Chapter 3

Minor Word Classes

3.1 Introduction

Minor word classes are generally closed classes. Closed classes are word classes that are usually made up of a smaller, limited set of words (Schachter & Shopen 2007: 3). No attempt has been made here to definitively distinguish between an open class and a closed class given the limited data.

3.2 Pronouns

Schachter and Shopen define a pronoun as "a word used as a substitute for a noun or noun phrase" (2007: 24).

3.2.1 Personal

Personal pronouns refer to the speaker, listener, or other person or things assumed to be clear within context (Schachter and Shopen 2007: 24).

Table 5: Personal Pronouns

Singular		Plural	
1S	ŋkoaʔ	1P_inc	haj
		1P_exc	hiʔ
2S	m̪aî	2P	m̪paî
3S	an	3P	alaj
3S_polite	naw		

Sometimes personal pronoun distributions are different from common nouns. In Bru Khok Sa-at pronouns can be used in both the object and subject position. It is also very common to find zero anaphora.

In example (34) we can see *ŋkoaʔ* '1S' as the subject, *alaj* '3S' as the object of the first clause and zero anaphora of *alaj* '3S' as the object of the second clause.
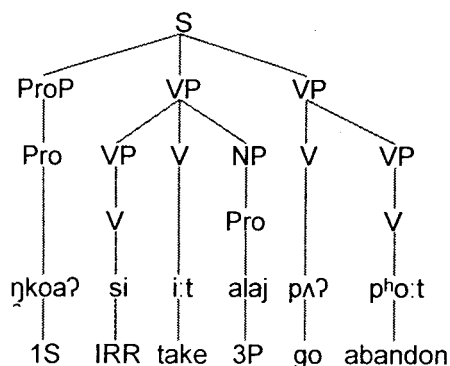
Seven Orphans 25

(34) **ŋkoaʔ** *si* *iːt* **alaj** *pʌʔ* *pʰoːt*

    Pro   Vaux   Vt   **Pro**   Vi   Vt

    1S   IRR take   **3P** go abandon

"...I will take them and go abandon [them]."

```
                        S
          ┌─────────────┼─────────────┐
        ProP           VP            VP
         │          ┌───┼───┐     ┌───┼───┐
        Pro        VP   V   NP    V       VP
         │         │        │             │
         │         V        Pro           V
         │         │        │             │
       ŋkoaʔ      si   iːt  alaj  pʌʔ   pʰoːt
        1S        IRR  take 3P    go    abandon
```

Example (35) shows *haj* '1P_inc' as the object of a preposition.

Seven Orphans 97

(35) *alaj* *si* *t͡ʃaː* **nʌŋ** **haj** *t͡ʃʌː*   *laʔ*

    Pro   Vaux Vt   **Prep** **Pro**   Prt   Prt

    3P   IRR   eat   **with** **1P_inc** Prt_seq_completive Prt_evidential

...they would surely have been eating with us."

3.2.2 Reciprocal

Reciprocal pronouns refer to another noun within the sentence, but refer to a mutual action (Schachter and Shopen 2007: 28).

  each other   *anɤːj*

  RECIP   *kan*

  one another *nʌŋnʌʔ*

In Bru Khok Sa-at *anɤːj* 'each other' is used for a group to refer to themselves.

Example (36) shows *anɤːj* 'each other' as a direct object.

Seven Orphans 131

(36) *haj* *tiː* *iːt* *preː* *t͡ʃɒʔ* *a-tet*   **anɤːj**

    Pro   Vt   Vt   N   Vt   Vt   **Pro**

    1P_inc pull take loincloth tie CAUS-stick **each.other**

..."We will remove and take our loincloths and tie [ourselves] fast to each other."

Example (37) shows *anɣːj* 'each other' as the object of a preposition.

Seven Orphans 127

(37)
kaʔ	*pẹa*	*kan*	*ɲẹam*	*tʃoʔ*	**anɣːj**	*nʌŋ*	*kal*	*aluaŋ*
Coordconn	Vt	Pro	Vi	Prep	**Pro**	Prep	N	N
so	invite	RECIP	cry	with	**each.other**	on	tree	stem

...and so encouraged each other to cry with one other in the tree.

In Bru Khok Sa-at *kan* 'RECIP' is used frequently. It includes groups of two and groups much larger than two.

Example (38) shows *kan* 'RECIP' as a direct object and later an indirect object.

Wild Buffalo Ear 7

(38)
n̂tʃ̂um	*alaj*	*lɣːj*	*pẹa*	**kan**	*takroː*	*m̥pɛʔ*	*tʃʰac*	**kan**
N	Pro	Coordconn	Vt	**Pro**	Vt	Vt	N	**Pro**
group	3P	so	invite	**RECIP**	cut.meat	divide	meat	**RECIP**

So their group helped each other to cut up and then divide the meat with each other.

Contrast example (39) with example (38).

Grandfather Ghost 84

(39)
alaj	*lɣːj*	*pẹa*	**kan**	*takroː*	*m̥pɛʔ*	*tʃʰac*	*ɔːn*	*kuː*	*naʔ*
Pro	Coordconn	Vt	**Pro**	Vt	Vt	N	Vt	Quant	Clf
3P	so	invite	**RECIP**	cut.meat	divide	meat	allow	every	Clf_person

So they all helped each other to cut up and divide the meat and gave every person [his share].

Example (40) shows *kan* 'RECIP' as modifying a noun.

(40)
haj	*tapuːl*	*naʔ*	*tʃ̂ih*	*takɔːŋ*	*kan*	*tʃoːn*
Pro	Num	Clf	Vt	N	**Pro**	Vt
1P_inc	seven	Clf_person	ride	neck	**RECIP**	go.up

"We seven will go up by sitting on each other's necks."

Example (41) shows *kan* 'RECIP' as the object of a preposition.

Big Snake Son-in-law 178

(41)
lɣːj	*ɲẹam*	*tʃoʔ*	**kan**
Coordconn	Vi	Prep	**Pro**
so	cry	with	**RECIP**

...they cried with each other.

Example (42) shows that antecedents of *kan* 'RECIP' do not have to be animate.
Grandfather Ghost 7

(42) *doŋ   suː   ɤːt   jɤːŋ   jɤːŋ   kan*

    N   N   Vi   Adv   Adv   **Pro**

    house shelter live far far **RECIP**

The houses were located far from each other.

The data only contained one instance of *nʌŋnʌʔ* 'one another'. Example (43) includes *nʌŋnʌʔ* 'one another' as the object of a preposition.
Seven Orphans 49

(43) *kɔːn   tapuːl   naʔ   pɛa   kan   ɲɛam   tʃoʔ   nʌŋnʌʔ*

    N   Num   Clf   Vt   Pro   Vi   Prep   **Pro**

    child seven Clf_person invite RECIP cry with **one.another**

The seven children encouraged each other to cry with one another.

3.2.3 Indefinite

Indefinite pronouns "...represent a person or thing without specifying gender...or number..." (Bussmann 1996: 223). In Bru Khok Sa-at, indefinite pronouns are identicle to interrogative pronouns. See section 3.3.1 Interrogative Pronouns.

anyone   *amʌʔ*

anything   *ntraw*

In Bru Khok Sa-at, *amʌʔ* 'anyone' refers to people.

In example (44), *amʌʔ* 'anyone' is the subject of a clause.
Buyeang Fish 61

(44) *amʌʔ   taʔ   ntraw   an   kaʔ   huːm*

    Pro   Vt   Pro   Pro Coordconn Vt

    anyone make/do anything 3S so   see

"[If] anyone did anything, she could see [it]."

In example (45), *amʌʔ* 'anyone' is the object of a clause.
Big Snake Son-in-law 113

(45) *tʌː   huːm   amʌʔ*

    Neg   Vt   **Pro**

    NEG see **anyone**

...[she] did not see anyone.

In Bru Khok Sa-at, *ntraw* 'anything' refers to any other noun.

In example (46) ṇtraw 'anything' is the object of a clause.

Seven Orphans 20

(46) t͡ʃuajʔ **ṇtraw** kaʔ kɔːn t͡ʃaː ɲɛʔ
    Vt   **Pro**   Coordconn N   Vt   Prt

    search **anything** so   child eat Prt_completive

Anything they found the children would eat all up.

In example (47), ṇtraw 'anything' is the object of an equative clause.

Seven Orphans 24

(47) ajaːk   wɑw tʌː pɛn **ṇtraw**
    N   Vt   Neg Cop **Pro**

    husband speak NEG be **anything**

The husband said, "No problem."

In example (48), ṇtraw 'anything' modifies a noun.

Big Snake Son-in-law 108

(48) trịː tʌː sʌŋ siaŋ **ṇtraw**
    Adj   Neg Vt   N   **Pro**

    quiet NEG hear noise **anything**

[It was] quiet, [they] did not hear any noise.

The text did not contain examples showing if ṇtraw 'anything' can function as the subject of a clause or the object of a preposition.

3.3 Interrogative Proforms

Interrogative proforms substitute for various parts of speech (Schachter and Shopen 2007: 33).

3.3.1 Interrogative Pronouns

Interrogative pronouns take the place of a noun in a question (Schachter and Shopen 2007: 33). In Bru Khok Sa-at, interrogative pronouns are identical to indefinite pronouns.

 who   amʌʔ

 what   ṇtraw

In Bru Khok Sa-at amʌʔ 'who' and ṇtraw 'what' function as pronouns.

In example (49), *amʌʔ* 'who' functions as the subject of a clause

Big Snake Son-in-law 145

(49) **amʌʔ** si   pɛn kuaj   tɛːŋ dɔːŋ kap   an

    Pro Vaux Cop N   Vi   Prep Pro

    who IRR be person marry   with 3S

..."Who will be the person to marry her?"

In example (50), *amʌʔ* 'who' functions as a possessive.

Big Snake Son-in-law 172

(50) *an* *pɛn* *kɔːn*   **amʌʔ**

    Pro Cop N   **Pro**

    3S be child **who**

..."Whose child are you?"

In example (51), *amʌʔ* 'who' functions as the object of a preposition.

Grandfather Ghost 16

(51) *ŋkoaʔ* *si*   *r̩ːt* *nʌŋ* **amʌʔ**

    Pro   Vaux Vi Prep **Pro**

    1S   IRR live with **who**

"Who will I live with?" [Lit. "I will live with whom?"]

In example (52), *n̩traw* 'what' functions as the object of a clause.

Big Snake Son-in-law 129

(52) *sɛːm*   *wa̰w* *paːj*   *kutʃʰan* *naĩ* *tʃaː* **n̩traw**

    N   Vt   Subordconn N   Det Vt   **Pro**

    younger.sibling speak COMP   snake   this eat **what**

The younger brother said, "What did this snake eat?"

3.3.2 Interrogative Proadverbs

Interrogative proadverbs take the place of an adverb (Schachter and Shopen 2007: 33).

where *lɛʔ*

how   *nɛːw lɛʔ*

how   *saː lɛʔ*

In Bru Khok Sa-at *lɛʔ* 'where', *nɛːw lɛʔ* 'how', and *saː lɛʔ* 'how' function as pro-adverbs.

In example (53), *lɛʔ* 'where' functions after a verb.

Seven Orphans 26

(53) *pʌʔ   pʰoːt   pʌʔ   lɛʔ*

    Vi   Vt   Vi   **Pro**

    go abandon go **where**

..."Where will you go abandon [them]?"

In example (54), *nɛːw lɛʔ* 'how' functions after a verb.

Seven Orphans 129

(54) *haj   si   taʔ   nɛːw lɛʔ*

    Pro   Vaux Vt   **Pro**

    1P_inc IRR make/do **how**

..."What will we do?"

In example (55), *nɛːw lɛʔ* 'how' functions after an equative.

Grandfather Ghost 70

(55) *pɛn   nɛːw lɛʔ*

    Cop **Pro**

    be **how**

..."How was it?...

In Bru Khok Sa-at *saː lɛʔ* 'how' funcations after a verb.

Example (56) shows the one example of *saː lɛʔ*.

Seven Orphans 130

(56) *si   bec   saː lɛʔ   haj   raŋɛːt   t͡ʃʌː   tʌː   n̥truh   bɔː*

    Vaux Vi **Pro**   Pro   Vi   Coordconn Neg Vt   Prt

    IRR lie **how**   1P_inc sleep then   NEG fall Prt_question

How will [we] lie down so that when we sleep [we] won't fall [out of the tree]?"

3.3.3 Interrogative Proclause

Interrogative proclauses take the place of a clause (Schachter and Shopen 2007: 32).
  why *m̥pɛʔ*

In Bru Khok Sa-at *m̥pɛʔ* 'why' functions as an interrogative proclause. It appears second in the clause after the subject and before the verb and object.

Example (57) shows *m̥pɛʔ* 'why'.

Buyeang Fish 18

(57) m̥pai͡ m̥pɛʔ jʌʔ a-t͡ʃiːt ŋ̥koaʔ

    Pro **Pro** Vaux Vt   Pro

    2P **why** want CAUS-die 1S

"Why do you want to kill me?"

3.4 Demonstratives

Demonstrative pronouns indicate distance from the speaker (Kroeger 2005: 89).
Demonstratives are unique, in that they can be both a modifier in a noun phrase,
and a noun phrase head. Demonstratives as part of a noun phrase will be discussed
more thoroughly in 4.3.1 Simple Noun Phrases. The only time demonstratives act
independently are as part of a prepositional phrase.

  this   *nai͡*

  that   *kiː*

  there *tɛh*

In Bru Khok Sa-at *nai͡* 'this' indicates nouns that are nearer to the speaker (Tebow
2010a: 23).

Example (58) shows *nai͡* 'this' as part of a noun phrase.

Wild Buffalo Ear 3

(58) *baː* *naʔ*   *nai͡*

    Num Clf   Det

    two Clf_person **this**

These two...

In Bru Khok Sa-at *kiː* 'that' indicates nouns that are further away from the speaker
and closer to the addressee (Tebow 2010a: 23).

Example (59) shows *kiː* 'that' as part of a noun phrase.

Wild Buffalo Ear 52

(59) *doːj*   *kiː*

    N   Det

    rice.cooked **that**

...that rice...

In Bru Khok Sa-at, *tɛh* 'there' indicates nouns that are far away from both the
speaker and the addressee (Tebow 2010a: 23).

Example (60) shows *tɛ̣h* 'there' as part of a noun phrase.

Seven Orphans 190

(60) *r̩ːt   nʌŋ   koh   **tɛ̣h***

     Vi   Prep N   **N**

     live in   mountain **there.far**

...who live in those far mountains."

The only time *naî* 'this' and *kị̄* 'that' replace the noun phrase is in a comparative prepositional phrase.

Example (61) shows *naî* 'this' acting as a noun phrase in a prepositional phrase.

Seven Orphans 22

(61) *kɔːn   palɛ̣aj?   saː   **naî***

     N   Quant   Prep **Det**

     child many   like **this**

...since we have so many children...

Example (62) shows *kị̄* 'that' as a noun phrase in a prepositional phrase.

Seven Orphans 149

(62) *kʰan   wạw   nɛːw **kị̄***

     Subordconn Vt   Prep   **Det**

     if   speak like **that**

...If that's what you have to say...

3.5 Quantifiers

Quantifiers modify nouns in terms of quantity or scope (Schachter and Shopen 2007: 37).

 every   kụ̄ː

 many   palɛ̣aj?

Example (63) shows a quantifier. Quantifiers will be discussed more thoroughly in 4.2.1 Quantifiers.

Seven Orphans 9

(63) *kɔːn   ar̩iaŋ **palɛ̣aj?***

     N   N   **Quant**

     child crab **many**

...many baby crabs...

A quantifier may be repeated for emphasis. This may be a repeated word or a compound word. The distinction is not attempted here.

Example (64) shows a reduplicated quantifier.

Seven Orphans 202

(64) *buːn*   *tɛː*   *ruaʔ*   ***kṳː***   ***kṳː***   ***siŋaĩ***

     Cop   Prep   Adj   **Quant**   **Quant**   **Clf**

     EXIST   from   happy   **every**   **every**   **Clf_day**

They had only happiness all of their days.

3.6 Numerals

There two kinds of numeral words found in the Bru Khok Sa-at data used in this thesis: cardinal numbers and ordinal numbers.

3.6.1 Cardinals

Cardinal numbers are "words that indicate how many referents the noun phrase denotes" (Dryer 2007a: 164).

one	mṳɑj
two	bɑː
three	pa͡i
four	poːn
five	sɤːŋ
six	tɑpɑ̰t
seven	tɑpuːl
ten	t͡ʃit
ten	mɑt͡ʃit

The two different variations of ten may be phonologically conditioned.

Cardinal numbers do not appear outside of the noun phrase, and will be discussed more thoroughly in 4.2.2.1 Cardinals.

Example (65) shows a numeral.

Seven Orphans 69

(65) *tʌʔ*   *sʌk*   *kɔːn*   ***bɑː***   *naʔ*   *huːm*   *kapɛh*   *ŋɛam*

     Vt   N   N   **Num**   Clf   Vt   N   Adj

    come   forest   child   **two**   Clf_person   see   gabeh.fruit   sweet

[When] they came to the forest, two of the children saw some sweet gabeh fruit.

3.6.2 Ordinals

Ordinal numbers "identify a referent in terms of its order with respect to other referents" (Dryer 2007a: 164). Most ordinals are created through a periphrastic construction using ordinal numbers, and the discussion on ordinals will follow in 3.6.2 Ordinals. There is one ordinal that is an independent word.

first *ɲṵaŋ*

Example (66) shows an ordinal.

Wild Buffalo Ear 11

(66) *prɛan*   *kuaj*   **ɲṵaŋ**   *wạw*

    N   N   **Num**   Vt

    hunter person **first** speak

The first hunter said.

3.7 Classifiers

Classifiers are words that "partition the set of nouns into subsets". They are generally used with numbers or quantifiers (Schachter and Shopen 2007: 7). The head noun chooses the classifier. In some languages the classifier can appear before or after the head noun.

Table 6: Classifiers

Meaning	Classifier	Classifies
Clf_basket	*buŋ*	no example; used independently of head noun
Clf_fruit	*ɔk*	mango
Clf_house	*doŋ*	house
Clf_tree	*kal*	tree
Clf_year	*kamɔ*	no example; used independently of head noun
Clf_mountain	*koh*	mountain
Clf_city	*krṳaŋ*	city
Clf_shed	*la̰w*	shed
Clf_thing	*nam*	knife, magic mirror, wild buffalo ear, bow, root
Clf_person	*naʔ*	child, wife & husband, young man, grandfather/man, younger & older, mother & child, soldier, person, man, grandfather & grandchild, woman, friend, monk
Clf_month	*ntʃʰa͡i*	no example; used independently of head noun
Clf_day	*siŋa͡i*	possibly adverbial
Clf_animal	*to:*	wild buffalo, dog, grasshopper, deer, mouse deer, owl
Clf_time	*t͡ʃuː*	possibly adverbial
Clf_village	*vḭl*	village

Example (67) shows a classifier, which is typically part of a noun phrase.

Buyeang Fish 2

(67) *duːn*   *tʌʔ*   *t͡ʃʌː*   *buːn*   *krṳaŋ*   *mṵaj*   **krṳaŋ**

　　　N　　　Vt　　　Prt　　　　　　　　Cop　　N　　　Num　　Clf

　　　time.long come Prt_seq_completive EXIST city one **Clf_city**

A long time ago, there was a city.

Example (68) shows that classifiers may occasionally be used in the place of nouns.

Seven Orphans 104

(68) *t͡ʃuajʔ*   **to:**   *huuk*   *huuk*

　　　Vt　　　Clf　　　　　Adj　　Adj

　　　search   **Clf_animal**   big   big

"[We] will search for a very large one."

This requires further research and no explanation is attempted here.

3.8 Prepositions

Adpositions form phrasal constituents with nouns (Schacter and Shopen 2007: 34-35). Prepositions are words that come before the noun phrase in contrast with postpositions which follow after.

Bru Khok Sa-at employs prepositions. Prepositions are the head of prepositional phrases.

around	ɔːm
for	ɔːn
across	jaːŋ
with	kap
same	kɨɨː
than	kua
like	m̥plɛʔ
like	nɛːw
from, in, on, with	nʌŋ
over	pɤːŋ
under	pɨɨːn
like	saː
since	taŋ tɛː
from	tɛː
before	tiːjaʔ
at, for, in, on, to, with	t͡ʃoʔ
all around	tu̯a

Example (69) shows two prepositions.

Seven Orphans 10

(69) lɤːj   kakuh   t͡ʃoʔ malɔŋ sɛk   kɔːn   kap   tʰeːwdaː
     Coordconn Vi   Prep N   Vt   N   Prep   N
     so   pray.kneel **to** sky   request child   **with** god

So [she] knelt to the sky and requested children from the gods.

3.9 Verb Adjuncts

Verb adjuncts form phrasal constituents with verbs (Schachter and Shopen 2007: 40).

3.9.1 Auxiliaries

"Auxiliaries are words that express the tense, aspect, mood, voice, or polarity of the verb with which they are associated," (Schachter and Shopen 2007: 41). In Bru Khok Sa-at auxiliaries normally precede the verb. Auxiliaries and their place in a verb phrase will be discussed more thoroughly in 4.5.2 Auxiliaries.

PROG	n̥toːm
dare	kaː
must	tɔŋ
IRR	si
want	jʌʔ

Example (70) shows an auxiliary verb preceeding the verb.
Seven Orphans 9

(70) kaʔ   lɤːj   kɯ̱t   jʌʔ   bɯːn kɔːn m̥plɛʔ ariaŋ

| Coordconn | Coordconn | Vi | Vaux | Vt | N | Prep | N |

then   so   think **want have** child like   crab

...and so decided that she wanted to have children just like the crabs.

3.10 Conjunctions

"Conjunctions are words that are used to connect words, phrases, or clauses" (Schachter and Shopen 2007: 45).

3.10.1   Coordinating Conjunctions

Coordinating conjunctions connect two elements as equal elements (Schachter and Shopen 2007: 45). In Bru Khok Sa-at the coordinating conjunctions can be used to connect nouns, verbs, clauses, etc. Many coordinating conjunctions function on the paragraph level as a discourse feature, but this will not be explored in this thesis.

Table 7: Coordinating Conjunctions

Gloss	Conjunction	Location in Clause
and	*kap*	between NP constituents
so	*kaʔ*	after NPsubj
then	*kaʔ*	after NPsubj
and	*laʔ*	between number constituents
then	*leːw*	beginning
so	*lɤ̠ːj*	after NPsubj
but	*tɛː*	usually beginning
both	*tʰʌŋ*	before NP constituents
resulting from	*tʰʌŋ*	beginning
then	*t͡ʃaŋ*	beginning
then	*t͡ʃʌː*	beginning

Example (71) shows a conjunctive coordinator between two numerals.

Big Snake Son-in-law 158

(71) *pʰɔː*   *tʌʔ*   *muaj* *t͡ʃit* **laʔ**   *sɤ̠ːŋ* *siŋai*   *maʔuʔ*   *kaʔ*   *huuk*

    Subordconn Vt   Num   Num **Coordconn** Num   Clf   N   Coordconn Adj

    when   come one ten **CONJ**   five Clf_day pumpkin then   big

a-t͡ʃoːn

Vi

CAUS-go.up

After fifteen days, the pumpkin plant grew up.

Example (72) shows an adversative coordinator between two clauses.

Big Snake Son-in-law 45

(72) *ŋ̩koaʔ* *si*   *t͡ʃu̠aj* *tɛː*   *mai̯* *tɔŋ*   *t͡ʃɛːm* *ŋ̩koaʔ* *ɔːn*   *pasai̯*

    Pro   Vaux Vt   **Coordconn** Pro Vaux Vt   Pro   Subordconn Vi

    1S   IRR help **but**   2S   must feed 1S   for   satisfy

"I will help [you], but you must feed me until [I am] satisfied."

Example (73) shows emphatic coordination of two nouns.

(73) *tʰʌŋ*   *kuaj*   *tʰʌŋ*   *tran*   *pɛn*   *ko̱ːl*   *ɲɛʔ*   *ku̱ː*

    Coordconn   N   Coordconn   N   Cop   N   Prt   Quant

    both   person **both**   animal be   stone Prt_completive every

naʔ

Clf

Clf_person

Both the people and the animals, all of them, were stone.

Both *kap* 'and' and *tɛː* 'but' are also prepositions 'with' and 'from'.

Example (74) shows how *kap* 'and' generally appears between two noun phrases.

Big Snake Son-in-law 22

(74) *m̱pe̱ʔ*   **kap**   *m̱poa*

    N   Coordconn   N

    mother   **and**   father

...the mother and father...

Example (75) shows how *kap* 'with' generally appears after a verb.

Seven Orphans 7

(75) *mu̱aj* *sidaw* *aje̱aʔ*   *tʰaw* *wa̱w*   **kap**   *ajaːk*

    Num   N   N   Adj   Vt   **Prep**   N

    one   night grandmother old   speak **with** husband

One night, the old grandmother said to her husband...

Example (76) shows how *tɛː* 'but' generally appears between two clauses.

Big Snake Son-in-law 45

(76) *ŋ̱koaʔ* *si*   *t͡ʃu̱aj* *tɛː*   *ma̱i͡* *tɔŋ*   *t͡ʃɛ̱m* *ŋ̱koaʔ* *ɔːn*   *pasai͡*

    Pro   Vaux   Vt   **Coordconn** Pro   Vaux   Vt   Pro   Subordconn Vi

    1S   IRR   help   **but**   2S   must   feed 1S   for   satisfy

"I will help [you], but you must feed me until [I am] satisfied."

Example (77) shows how *tɛː* 'from' generally appears after a verb and before a noun phrase.

Big Snake Son-in-law 27

(77) *kut͡ʃʰan* *hu̱uk* *kaʔ*   *sɛːŋ*   *tɛː*   *koh*

    N   Adj   Coordconn   Vi   **Prep**   N

    snake   big   so   descend **from** mountain

...the big snake came down from the mountain...

3.10.2   Subordinating Conjunctions

Subordinating conjunctions connect two elements as unequal and one is subordinated to the other (Schachter and Shopen 2007: 45). For further analysis of subordinated clauses see 6.3 Subordinate Clauses.

Table 8: Subordinating Conjunctions

Gloss	Conjunction	Location in Clause	Type
who	alɛʔ	beginning	relativizer
for	ɔːn	beginning	adverbializer
if	kʰan	beginning	adverbializer
because	ɲuaːn	beginning	adverbializer
before	ɲuaŋ	beginning	adverbializer
COMP	paːj	end	complementizer
when	pʰɔː	beginning	adverbializer
REL	tʰiː	beginning	relativizer
until	t͡ʃon	beginning	adverbializer

3.10.2.1   Complementizers

Subordinating conjunctions that are complementizers indicate that the clause is a complement to the verb (Schachter and Shopen 2007: 49).

Examples (78) and (79) show a subordinating conjunction marking a complement clause which is the object of a verb. This subordinating conjunction is only used with verbs of speaking or thinking.

Big Snake Son-in-law 92

(78) alɔŋ **paːj**   m̥pɛʔ   kut͡ʃʰan luːn   lɔːŋ ŋkoaʔ t͡ʃaː
    Vt   **Subordconn**   N   N   Vt   N   Pro   Prt

    call **COMP**   mother snake   swallow leg 1S   Prt_seq_completive

[She] called, "Mother, the snake has swallowed my leg!"

Wild Buffalo Ear 107

(79) pʰɔː   an daŋ   **paːj**   asʌʔ   ɲɛʔ   an kaʔ
    Subordconn   Pro Vt   **Subordconn** N   Prt   Pro Coordconn

    when   3S know   **COMP**   rice.uncooked Prt_completive 3S then

tuh   mit   palɛaj ʔ
Adj   N   Adv

poor heart very

When she found out that the shelled rice was all gone, she was very sad.

42

3.10.2.2 Relativizers

Subordianting conjunctions that are relativizers indicate relative clauses. These are different from relative pronouns in that they cannot function as the subject or object of a relative clause. They simply mark that the clause is relative (Schachter and Shopen 2007: 50).

Example (80) shows a subordinating conjunction marking a relative clause.
Grandfather Ghost 10

(80) tah ɔːn tʃaw **tʰiː** ɤːt kuːjʔ ɤːt mṳaj naʔ

Vt Vt N **Subordconn** Adv Adj Vi Num Clf

leave cause grandchild **REL** still small live one Clf_person

[His] leaving caused the grandchild who was still small to live all alone.

Example (81) show another subordinating conjunction marking a relative clause. This subordinating conjunction seems to be used to distinguish one of many.
Big Snake Son-in-law 16

(81) kʰan naw **alɛʔ** tʃaː ɲɒʔ ŋkoaʔ naw a-kiː tɔŋ pɛn

Subordconn Pro **Subordconn** Vt N Pro Pro Pro Vaux Cop

if 3S **which** eat mango 1S 3S INTENS-that must be

m̩pai ŋkoaʔ

N Pro

wife 1S

"She who eats my mangos, that one must become my wife."

3.10.2.3 Adverbializers

Subordinating conjunctions that are adverbializers indicate clauses that have an adverbial function (Schachter and Shopen 2007: 50).

Example (82) shows a subordinating conjunction marking a purpose clause
Big Snake Son-in-law 34

(82) tɛː tɔŋ muːt ɲṳaːn tʃaː ɲɒʔ tʃiːn kutʃʰan ɲɛʔ

Prep Vaux Vt **Subordconn** Vt N Adj N Prt

from must enter **because** eat mango ripe snake Prt_completive

tʃaː

Prt

Prt_seq_completive

But [she] had to enter [into marriage] because [she] had eaten all of the snake's ripe mangoes.

Example (83) shows a subordinating conjunction marking a time clause.

Big Snake Son-in-law 5

(83) *pʰɔː* pʌʔ tʌʔ sʌk kaʔ huːm kal ɲɒʔ palɛ̤aʔ kal

Subordconn	Vi	Vt	N	Coordconn	Vt	N	N	Quant	Clf
when	go	come	forest	so	see	tree	mango	many	Clf_tree

When they had gone and came to the forest, [they] saw many mango trees.

Example (84) shows a subordinating conjunction marking a conditional clause.

Big Snake Son-in-law 86

(84) *m̩pɛ̤ʔ* wɑ̤w paːj **kʰan** tʌː muːt ŋkoaʔ si a-t͡ʃiːt mai͡

N	Vt	Subordconn	**Subordconn**	Neg	Vt	Pro	Vaux	Vt		Pro
mother	speak	COMP	**if**		NEG	enter	1S	IRR	CAUS-die	2S

The mother said, "If you don't enter, I will kill you."

Example (85) shows a subordinating conjunction marking a purpose clause.

Big Snake Son-in-law 80

(85) *baː* naʔ m̩pai͡ ajaːk lɤj pɛ̤a kan pʌʔ t͡ʃuajʔ kut͡ʃʰan

Num	Clf	N	N	Coordconn	Vt	Pro	Vi	Vt	N
two	Clf_person	wife	husband	so	invite	RECIP	go	search	snake

huuk ɤːt nʌŋ koh ɔːn pɛn ajaːk kɔːn kamuːl

Adj	Vi	Prep	N	Subordconn	Cop	N	N	N
big	LOC	in	mountain	**for**	be	husband	child	female.unmarried

So both the wife and husband helped each other to go search for a big snake living in the mountains for [it] to be a husband for their daughter.

3.11 Interjections

Interjections are words that can be an utterance by themselves. They are usually grammatically independent, and have little to no syntactic connection to other words within a clause (Schachter and Shopen 2007: 57). Interjections in Bru Khok Sa-at usually appear at the beginning of a clause and occasionally at the end of a clause.

okay	*awh*
wrong	*lɔːjh*
crash boom	*ɯkkaʔtɯk*
oh	*oː*
hey	*oːj*
shoo	*saːh*
yes	*ʌː*
whispering	*wal wal*

Example (86) shows an interjection at the beginning of a clause.

Grandfather Ghost 38

(86) *ʌː   pʌʔ lɔːt   t͡ʃaw*

    Interj Vi   Prt   N

    yes go   Prt_command grandchild

..."Yes, go ahead, grandchild."

Example (87) shows an interjection at the end of a clause.

Big Snake Son-in-law 27

(87) *kut͡ʃʰan hɯk kaʔ   sɛːŋ   tɛː   koh   siaŋ   ɲtraŋ ɯkkaʔtɯk*

    N   Adj   Coordconn   Vi   Prep   N   N   Adj   **Interj**

    snake   big   so   descend from mountain   noise loud   **crash.boom**

...the big snake came down from the mountain with a loud crashing noise.

3.12 Negators

Negators negate words, clauses or phrases (Schachter and Shopen 2007: 58).

  NEG *tʌː*

Example (88) shows a negated verb.

Seven Orphans 81

(88) *pʰɔː   kal   aluaŋ dom kaʔ   tʌː   sʌŋ   siaŋ   ranɛn nʌŋ*

    Subordconn N   N   Vi   Coordconn **Neg** Vt   N   N   Prt

    when   tree stem   fall so   **NEG hear** noise child Prt_intensifier

When the tree had fallen, [he] did not hear any noise from the children at all.

Example (89) shows a negated existential.

Seven Orphans 92

(89) *tʌː* **bɯːn** *amʌʔ* *pɛn* *n̥traw*

 Neg Cop   Pro   Cop   Pro

 NEG EXIST anyone be anything

Nothing had happened to any of them.

Example (90) shows a negated adjective.

Seven Orphans 6

(90) *tɛː* *baː* *naʔ*   *tʌː* **ruaʔ** *lɛw*

 Coordconn Num Clf **Neg** **Adj** Prt

 but   two Clf_person **NEG** **happy** Prt_seq_completive

But they were not happy.

Example (91) show a negated adverb.

Seven Orphans 19

(91) *pʰɔː*   *tʌː* *dɯːn*   *t͡ʃuajʔ* *t͡ʃaː* *nɛːw lɛʔ kaʔ*   *tʌː* **kom**

 Subordconn Neg N   Vt   Vt   Pro   Coordconn **Neg** **Adv**

 when   NEG time.long search eat how   so   **NEG** **enough**

Not long after that, no matter what they found to eat, it was not enough.

3.13 Clausal Constituents

Certain parts of speech seem to act at the clausal level rather than the phrase level. In Bru Khok Sa-at, particles and topic markers seem to operate at a clausal level.

3.13.1   Particles

Particles in Bru Khok Sa-at are used to mark aspect, mood, modality, and speech acts. This will be discussed further in 5.5 Particles.

Prt_completive	*adɒʔ*
Prt_question	*bɔː*
Prt_evidential	*dɑjh*
Prt_completive	*dɒʔ*
Prt_contradiction	*dɔːk*
Prt_conclusion	*dɔːk*
Prt_soft_command	*dəː*
Prt_informative	*dəː*
Prt_evidential	*eː laʔ*
Prt_evidential	*laʔ*
Prt_UNK	*leːw*
Prt_intensifier	*lɤ̰ːj*
Prt_command	*lo̰ːt*
Prt_soft_command	*mɛʔ*
Prt_consider	*naː*
Prt_consider	*nɒʔ*
Prt_completive	*ɲɛʔ*
Prt_intensifier	*nʌŋ*
Prt_completive	*sot*
Prt_sympathy	*t͡ʃɑ̰m*
Prt_command	*t͡ʃḭʔ*
Prt_seq_completive	*t͡ʃʌ̰ː*

Example (92) shows a particle at the end of a clause.

Big Snake Son-in-law 17

(92) *mái̯ wa̰w ɔːn alaj tamṳŋ dəː*

     Pro   Vt   Vt   Pro   Vi   **Prt**

     2S   speak   allow   3P   listen   **Prt_soft_command**

"You tell them so that they will understand."

Example (93) shows a clause with two particles.

Seven Orphans 90

(93) *alaj kutʃiːt tʃʌː*   *laʔ*

    Pro   Vi   Prt   Prt

    3P   die   Prt_seq_completive Prt_evidential

"They have really died."

3.13.2   Discourse Markers

A discourse marker "indicate the discourse role...of the associated noun phrase"
(Schachter and Shopen 2007: 35). The only discourse marker identified in the Bru
Khok Sa-at narratives is a topic marker.

  meanwhile   *jah*

The topic marker usually appears at the front of a sentence.

Example (94) shows *jah* 'meanwhile' sentence initial.

Seven Orphans 188

(94) ***jah***   *panɛa*

    N   N

    side ruler

As for the ruler...

Example (95) shows *jah* 'meanwhile' in the only example where it does not appear
sentence initial.

Seven Orphans 171

(95) *waw tʌʔ jah panɛa mpoa vil tʃeʔ kiː*

    Vt   Vt   N   N   N   N   Adv N

    speak come **side** ruler   father village close there

[Now we will] talk about a village ruler [who lived] close to there.

3.14 Conclusion

Minor word classes in Bru Khok Sa-at include pronouns, demonstratives, quantifiers,
numerals, classifiers, prepositions, auxiliaries, particles, conjunctions, interjections,
negators, particles, and topic markers.

MSEA pronoun systems often have different pronouns for different levels of
politeness (Enfield 2005: 189). Tebow includes one more pronoun with a politeness
distinction than were found in the corpus for this thesis (2010a: 20). Pattiya in Bru
Woen Buek records pronouns that include distinctions in gender and politeness

(1981: 119-120). John Miller, however, does not include politeness in his remarks about Eastern Bru (1964: 44). Bos in Kuy records three politeness forms in the first person singular (Bos 2009: 34). Pacoh does not include politeness either and also has morphological marking (Watson 1964: 81-97).

Bru Khok Sa-at has three distinct demonstratives. Pattiya in Bru Woen Buek records only two distinct demonstratives (1981: 113). John Miller records three distinctions in some demonstratives in Eastern Bru (1964: 59) as does Bos in Kuy (2009: 18-19). Pacoh has three distinct demonstrative distances along with three distinct locations (Alves 2006: 61).

MSEA languages generally use classifiers (Enfield 2005: 189). Bru Khok Sa-at is no exception.

It is likely that all languages have some interjections, but not all grammars record this. John Miller includes interjections in his article on Eastern Bru word classes (1964: 62).

John Miller records that Eastern Bru has final particles, but these are only with negated sentences for emphasis (1964: 61). Pattiya in her analysis of Bru Wyn Buek (1981) and Chollada in her analysis of So (1986) also include particles. Bos analyzes Kuy as having both preverbal and postverbal particles (2009: 45-57). Alves reports that Pacoh has sentence particles that indicate aspect, interrogatives, clause-linking, comment, imperative, and mood (2006: 85-90).