Chapter 5

Clause Types

5.1 Introduction

A clause is "...a unit consisting of a predicate and nouns related to it..." (Longacre 2007: 372).

5.2 Predicate Types

A predicate "...defines the type situation and the roles..." while arguments are the grammatical category, generally noun phrases, that fulfill the roles (Andrews 2007: 135). The predicate in Bru Khok Sa-at, may contain either a verb phrase, adjective (stative verb) phrase, or copula phrase. For more on these phrases see sections 4.6 Verb Phrase, 4.6.4 Adjective (Stative Verb) Phrases, or 4.6.5 Copula Phrase.

5.2.1 Verbal Predicates

A verbal predicate contains a verb. Verbs are often lexically grouped by valence. Valence "refers to the number of dependents that a head may take," (Van Valin 2001: 92).

5.2.1.1 Intransitive

Intransitive clauses are indicated by an intransitive verb which has only one argument, the subject (Dryer 2007b: 250). A subject is "the most prominent of the grammatical relations which a noun phrase may bear in a clause," (Trask 1993: 266).

C = NP + VP

Example (162) shows an intransitive clause.

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(162) *alaj ɲɛam palɛaj?*

Pro	Vi	Adv
3P	cry	very

They cried a lot.

5.2.1.2 Transitive

Transitive clauses are indicated by a transitive verb which has two arguments, the subject and an object (Dryer 2007b: 250). An object is "a generic term for any noun phrase occupying an argument position other than the subject," (Trask 1993: 193).

C = NP + VP + NP

Example (163) shows a transitive clause.

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(163) kɔːn muaj naʔ   huːm kal kapɛh   ɛn

    N   Num   Clf   Vt   N   N   Adj

    child one Clf_person see   tree gabeh.fruit another

One of the children saw another gabeh tree.

5.2.1.3 Ditransitive

Ditransitive clauses are indicated by a ditransitive verb and contain at least two non-subject arguments (Dryer 2007b: 253).

C = NP + VP + NP + NP

Example (164) shows a ditransitive clause (with a fronted object).

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(164) blʌː   kap   ŋkar poːjh alaj ɔːn   aːj   kɔːn kamuːt

    N   Coordconn N   N   Pro Vd N   N   N

    head and   skin deer 3P give older.brother child orphan

They gave the head and the skin of the deer to the older orphan child.

5.2.2 Non-Verbal Predicates

Non-verbal predicate clauses do not include a verb in the predicate and often employ a copula or no verb at all (Dryer 2007b: 224-225).

5.2.2.1 Adjectival Predicates

Adjectival predicate refers to a property of the subject (Stassen 2006: 693). Bru Khok Sa-at does not normally use non-verbal adjectival predicates because adjectives are most likely a form of stative verb (see 2.4.2 Adjectives as Verbs and 4.6.4 Adjective (Stative Verb) Phrases).

Example (165) shows a stative verb.

Seven Orphans 6

(165) *tɛː*   *baː na?*   *tʌː rua? leːw*

     Coordconn Num Clf   Neg Adj   Prt

     but   two Clf_person **NEG** **happy** Prt_UNK

But they were not happy.

Example (166) shows the only example of a possible adjectival predicate. However, it may also be a nominal predicate with the noun elided.

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(166) *pɛn mac*   *paḷẹaj?*

    Cop Adj   Adv

    be   beautiful very

...[he] was very handsome.

5.2.2.2 Nominal Predicates

Nominal predicates refer to a noun class (Stassen 2006: 693). Bru Khok Sa-at uses a copula. For more on copulas see 2.3.2 Copulas and 4.6.5 Copula Phrase.

C = NP + Cop + NP

Example (167) shows a nominal predicate clause with a copula.

Buyeang Fish 5

(167) *sɛːm*   *pɛn kuaj*   *ɔː*

   N   Cop N   Adj

   younger.sibling **be** **person** **good**

...the younger brother was a good person.

5.2.2.3 Existential Predicates

Existential clauses state the existence of something or introduce a new character or location to the reader (Dryer 2007b: 241).

C = (NP) + Cop + NP

Example (168) shows an existential clause indicated by the copula *buːn* 'EXIST'.

Buyeang Fish 2

(168) *buːn*   *kruaŋ muaj kruaŋ*

   Cop   N   Num Clf

   EXIST city   one   Clf_city

...there was a city.

Example (169) shows a negative existential clause.

Buyeang Fish 52

(169) **tran**   **ka?**   **tʌː**   **buːn**

    N   Coordconn   Neg   Cop

    animal **so**   **NEG**   **EXIST**

"And there aren't any animals either."

5.3 Speech Acts

In speaking we not only describe situations but also perform actions. In certain circumstances and ceremonies, the very act of speaking is the action. Different types of sentences identify different purposes for speaking. However, context and other factors, such as intonation, may help to distinguish between speech acts more specifically (König and Siemund 2007: 276-277).

5.3.1 Declarative

Declarative sentences assert or deny the truth of a proposition (Kroeger 2005: 196). Examples (170) and (171) show declarative sentences. In Bru Khok Sa-at, declaratives are unmarked, not requiring either a particle or an auxiliary.

Big Snake Son-in-law 180

(170) *alaj ɲ̥eam palẹaj?*

    Pro   Vi   Adv

    3P   cry   very

They cried a lot.

Grandfather Ghost 4

(171) *m̥pẹ?   m̥poa   kutʃɨt   tah   ɲɛ?*

    N   N   Vi   Vt   Prt

    mother father die   leave Prt_completive

[His] father and mother had died and left [him with no family] at all.

5.3.2 Interrogative

Interrogative sentences question the truth of a proposition or request more information about it (Kroeger 2005: 196).

5.3.2.1 Open Questions

Open questions, also called content questions, have an unlimited number of possible answers at least in theory. They generally contain a question word (Kroeger 2005: 203).[7]

Example (172) shows an open question using *saː lɛʔ* 'how' and the interrogative particle *bɔː*.

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(172) si   bec   saː lɛʔ   haj   raŋɛːt   t͡ʃʌː   tʌː   ṇtrṳh   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]?"

Open questions do not always require particles.

Example (173) shows a content question without a particle, but where the quote margin uses the verb *abluh* 'to ask'. It uses the interrogative pro-form *lɛʔ* 'where'.

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(173) ṃpoa   abluh   **kal**   **huk**   **mah**   **lɛʔ**
      N   Vt   N   Adj   Cop   Pro
      father ask   **tree** **big**   **equal** **where**

The father asked, "How big is the tree?" [Lit. The big tree equals where?]

Example (174) shows a content question without a particle, but where the quote margin uses the verb *abluh* 'to ask'. It uses the interrogative pro-form *ṇtraw* 'what'.

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(174) aːj   **huk**   **kiː**   **huːm**   **lɤːj**   abluh   **paːj**   **sɛːm**
      N   Adj   Det   Vt   Coordconn Vt   Subordconn N
      older.brother **big**   **that** **see**   **so**   ask   **COMP**   **younger.sibling**

ṃpaí̯   pʌʔ   t͡ʃuajʔ   **ṇtraw**
Pro   Vi   Vt   **Pro**
2P   go   search   **what**

The eldest brother saw them and so asked, "Sisters, what are you looking for?"

---

[7] who, *amʌʔ*; what, *ṇtraw*; where, *lɛʔ*; how, *nɛːw lɛʔ*; how, *saː lɛʔ*; why, *ṃpɛʔ*

Example (175) shows a content question without a particle, but where the quote margin uses the verb *abluh* 'to ask'. It uses the interrogative pro-form *amʌʔ* 'who' and *m̥pɛʔ* 'why'.

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(175) *t͡ʃaw*   *lɤːj*   *t͡ʃoːn*   *abluh*   *paːj*   **m̥ai͡ pɛn amʌʔ m̥ai͡ m̥pɛʔ**

     N   Coordconn   Vt   Vt   Subordconn   **Pro**   **Cop**   **Pro**   **Pro**   **Pro**

     grandchild   so   go.up   ask   COMP   **2S**   **be**   **who**   **2S**   **why**

tʌʔ   *kʰoːj*   *doːj*   *ɤːt*   *nʌŋ*   *doŋ*   *hiʔ*

Vt   **Vt**   **N**   **Vi**   **Prep**   **N**   **Pro**

come   steam   rice.cooked   live   in   house   1P_exc

So the grandchild went up and asked [her], "Who are you? Why have you come to steam rice and live in our house?"

Example (176) shows a content question without a particle or using the verb *abluh* 'to ask' in the quote margin. However, it does contain the interrogative pro-form *lɛʔ* 'where' and the context makes the question clear.

Seven Orphans 26

(176) *m̥pai͡ pʌʔ pʰoːt*   *pʌʔ*   *lɛʔ*

     N   Vi   Vt   Vi   Pro

     wife   go   abandon   go   where

Wife - "Where will you go abandon [them]?"

5.3.2.2 Closed Questions

Closed questions only have a limited set of responses. They typically do not contain a question word (Kroeger 2005: 203). Closed questions include polar interrogative questions and alternating questions.

Polar interrogative questions ask about the truth of a proposition and usually are answered by words indicating 'yes' or 'no' (König & Siemund 2007: 291).

Examples (177) and (178) show polar interrogative questions indicated by a question particle.

Grandfather Ghost 32

(177) *pʰɔː*   *tʌʔ*   *doŋ*   *ʋʔ*   *alaj*   *kaʔ*   *wɑw*   *paːj*

      Subordconn   Vt   N   N   Pro   Coordconn   Vt   Subordconn

      when   come   house   grandfather   3P   so   speak   COMP

ʋʔ   *aːj*   *kɔːn*   *kamɯːt*   *ɤːt*   *bɔː*

N   N   N   N   Vi   Prt

grandfather **older.brother child orphan LOC Prt_question**

When they arrived at the grandfather's house, they said, "Grandfather, is the older orphan child here?"

Seven Orphans 87

(178) *tʌʔ*   *doŋ*   *t͡ʃʌ̤ː*   *m̥pa͡i*   *lɤːj*   *abl̥uh*   *ma͡i*   *pʰoːt*

      Vt   N   Prt   N   Coordconn   Vt   Pro   Vt

      come   house   Prt_seq_completive   wife   so   ask   **2S**   **abandon**

t͡ʃʌ̤ː   *bɔː*   *tʰaw*

Prt   Prt   Adj

Prt_seq_completive Prt_question old

[When he] had arrived at the house, the wife asked [him], "Have you abandoned [them], old one?"

Example (179) shows how the question asked in example (178) is answered with a repetition of the verb phrase.

Seven Orphans 88

(179) *pʰoːt*   *t͡ʃʌ̤ː*

      Vt   Prt

     abandon Prt_seq_completive

"[I] have abandoned [them]."

Example (180) shows another polar interrogative question where the relative clause follows the question particle.

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(180)

ʋʔ	lɤːj	wɑ̰w	a-t͡ʃoːn	paːj	katuːr	siŋuːr
N	Coordconn	Vt	Vi	Subordconn	N	N
grandfather	so	speak	CAUS-go.up	COMP	ear	buffalo.wild

mṵaj	nam	naĩ	bɔː	tʰiː	alaj	n̥t͡ʃṵm	prḛan	atɤːŋ	haj
Num	Clf	Det	Prt	Subordconn	Pro	N	N	Vt	Pro
one	Clf_thing	this	Prt_question	REL	3P	group	hunter	say	1P_inc

The grandfather spoke up saying, "Is it this one wild buffalo ear which all those hunters were telling us about?"

Example (181) shows that the question asked in example (180) is answered with the interjection ʌː 'yes' followed by an imperative.

Wild Buffalo Ear 25

(181)

ʌː	iːt	lo̰ːt
Interj	Vt	Prt
yes	take	Prt_command

"Yes, [let's] take [it anyways]."

Example (182) shows another polar interrogative question indicated by a question particle.

Grandfather Ghost 60

(182)

t͡ʃʌ̰ː	alaj	kaʔ	abl̥uh	an	paːj	aːj	kɔːn	kamṵːt
Coordconn	Pro	Coordconn	Vt	Pro	Subordconn	N	N	N
then	3P	so	ask	3S	COMP	older.brother	child	orphan

huːm	poːjh	loah	t͡ʃoʔ	ma̰ĩ	bɔː
Vt	N	Vi	Prep	Pro	Prt
see	deer	go.out	to	2S	Prt_question

Then they asked him, "Older orphan child, did [you] see the deer come out to you?"

Example (183) shows how the question is answered with a negative coupled with a repetition of the verb and then further explanation.

Grandfather Ghost 61

(183)

an	*wạw*	*paːj*	*tʌː*	*huːm*	*tʌː*	*huːm*	*tran*	*n̥traw*	*loah*	*t͡ʃoʔ*
Pro	Vt	Subordconn	**Neg**	**Vt**	Neg	Vt	N	Pro	Vi	Prep
3S	speak	COMP	**NEG**	**see**	NEG	see	animal	anything	go.out	to

n̥koaʔ	*lʉ̃ːj*
Pro	Prt
1S	Prt_intensifier

He said, "[I] did not see [it]; [I] did not see any animals or anything else at all come out of the jungle to me."

5.3.3 Imperative

Imperative sentences are "attempts to get or advise the hearer to do something" (König and Siemund 2007: 277). In Bru Khok Sa-at, imperatives are marked by the particles *t͡ʃiʔ, dɔː, mɛʔ* or *lɔːt* at the end of the clause. Strong commands are marked by *t͡ʃiʔ* and *lɔːt*. Softened commands are marked by *dɔː* and *mɛʔ*.

Example (184) shows a command with *t͡ʃiʔ*.

Buyeang Fish 13

(184)

pʌʔ	*a-t͡ʃiːt*	*t͡ʃiʔ*
Vi	Vt	Prt
go	CAUS-die	Prt_command

..."Go kill [him]!"

Example (185) shows a command with *dɔː*, which is by far the most common imperative particle used in the texts.

Seven Orphans 46

(185)

m̥pai͡	*ʉ̃ːt*	*nai͡*	*dɔː*
Pro	Vi	N	Prt
2P	stay	here	Prt_soft_command

"You stay here!"

Example (186) shows a command with *mɛʔ*.

(186)

haj	*pẹa*	*kan*	*pʌʔ*	*ɲɛ̃ːŋ*	*mɛʔ*
Pro	Vt	Pro	Vi	Vt	Prt
1P_inc	invite	RECIP	go	watch	Prt_soft_command

"We will help each other to go and look [at it], OK."

Example (187) shows a command with *lo:t*.

Seven Orphans 31

(187)	*ʌː*	*klɑp*	*klɑp*	*pʌʔ*	*loːt*		*tʰaw*
	Interj	Adj	Adj	Vi	Prt		Adj
	yes	correct	correct	go	Prt_command		old

"Yes, that's right, go do it, old man!"

5.4 Variation in Clausal Structure

This thesis has examined typical clausal structure, but many variations in clauses exist. Further research on clausal variation would be helpful. However a preliminary analysis is offered.

5.4.1 Ellipsis

Ellipsis is the "omission of an element which is understood from the context, often because it has been previously mentioned," (Kroeger 2005: 344). Bru Khok Sa-at regularly elides elements. Subject elision is especially common. For other possible examples of elided elements, see sections 2.4 Adjectives, 3.10.1 Coordinating Conjunctions, 4.2.2.1 Cardinals, 4.2.2.2 Ordinals, and 4.6.3 Serial Verbs.

Example (188) shows that the only thing necessary for a clause is a verb phrase. All other components may be elided.

Seven Orphans 147

(188) *atɤːŋ*

Vt

say

"[You] tell [me]."

Example (189) shows that with a ditransitive verb both the objects can be elided.

Big Snake Son-in-law 12

(189)	*kʰan*	*m̩paĩ*	*jʌʔ*	*buːn*	*ɲɒʔ*	*tʃĩːn*	*ŋ̍koaʔ*	*si*	*ɔːn*
	Subordconn	Pro	Vaux	Vt	N	Adj	**Pro**	**Vaux**	**Vd**
	if	**2P**	want	have	mango	ripe	**1S**	**IRR**	**give**

"If you want to have my ripe mangoes, [I] will give [them to you].

5.4.2 Fronted Object Clauses

In Bru Khok Sa-at, objects are often fronted for topic prominence. Topicalization is a discourse feature that draws attention to the element, usually by moving it around within the clause (Keenan and Dryer 2007: 325). This is in contrast to topic markers, which usually operate on a larger discourse level. For more on topic markers, see section 3.13.2 Discourse Markers.

Example (190) shows a clause where the subject is elided and the object is fronted.
Grandfather Ghost 52

(190) *tran*   ka?   tʌː   huːm   n̪traw   ka?   tʌː   huːm

    N   Coordconn Neg   Vt   Pro   Coordconn Neg   Vt

    animal then   NEG   see   anything   then   NEG   see

[He] did not see any animals nor anything else.

Example (191) shows an entire noun phrase fronted with the subject still present.
Big Snake Son-in-law 167

(191) *iː dʌh*   **ma?u?**   nai̯   mai̯ pɛn kuaj   t͡ʃoh   bɔː

    N   N   Det   Pro Cop N   Vt   Prt

    HON.female **pumpkin this** 2S   be   person plant Prt_question

..."Madam, about this pumpkin, were you the person who planted [it]?"

5.4.3 Cataphoric References

A cataphoric reference is "...a word or phrase which will be used later in the text..." (Richards et.al. 1985: 36).

Example (192) shows a generic subject later specified at the end of the clause.
Wild Buffalo Ear 18

(192) *alaj* ɔːn t͡ʃʰac haj   **paleaj?** na?   t͡ʃʌː

    Pro   Vd   N   Pro   Quant   Clf   Prt

    3P   give meat_1P_inc **many** Clf_person Prt_seq_completive

...they have given us meat, many [hunters]."

5.5 Particles

Particles by their nature are used in a variety of ways and in a variety of positions within the clause. Particles in Bru Khok Sa-at are used to mark many different types of clauses. Particles can be classed into four categories: adverbial, modality, speech acts and aspect. Table 9 shows the type of particles as well as where the verbal particles typically appear within a clause. It also shows the number of examples that appear within the texts for this thesis. Due to the very limited number of instances for most particles, a detailed analysis of particles is not attempted here.

Table 9: Particles

Meaning	Particle	Type	Location	Num of Examples
Completive	adɒʔ	Adverbial	follows what modifies	11
Completive	dɒʔ	Adverbial	end	2
Completive 'all', 'finish', 'completely'	ɲɛʔ	Adverbial	end, precedes what modifies	35
Completive	sot	Adverbial	end	8
Intensifier 'really', 'at all'	lɤːj	Adverbial	end	16
Intensifier 'any more'	nʌŋ	Adverbial	end	5
Conclusion	dɔːk	Modality	end	3
Consider	naː	Modality	end	4
Consider	nɒʔ	Modality	end	4
Contradiction	dɔːk	Modality	end	7
Evidential	dɑjh	Modality	end	1
Evidential	eː laʔ	Modality	end	3
Evidential 'like that'	laʔ	Modality	end	4
Sympathy	t͡ɕɑm	Modality	end	1
Command	lɒːt	Speech Act	end	2
Command 'sure'	t͡ɕiʔ	Speech Act	end	1
Informative	dəː	Speech Act	end	8
Question	bɔː	Speech Act	end	12

Meaning	Particle	Type	Location	Num of Examples
Soft_command	*dɔː*	Speech Act	end	21
Soft_command	*mɛ?*	Speech Act	end	6
Seq_completive	*t͡ʃʌː*	Aspect	end	63
UNK	*leːw*	Unknown	end	6

5.5.1 Particle Type

The following section discusses the four categories of particles in Bru Khok Sa-at.

5.5.1.1 Adverbial

Six particles out of twenty-two (27%) seem to serve adverbial functions.

Example (193) shows a completive particle that follows what it modifies.

Wild Buffalo Ear 115

(193) *kumɛn*   *an* *kʰoːj* *doːj*   *adɒ?*

   N   Pro   Vt   N   Prt

    daughter-in-law   3S   steam   rice.cooked   **Prt_completive**

...the daughter-in-law was steaming all the rice.

Example (194) shows a completive particle that may precede what it modifies or may be clause final. Both are used in this sentence.

Seven Orphans 82

(194) *mpoa* *kuut* *paːj*   *kɔːn* *ɲɛ?*   *tapuːl* *na?*   *kut͡ʃiːt*

   N   Vi   Subordconn   N   **Prt**   Num   Clf   Vi

    father   think   COMP   child   **Prt_completive**   seven   Clf_person   die

ɲɛ?   *t͡ʃʌː*

Prt   Prt

Prt_completive   Prt_seq_completive

The father thought that all of the seven children were completely dead.

Example (195) shows an example of the most common intensifier particle.

Seven Orphans 174

(195) *tɛː*   *kamɔ*   *kiː*   *an* *tʌː*   *buɯn* *doːj* *t͡ʃaː* *lɤːj*

    Coordconn   Clf   Det   Pro   Neg   Vt   N   Vt   **Prt**

     but   Clf_year   that   3S   NEG   have   rice   eat   **Prt_intensifier**

But that year, he did not have any cooked rice to eat at all.

5.5.1.2 Modality

Eight particles out of twenty-two (36%) seem to indicate modality.

Example (196) shows the most common particle indicating a type of modality.

Seven Orphans 138

(196) m̩pa͡i tʌː tɔŋ ŋkɔh ŋ̩koaʔ **dɔːk**

Pro	Neg	Vaux	Vt	Pro	**Prt**
2P	NEG	must	fear	1S	**Prt_contradiction**

...you all do not have to fear me."

5.5.1.3 Speech Acts

Six particles out of twenty-two (27%) seem to indicate speech acts. For more on speech act particles see the section 5.3 Speech Acts.

Example (197) shows the most common speech act particle in the corpus.

Seven Orphans 12

(197) ɔːn ŋ̩koaʔ buːn kɔːn pal̥eajʔ m̩plɛʔ kɔːn ariaŋ **dəː**

Vt	Pro	Vt	N	Quant	Prep	N	N	**Prt**
allow	1S	have	child	many	like	child	crab	**Prt_soft_command**

"Please let me have many children just like the baby crabs."

5.5.1.4 Aspect

One particle out of twenty two (5%) is used to show a sequential completive aspect.

Example (198) shows a clause with a sequential completive particle.

Seven Orphans 54

(198) aj̥eaʔ tʰaw taʔ t͡ʃaː kʰoːj pɔŋ t͡ʃiːn

N	Adj	Vt	Vt	Vt	N	Adj
grandmother	old	make/do	eat	steam	bawng.root	ripe

t͡ʃʌː

Prt

Prt_seq_completive

...the old grandmother had made food and steamed the bawng root until it was ready.

5.5.2 Co-occurrences

Some particles are located near what they modify in the clause. However, most appear at the end of a clause. When more than one particle is used, there is some variation to which comes first. Given the limited data, no attempt is made to establish an order for most of the particles in Bru Khok Sa-at. However, Table 10 shows which particles co-occur in the data. The column at the left shows which particle occurs first, and the row across the top shows which appears second. There are no examples of three different particles co-occuring in the data.

Table 10: Particle Co-occurrences

1/2	aɗɛʔ	bɔː	dəː	laʔ	leːw	lo̤ːt	naː	ɲɛʔ	t͡ʃʌ̰ː
aɗɛʔ			x						
bɔː									
dəː									
laʔ									
leːw									
lo̤ːt			x				x		
naː									
ɲɛʔ									x
t͡ʃʌ̰ː		x	x	x	x				

Examples (199) through (201) show different combinations of particles.
Seven Orphans 80

(199) kɔːn rɑp aɗɒʔ dəː

    N   Vt   Prt   Prt

    child receive **Prt_completive** **Prt_soft_command**
"Children, make sure you catch all of [the fruit]!"

Grandfather Ghost 48

(200) tʌː tɔŋ ŋkɔh t͡ʃɯa lo̤ːt naː

    Neg Vaux Vt   Vt   Prt   Prt

    NEG must fear believe **Prt_command** **Prt_consider**
"Don't be afraid. You can depend on me for sure."

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(201) *alaj kut͡ɕìːt t͡ɕʌ̀ː*   *laʔ*

    Pro Vi **Prt**   **Prt**

    3P die **Prt_seq_completive** **Prt_evidential**

"They have really died."

5.6 Conclusion

Clauses in Bru Khok Sa-at show SVO ordering, with the subject or object often elided within the discourse. Enfield remarks that verb-object order is common in MSEA languages (2005: 189). Bru Wyn Buek has the same order, and also has subject and object deletion (1981: 62-64). So is SVO as well with subject, object, and verb deletion within the discourse context (Migliazza 1998: 88-90). Kuy is SVO. However, it only has subject and object deletion (Bos 2009: 6-7). Pacoh is SVO, but only has subject deletion (Alves 2006: 39-40).

Bru Khok Sa-at was analyzed as having intransitive, transitive, and ditransitive clauses. Pattiya in Bru Woen Buek also found these clause types along with several other clause types used in tagmemic analysis (1981: 30-41). Chollada in her description of So also records transitive, intransitive, and ditransitive clauses along with many other clause types in her tagmemic analysis (1986: 30-102).

Pattiya also analyzes adjectival predicates, by considering the adjectives themselves as predicates without using a copula (1981: 55-56). Chollada terms them descriptive clauses and classifies the adjective as the predicate (1986: 79-85). Bos considers that adjectival predicates are juxtaposed; however, they look identical in form to considering adjectives as stative verbs (2009: 10-11).

Bru Woen Buek also has nominal predicates using a copula (Pattiya 1981: 56-57). Chollada terms these as equational clauses in So and they may or may not include a copula (1986: 78-79). However, in Kuy copulas are not normally used for nominal predicates unless other tense, aspect, and modality markers are used (Bos 2009: 10). Pattiya analyzed Bru Woen Buek as having an existential clause without using a copula (1981: 57-58), in contrast to Bru Khok Sa-at. So also has an existential clause with one specific verb used to indicate this *bɔːn* 'have, there is' (Chollada 1986: 85-89) which is probably the same verb used in Bru Khok Sa-at. Kuy does have a verb marking existential clauses, but it acts as a standard verb, not a copula (Bos 2009: 12-13).

Pattiya reported the Bru Wyn Buek also considers declarative as the basic mood. Closed questions are indicated by a clause final question particle. Open questions are indicated by question words without any particles. In contrast, imperative is marked by intonation without a particle or any other grammatical feature, unless it's a softened command or an urgent imperative when a particle may be used (1981: 87-99). So has question particles that indicate closed questions as well. Intonation may also be used to indicate closed questions. Open questions are indicated by question words and intonation (Chollada 1986: 109-120). Imperatives can be marked by both intonation and a variety of final particles. These particles can indicate whether the imperative clause is a request, a command, or a polite command (Chollada 1986: 103-109). Pacoh has question words that indicate open questions, while closed questions, imperatives, and mood are indicated by sentence-final particles (Alves 2006: 42) as in Bru Khok Sa-at. Kuy declaratives also have no specific grammatical marking or intonational emphasis. Closed questions are marked by intonation or clause-final particles. Open questions are indicated by question words and rising intonation. Imperatives are marked by a clause final particle, which can also be used clause initially for emphasis (Bos 2009: 66-74). Given the textual basis of this thesis, intonation was not studied or considered.

Sentence-final particles are common in MSEA language (Enfield 2005: 190). The Bru Khok Sa-at corpus was analyzed as having twenty-two particles, twenty-one of which appear clause final. They indicate adverbial properties, aspect, and modality.