with each other, "*Let [us] not fight against the monkeys during that time,*" ...

The conjunction *kheh te ver... cheaq te lehq* in sentence 107 of example (34) is also employed to indicate a cause-effect relation of the incident where all the monkeys killed off one another because they were animals and could not communicate as human do. The cause and effect are shown in italics, in which the cause part follows *kheh te ver* and the consequence part is after *cheaq te lehq*.

<sup>31</sup>Only two examples are found in this text for each of the use of these two conjunctions and all are used with the conjunction *cheaq te lehq* ‘so’, which marks the end of a non-final clause where either of these conjunctions occurs. Based on the data employed for the analysis, even though it is likely to be true, there is not enough evidence to conclude that this is a restriction on the use of these conjunctions in the Lahu Si sentence, i.e. that *awg lawn ghod ver* ‘because’ and *kheh te ver* ‘because/since’ must be marked by *cheaq te lehq*. However, it is clear that the position of the conjunction *cheaq te lehq* ‘so’ in the sentence remains the same no matter with or without *awg lawn ghod ver* and *kheh te ver*.

(34) The two beloved orphan brothers (S 107)

**Kheh te ver** *mawq vawr to saz lehq chaw khuhd ma nuhd*  
**since** *monkey FOC wild mammals COMPL human\_language NEGknow*  
**conj** *n prt n Punf n adv*

**cheaq te lehq** *hax ceh nux dawz ver yawd ved awg chawd haq*  
**because** *increasing\_force hit indicative 3S genitive friend OM*  
**conj** *adv v Puniv pro Puniv n Pn*

*dawz suh vehr che yaog ced.*  
*hit die affirmation IND DECL REPORTED*  
*v v Puniv Puniv Puf disc*

[And] since monkeys are animals and do not know human language, so [they] hit one another so hard that their friends died.

#### 5.4.4 Temporal conjunction

All the temporal conjunctions found in this story are complex temporal relations; particularly they are defined by Halliday and Hasan as a specific temporal relation (1976:266). They appear in the form of sentence initial adverbial clauses. This adverbial clause of time may or may not be marked by a determiner in the clausal initial position. If it is, it is marked by either the determiner *kheh te* ‘this’ or *u kheh* ‘that’ and is followed by a verbal element that summarizes the preceding event(s). In addition, the end of the clause is also marked by a non-final particle *lehq, huh, meh, or ver* depending on the meaning of the clause.

All of the temporal conjunctions which occur in The Two Beloved Orphan Brothers can be found in the list in Table 21 below. There are altogether eight conjunctions of this type in this story and each of them functions as a connector which indicates the continuation in time of the following event(s) from that of the preceding text.

Sent #	Lahu Si	Gloss
17	Khehte lehq te thawz lo gaeg gha meh	And after a while
27	Kheh te ghaw jehq daq peg lehq	After finished discussing that
30	Khehte lehq teq ni awr gaeg lehq	And one day
36	Kheh te peg lehq	After finished doing that
50	U kheh koz kug daq lar haz lehq	After calling and talking to each other like that
64	U kheh te peg lehq	After completing that
66	Teq ni awr gaeg lehq	One day
91	U kheh te chehd che awg yand awg khuhn teq ni awr gaeg lehq	One day while [they] were doing that
96	U kheh yand gaeg ver	When that time comes
105	U kheh te gehag tod huh	While [they] were approaching like that

Table 21: Temporal conjunctions found in The Two Beloved Orphan Brothers

Example (35) shows the use of the adverbial clause of time *u kheh te peg lehq* ‘after completing that’ functioning as a temporal conjunction in sentence 64. The adverbial temporal clause knits the preceding event and the following event together in terms of their sequence in time.

(35) The two beloved orphan brothers (S 63)

ghaq	phawd	ghaq	fez	ghaq	chuh	lehq	chuhd	ma	ned	
...	follow	cut	follow	slash	follow	hack	COMPL	ghost	female	evil_spirit
v	v	v	v	v	v	Punf	n	adj	n	
ma	u ve	teq pa	saw	chuh	saw	fez	vehr	che	yaog	
female	that	plural	completely	hack	completely	slash	affirmation	IND	DECL	
adj	det	Pn	adv	v	adv	v	Puniv	Puniv	Puf	

ced.  
REPORTED  
disc

... [he] chased after and sliced up [the ghosts] and all the ghosts died.

The two beloved orphan brothers (S 64)

U kheh	te	peg	lehq	yawd	a pi	u ve	geh	ghawg		
like	that	do	complete	COMPL	3S	elderly	woman	that	with	vigorously
det	v	Vv	Punf	pro	n	det	PREP	vV		

chehd lehq  
dwell COMPL ...  
v Punf

After completing that, [he] lived with that old lady ...

## 5.5 Summary

This chapter has presented the analysis results of the discourse cohesion in The Two Beloved Orphan Brothers. The analysis is done based on the same analysis framework used in the preceding two folktales.

The analysis results show that this folktale employs all three categories of cohesive devices to give unity to the text. Different types of the device may vary in the frequency of their use but together they cooperate to contribute cohesion to the text and tie different parts of the text together as a unified whole. The analysis found that this Lahu Si text does not use verbal and clausal ellipsis. It uses fewer partial repetition, synonym, and adversative conjunction, but uses a greater number of other devices including those which are under identity, lexical relations, and conjunctions. Of these more frequent devices, some prominent

examples are exact repetition, reference, nominal ellipsis, part-whole relationship, collocation, and additive and causal conjunctions.

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