

Chapter 6

Complex Sentences

6.1 Introduction

A clause is the combination of a predicate and the nouns related to it. A sentence may be a clause, or it may be a combination of clauses related to one another (Longacre 2007: 372). This chapter focuses on complex sentences that involve more than one clause.

6.2 Coordinate Clauses

Coordinate clauses are clauses that were joined as co-heads to form another clause (Kroeger 2005: 219).

$S = S + \text{Coordconn} + S$

Bru Khok Sa-at has a number of coordinating conjunctions. Most connect not only clauses within a sentence, but connected sentences within a larger discourse context.

6.2.1 Intersentential Coordinating Conjunctions

The following section gives examples for the top three coordinating conjunctions that are used within complex sentences $t\bar{f}a\eta$ 'then', $t\varepsilon$ 'but', and $t\bar{f}a$ 'then'.

Table 11: Intersentential Coordinating Conjunctions

Gloss	Conjunction	Inter	Total	Percent
then	$t\bar{f}a\eta$	9	10	90%
but	$t\varepsilon$	9	21	43%
then	$t\bar{f}a$	11	39	28%
then	$ka?$	5	22	23%
so	lyj	23	124	19%
so	$ka?$	3	17	18%
resulting from	$t^h\lambda\eta$	1	1	--
then	$le:w$	0	1	--

Example (202) shows *tʃaŋ* ‘then’ the only coordinating conjunction that is used most commonly inside of a sentence.

Seven Orphans 124

(202) *tʃuaj kan it atʃu tʃat takɔŋ rakɔt tʃaŋ take:l a-sɛŋ*
 Vt Pro Vt N Vt N N Coordconn Vt Vi
 help RECIP take knife stab neck squirrel **then** throw CAUS-down
ɔn mpoa

Prep N

for father

[They] helped each other take a knife and stab the squirrel's neck and then throw down [the squirrel] for the father.

Example (203) shows an adversative conjunction coordinating a coordinate clause.

Wild Buffalo Ear 52

(203) *tʃaw lɔ:ŋ tʃa: do:ŋ ki: tɛ: ɔʔ ɣt tɔ:*
 N Coordconn Vt N Det Coordconn N Adv Neg
 grandchild so eat rice.cooked that **but** grandfather still NEG

ka: tʃa:

Vaux Vt

dare eat

And so the grandchild ate that rice, but the grandfather still did not dare to eat.

Example (204) shows a *tʃa:* ‘then’ which is used intersententially 28% of the time in the corpus.

Grandfather Ghost 100

(204) *tɛ: a:ŋ kɔ:n kamɔ:t ŋɛ:ŋ ɔʔ tʃa: kaʔ*
 Coordconn N N N Vt N Coordconn Coordconn
 but older.brother child orphan watch grandfather **then** so

klak

Vi

confuse

But the older orphan child looked at the grandfather and was confused.

6.2.2 Discourse Coordinating Conjunctions

The following section gives examples of the top three coordinating conjunctions that are used to connect sentences *ka?* 'so', *lyj* 'so', and *ka?* 'then'. The coordinating conjunction *ka?* could be analyzed as a sequential marker with identical meanings.

Table 12: Discourse Coordinating Conjunctions

Gloss	Conjunction	Inter	Total	Percent
so	<i>ka?</i>	14	17	82%
so	<i>lyj</i>	101	124	81%
then	<i>ka?</i>	17	22	77%
then	<i>tʃa:</i>	28	39	72%
but	<i>tɛ:</i>	12	21	47%
then	<i>tʃaŋ</i>	1	10	10%
resulting from	<i>tʰaŋ</i>	1	1	--
then	<i>lew</i>	0	1	--

Examples (205) and (206) are two consecutive sentences. Examples (207) to (210) are four consecutive sentences five sentences after the first two.

Big Snake Son-in-law 133

(205) *sɛ:m* *waw* *kap* *aj* *paj* *aj* *ɾj* *an*
 N Vt Prep N Subordconn N Adj Pro
 younger.sibling speak with older.brother COMP older.brother dear 3S

tʃa: *kuaj*

Vt N

eat person

The younger brother said to his older brother, "Dear brother, it has eaten a person!"

Big Snake Son-in-law 134

(206) *aj* *hu:m* *lyj* *waw* *paj* *takɔ:ŋ* *an* *ɾt* *taŋuh* *naŋ*
 N Vt Coordconn Vt Subordconn N Pro Adv Vi Prep
 older.brother see so speak COMP neck 3S still pulse with

The elder brother saw [it] and so [he] said, "Her neck still has a pulse."

Big Snake Son-in-law 139

(207) *it do:j it dɔʔ it rahaw a-tʃɛ:m an pɑiː siŋɑiː*
 Vt N Vt N Vt N Vd Pro Num Clf

take rice.cooked take water take medicine CAUS-feed 3S three Clf_day
 [They] took rice, water, and medicine and fed her for three days.

Big Snake Son-in-law 140

(208) *an kaʔ ratʃaw bu:n*
 Pro Coordconn Vi Vi

3S then wiggle able
 Then she was able to move a little bit.

Big Snake Son-in-law 141

(209) *pʰɔ: po:n siŋɑiː sɔ:ŋ siŋɑiː an kaʔ wɑw bu:n*
 Subordconn Num Clf Num Clf Pro Coordconn Vt Vi

when four Clf_day five Clf_day 3S then speak able
 After four or five days, she was able to speak.

Big Snake Son-in-law 142

(210) *ta: du:n an kaʔ waʔ*
 Neg N Pro Coordconn Vi

NEG time.long 3S so heal
 Not long after that, she was healed.

6.2.3 Position in the Clause

There are two main positions for coordinating conjunctions in Bru Khok Sa-at. The first is clause initial. The second position is the coordinating conjunction after the subject.

Example (211) shows *tʃɑ:* ‘then’ appearing first in a clause.

Wild Buffalo Ear 84

(211) *tʃɑ: mase:m kuaj ki: kap tʃaw kʰɔ:ŋ vʔ*
 Coordconn N N Det Coordconn N Pro N

then woman person that and grandchild POSS grandfather
kaʔ tɛ:ŋ dɔ:ŋ

Coordconn Vi

so marry

Then that woman and the grandfather's grandson were married.

Example (212) shows how *ly:j* ‘so’ appears second in the clause after the subject.

Big Snake Son-in-law 87

(212) *kɔ:n kamu:l ly:j mɯt*
 N N Coordconn Vt
 child female.unmarried so enter

So the daughter entered [into the house].

Example (213) shows how *ly:j* ‘so’ appears first in the clause when there is no explicit subject.

Big Snake Son-in-law 106

(213) *ly:j it kʰan kruap mɛaŋ aʔfaw du:m*
 Coordconn Vt N Vt N Pro
 so take bowl cover face REFLEX

So [she] took a bowl and covered her own face.

Example (214) shows how *ly:j* ‘so’ appears second in the clause after a coordinated noun phrase subject.

Buyeang Fish 14

(214) *an kap tʰaɦan ly:j paʔ pʰu: laʔ rana: kap aʔ*
 Pro Coordconn N Coordconn Vi N N Prep N
 3S and soldier so go each road with older.brother

The younger brother with the soldiers went a different way from the older brother.

Example (215) shows how *kaʔ* ‘then’ appears second in the clause after the subject, which includes a relative clause.

Grandfather Ghost 117

(215) *mɔŋ tʰi: kɯ:j pɛn vi:l kuaj tʃi:n: kaʔ pɛn sak pɛn*
 N Subordconn Adv Cop N N Adv Coordconn Cop N Cop
 place REL ever be village person now then be forest be

truŋ pɛn ranu:p tʃon ɲɛ?
 N Cop N Subordconn Prt
 jungle be cemetery until Prt_completive

The place which used to be a village of people was now just jungle and a cemetery.

Example (216) shows how *lɔːj* ‘so’ appears third in the clause after a noun phrase and prepositional phrase. However, if the prepositional phrase is analyzed as a part of the noun phrase, then the coordinating conjunction still appears second.

Buyeang Fish 66

(216) *kuaj ku na? naŋ kruaŋ ŋkoa? lɔːj pen kɔ:l ku: māi*
 N Quant Clf Prep N Pro Coordconn Cop N Prep Pro
 person every Clf_person in city 1S so be stone same 2S

hu:m e: la?

Vt Prt

see Prt_evidential

"So every person in my city was turned into stone, just as you have surely seen."

Example (217) shows how *lɔːj* ‘so’ appears third in the clause after an adverbial clause and the subject.

Wild Buffalo Ear 28

(217) *p^hɔ: paŋ aru:p mu: tamai v? lɔːj pea*
 Subordconn Vt N N Adj N Coordconn Vt
 when shine morning day new grandfather so bring

tʃaw pa? luh bat t^hrai
 N Vi Vt N N

grandchild go pull.up grass field

The next morning, the grandfather brought the grandson to go and weed the rice field [with him].

6.2.4 Combinations

Some coordinating conjunctions may be used together in a clause. In this case, they will both follow their individual placement rules.

Example (218) shows both *tʃa:* ‘then’ and *ka?* ‘so’ appearing together in one clause, where *ka?* ‘so’ appears after the subject.

Grandfather Ghost 115

(218) *māi tʃa: kalon nai tʃa: māi ka? tʃu: də:*
 Pro Vt N Det Coordconn Pro Coordconn Vt Prt
 2S eat bulb this then 2S so return Prt_soft_command

...you eat this [plant] bulb, and then you will return [to the land of the living]."

Example (219) shows both *tʃaː* ‘then’ and *kaʔ* ‘so’ appearing together with no overt subject.

Grandfather Ghost 96

(219) *tʃaː* *kaʔ* *si* *a-duwŋ* *taʔ* *tʃaː*
 Coordconn Coordconn Vaux Vi Vt Vt
then **so** IRR CAUS-bring/take make/do eat

Then he was going to take the birds to make food.

Example (220) shows *kaʔ* ‘then’ and *lyj* ‘so’ used together.

Seven Orphans 9

(220) *hu:m kɔ:n ari:ŋ paɬajʔ kaʔ lyj kɔt jɬʔ bu:n kɔ:n ɲplɛʔ*
 Vt N N Quant Coordconn Coordconn Vi Vaux Vt N Prep
 see child crab many **then** **so** think want have child like

ari:ŋ

N

crab

[The grandmother] saw many little crabs and so decided that she wanted to have children just like the crabs.

6.3 Subordinate Clauses

“Subordinate clauses are clauses which function as noun phrases, as modifiers of nouns, and as modifiers of verb phrases or entire propositions,” (Longacre 2007: 374).

S = S + Subordconn + S

6.3.1 Complement Clauses

Complement clauses are clauses that function as a noun phrase in the subject or object slot of another clause (Longacre 2007: 374). In Bru Khok Sa-at, complement clauses are generally signaled by the complementizer *paj*.

Example (221) shows an object complement clause.

Seven Orphans 82

(221) *n̄pɔa kɯt pa:j kɔ:n ɲɛ?* *tapu:l na?* *kutʃit*
 N Vi Subordconn N Prt Num Clf Vi
 father think COMP child Prt_completive seven Clf_person die
ɲɛ? *tʃɛ:*
 Prt Prt

Prt_completive Prt_seq_completive

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

6.3.2 Quotations

Quotations are normally embedded clauses within another clause (Kroeger 2005: 224). In the Bru Khok Sa-at texts there were no grammatical distinctions noted between direct and indirect speech.

Example (222) shows an example of a quotation.

Grandfather Ghost 89

(222) *an atr:ŋ v?* *pa:j* *ŋkɔa? pɔ? paŋ* *tʃom naŋ truŋ* *nai*
 Pro Vt N Subordconn Pro Vi Vt N Prep N Det
 3S say grandfather COMP 1S go shoot bird in jungle this
wɛaj dɔ:
 Adv Prt

now Prt_informative

He told the grandfather, "I am going to shoot birds in the jungle now."

Example (223) shows an example of a quotation with just a speech verb and no complementizer.

Big Snake Son-in-law 152

(223) *aj* *atr:ŋ mai waw* *mɛ:n tʃɛ:*
 N Vt Pro Vt Adj Prt
 older.brother say 2S speak true Prt_seq_completive

The older brother said, "You have spoken correctly."

Example (224) shows an example of a quotation without a complementizer or a speech verb.

Seven Orphans 35

(224) *kəm miəj na? n̄poa n̄poa naī simu: huuk alə:*
 N Num Clf N N N N Adj Adv
 child one Clf_person father father here vine big very

One child - "Father, Father, here is a root that is very big."

Example (225) shows that in dialogue, even the person can be omitted and the quotation just directly transcribed.

Seven Orphans 36

(225) *mah lə?*
 Cop Pro
 equal where

"How big?" [Lit. [It] equals what?]

6.3.3 Adverbial Clauses

Adverbial clauses modify verbs or prepositions (Longacre 2007: 374).

6.3.3.1 Time

Time adverbial clauses are indicated by a variety of subordinating conjunctions in Bru Khok Sa-at.

Example (226) shows an adverbial time clause is usually signaled by *p^hɔ:* 'when'.

Big Snake Son-in-law 176

(226) *p^hɔ: ajea? t^haw tamun̄ sot ka? daŋ*
 Subordconn N Adj Vi Prt Coordconn Vt
 when woman old listen Prt_completive so know
lɔ:j paj an pɛn kəm atfaw du:m
 Prt Subordconn Pro Cop N Pro

Prt_intensifier COMP 3S be child REFLEX

When the old woman had finished listening, she knew for sure that the young woman was her own child.

Example (227) shows the only component that can precede an adverbial time clause signaled by *p^hɔ:* ‘when’ is a topic marker.

Seven Orphans 91

(227) *jah kɔ:n p^hɔ: ɲpoa paʔ wet alaj pɛa kan ɲkoŋ*
 N N Subordconn N Vi N Pro Vt Pro Vi
 side child **when** father go out.of.sight 3P invite RECIP crawl

loah tɛ: kal aluaŋ

Vi Prep N N

go.out from tree stem

As for the children, when the father went out of sight, they helped each other crawl out from [under] the tree.

Example (228) shows how *tʃon* ‘until’ is used in a time adverbial clause that limits the duration of the action.

Wild Buffalo Ear 125

(228) *an tuatip tʃon kumɛn an tʃu: tʃitr:m*
 Pro Vi Subordconn N Pro Vt Vt
 3S criticize **until** daughter-in-law 3S return reach

He kept on criticizing until his daughter-in-law returned [home] in time.

Example (229) shows how *ɲuaŋ* ‘before’ is a time adverb that indicates previous action.

Buyeang Fish 25

(229) *jah t^hahan ɲuaŋ si paʔ sɛ:k kɔh it sɔk t^hrɛ: alaj*
 N N Subordconn Vaux Vi Vt Vt Vt N N N
 side soldier **before** IRR go request cut take hair shirt pants

a-duuŋ ɔ:n aj ɲɛ:ŋ

Vi Subordconn N Vt

CAUS-bring/take for older.brother watch

Meanwhile the soldiers, before [he] had gone, asked [him] to cut and take some of his hair and pieces of clothing [for them] to bring for the older brother to look at.

6.3.3.2 Manner

Example (230) shows how *tʃon* ‘until’ is used in an an adverbial clause of manner.

Big Snake Son-in-law 33

(230) *an ɲkɔh tʃon lɔ:ŋ jɪr ɲɛ?*

Pro Vt Subordconn N Vi Prt

3S fear until leg shake Prt_completive

She was so afraid that her legs were shaking completely.

6.3.3.3 Purpose

Purpose clauses are indicated by the subordinating conjunction *ɔ:n* ‘for’.

Example (231) shows a purpose clause.

Big Snake Son-in-law 70

(231) *sɛ:m alɬ lɔ:j wɔw ɔ:n ɲpe? tamuŋ*

N Adj Coordconn Vt Subordconn N Vi

younger.sibling youngest so speak for mother listen

So the youngest sister spoke for [her] mother to understand.

6.3.3.4 Reason

Reason clauses are signaled by *ɲu:an* ‘because’ which may appear at the beginning or end of the main clause.

Example (232) shows a reason clause at the end of a sentence.

Big Snake Son-in-law 34

(232) *tɛ: tɔŋ mu:t ɲu:an tʃa: ɲɔ? tʃi:n kutʃʰan ɲɛ?*

Coord Vaux Vt Subordconn Vt N Adj N Prt

but must enter because eat mango ripe snake Prt_completive

tʃa:

Prt

Prt_seq_completive

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

Example (233) shows a reason clause at the beginning of a sentence.

Wild Buffalo Ear 83

(233) *ɲuɑːn ɲkoɑ? ka? tʰaw tʃɑː ɲpɑi si buːn liːŋ ɲkoɑ?*
 Subordconn Pro Coordconn Adj Coordconn Pro Vaux Vi Vt Pro
 because 1S so old then 2P IRR able raise 1S

Because I am now old, and you will be able to support me.

6.3.3.5 Conditional

Conditional clauses are signaled by *kʰan* ‘if’ which may be used with different coordinate conjunctions, or none at all.

Example (234) shows a conditional clause used with *tʃɑː* ‘then’.

Seven Orphans 120

(234) *kʰan tʃiːrːm tʃɑː a-tʃiːt rakɔːt ɔːn ɲpoɑ dɑː*
 Subordconn Vt Coordconn Vt N Prep N Prt
 if reach then CAUS-die squirrel for father Prt_soft_command

"If [you] catch [it] then kill the squirrel for [your] father."

Example (235) shows a conditional clause used with *tʰŋ* ‘resulting from’.

Grandfather Ghost 21

(235) *kʰan maːi ɲtʃom ɲkoɑ? rɛːŋ tʰŋ maːi ka? tɑː*
 Subordconn Pro Vt Pro Adj Coordconn Pro Coordconn Neg
 if 2S miss 1S strong resulting from 2S so NEG

buːn sɛːm ɾːj
 Vt N N

have younger.sibling older.sister

...if you miss me so much because you don't have any family."

Example (236) shows a conditional clause used with *tʃan* ‘then’.

Wild Buffalo Ear 47

(236) *kʰan atʃɔː tɑː kutʃiːt haj tʃan tʃɑː*
 Subordconn N Neg Vi Pro Coordconn Vt
 if dog NEG die 1P_inc then eat

"If the dog does not die, then we will eat."

Example (237) shows a conditional clause used with *ka?* ‘then’

Buyeang Fish 23

(237) *kʰan māi tʃuː aːj ka? a-tʃit māi ɛn*
 Subordconn Pro Vt N Coordconn Vt Pro Adv
 if 2S return older.brother then CAUS-die 2S again
 "If you return [to the city], [your] older brother will try to kill you again."

Example (238) shows a conditional clause used with no coordinate conjunction.

Wild Buffalo Ear 82

(238) *kʰan pen saː kiː ŋkoa? si ɔn māi tɛŋ dɔŋ kap tʃaw*
 Subordconn Cop Cop Det Pro Vaux Vt Pro Vi Prep N
 if be like that 1S IRR allow 2S marry with grandchild

kʰɔŋ ŋkoa?

Pro Pro

POSS 1S

"If it is like that, I will have you to marry my grandson."

6.3.4 Relative Clauses

Relative clauses modify noun phrases (Longacre 2007: 374). Relative clauses are generally signaled by the relativizer *tʰiː*.

Example (239) shows a relative clause, where the external head is the subject of the relative clause. No examples of relative clauses with internal heads were found.

Grandfather Ghost 31

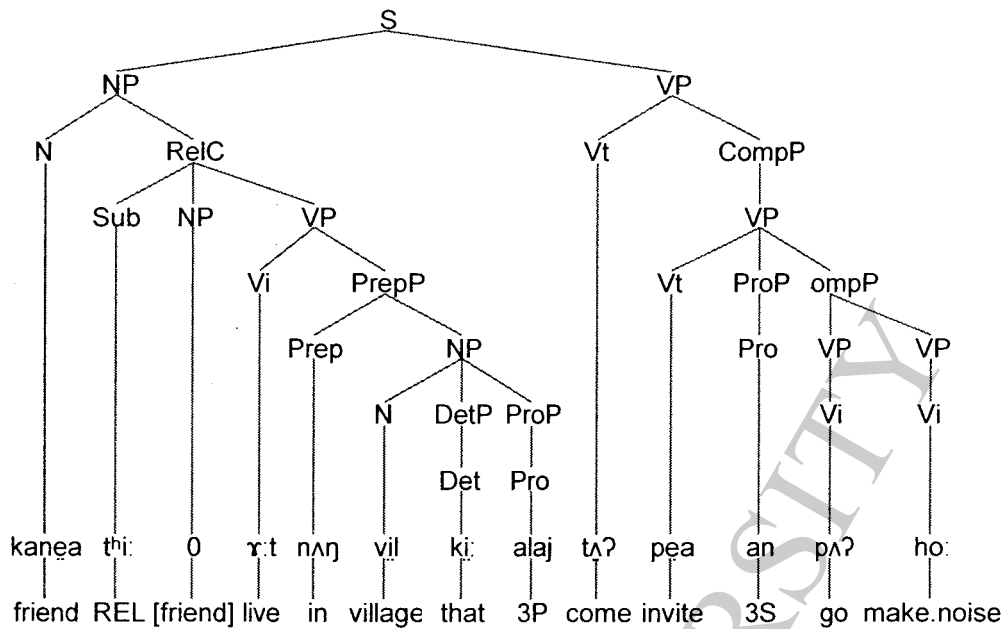
(239) *kanəa tʰiː ɣːt nɔŋ viːl kiː alaj tɔ? pɛa an pɔ?*
 N Subordconn Vi Prep N Det Pro Vt Vt Pro Vi
 friend REL live in village that 3P come invite 3S go

hoː

Vi

make.noise

...the friends who lived in their village, they came and invited him to go make noise...



Example (240) shows a relative clause, involving a copula, where the external head is the subject.

Grandfather Ghost 19

(240) *an wəw tʃon vʔ kuaj tʰi: pən braw aɔʔ*
 Pro Vt Subordconn N N Subordconn Cop N Vt
 3S speak until grandfather person REL be ghost pity
taʔ an
 Vt Pro
 make/do 3S

He kept on saying [those things] until the grandfather, who was a ghost, pitied him.

Example (241) shows a relative clause, involving an adjective, where the external head is the subject.

Grandfather Ghost 10

(241) *tah ɔ:n tʃaw tʰi: ɾ:t ku:ɟʔ ɾ:t muaj 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 (242) shows a relative clause, where the external head is the object of the relative clause.

Wild Buffalo Ear 129

(242) *tʃaː an kaʔ tʃiː it aloaŋ tʰiː an tʃat raŋuʰ bat*
 Coordconn Pro Coordconn Vt Vt N Subordconn Pro Vt N N
 then 3S so pull take stem REL 3S stab breath grass

adv?

Prt

Prt_completive

Then she pulled out and took away the stakes which she had used to stab the breath out of all the grass.

Example (243) shows a relative clause, where the external head is an adjunct of the relative clause.

Grandfather Ghost 42

(243) *pʰɔː alaj paʔ tʃaʔ truŋ tʰiː kanaʔ waw paʔ huɔm*
 Subordconn Pro Vi Vt N Subordconn N Vt Subordconn Vt
 when 3P go come jungle REL friend speak COMP see

lum poʃh alaj lɔːj atɔːŋ ɔm an lat

N N Pro Coordconn Vt Vt Pro Vt

mark deer 3P so say allow 3S ambush

When they went and came to the jungle where the friends said that they saw the deer tracks, they told him to wait in ambush.

Example (244) shows a relative clause using a different subordinating conjunction *alɛʔ* ‘who’ acting as a relativizer.

Big Snake Son-in-law 16

(244) *kʰan naʷ alɛʔ tʃaː juʔ ŋkoaʔ naʷ a-kʲiː tɔŋ pɛn*
 Subordconn Pro Subordconn Vt N Pro Pro Pro Vaux Cop
 if 3S who eat mango 1S 3S INTENS-that must be

mpai ŋkoaʔ

N Pro

wife 1S

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

Example (245) shows a relative clause lacking an overt relativizer.

Seven Orphans 190

(245) *kɔ:n hi? it nɔŋ sɛ:m aj tapu:l na?*
 N Pro Vt Prep N N Num Clf
 child 1P_exc take from younger.sibling older.brother seven Clf_person

ɾ:t nɔŋ koh tɛh
 Vi Prep N N

live in mountain there.far

Children - "We took [it] from seven brothers who live in those far mountains."

6.4 Conclusion

Less is mentioned in the literature about related languages regarding complex sentences. The ones that do mention complex sentences as a combination of clauses seem to mention conditional clauses and relative clauses. Many sources do not focus on speech acts.

Bru Khok Sa-at has eight coordinating conjunctions. Pacoh does give one example of a coordinate clause using the connective *ma:* 'but' (Alves 2006: 43). Kuy has two examples of coordinating conjunctions: one glossed as 'and' and one glossed as 'but' (Bos 2009: 75).

Chollada does mention complement clauses in So. This is often used with speech verbs or sensory verbs (1986: 39-42). However, she also highlights quotative clauses, where a separate quotative marker *paj* 'say' is used to indicate direct speech (Chollada 1986: 72-77). This is the same marker as used in Bru Khok Sa-at. Bos mentions Kuy speech acts, and indicates that direct speech and indirect speech are handled differently. Pronouns, demonstratives, and question words change between the two forms (2009: 82-84). This is in significant contrast to Bru Khok Sa-at, where no difference was found between the forms, though more research is necessary. Pattiya mentions conditional clauses, which is indicated by *khan* 'if' (1981: 101). So uses *k^hen* 'if' for conditional clauses (Migliazza 1998: 91). Pacoh indicates conditional clauses with the word *nam* 'if', though conditional clauses can also be formed through clause juxtaposition and context (Alves 2006: 42). Bos in his grammatical description of Kuy mentions several types of adverbial clauses including time, location, manner, reason and subtractive in addition to conditional clauses (2009: 79-82). In Bru Khok Sa-at, adverbial clauses indicating time, manner, purpose, reason and conditional clauses were found.

Bru Wyn Buek (Pattiya 1981: 103), and So (Migliazza 1998: 90-91), and Kuy (Bos 2009: 9) also have relative clauses.

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