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**THE GRAMMATICALIZATION OF *BA*
IN SGAW KAREN**



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**Presented in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of
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IN
LINGUISTICS**

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Title: The grammaticalization of *ba* in Sgaw Karen

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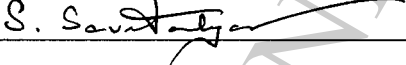


Degree: Master of Arts in Linguistics

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ABSTRACT

The Sgaw Karen language is a member of the Karen branch of Sino Tibetan. Sgaw is primarily spoken in Myanmar and Thailand. The language contains numerous morphemes which function in many different roles. This thesis considers the verb *ba* a word used very frequent in Sgaw sentences and everyday conversation. This thesis considers the independent verbal uses and then explores the pathways of grammaticalization. The verbal functions of *ba* include main verb, pre-verb, post-verb, and also some other non-verbal uses such as elaborative expressions.

By observing the use of *ba* in many different constructions, it will be shown that the morpheme has grammaticalized from purely lexical meaning to grammatical meaning and then from grammatical meaning to more grammatical meaning. These changes are summarized in a semantic map, a graphic representation of the different pathways of development.

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บทคัดย่อ

ภาษากะเหรี่ยงสะกอว์เป็นภาษาตระกูลจีน-ทิเบต สาขากะเหรี่ยง ผู้พูดส่วนใหญ่อาศัยอยู่ใน
สหภาพพม่าและประเทศไทย ภาษากะเหรี่ยงสะกอว์มีหน่วยคำจำนวนมากที่ทำหน้าที่ในบทบาทที่
ต่างกัน งานวิจัยนี้ศึกษาคำกริยา บา ซึ่งพบบ่อยในประโยคและการสนทนาประจำวันในภาษา
กะเหรี่ยงสะกอว์ โดยศึกษาการใช้เชิงกริยาและเส้นทางการกลายเป็นคำไวยากรณ์ หน้าที่เชิงกริยา
ของ บา เป็นได้ทั้งกริยาหลัก คำวางหน้ากริยา คำวางหลังกริยา และการใช้แบบอื่นที่ไม่ใช่กริยา
เช่น คำเสริมสร้อย

การใช้ บา ในหน่วยสร้างที่แตกต่างกัน แสดงให้เห็นว่าหน่วยคำนี้มีการกลายเป็นคำไวยากรณ์
โดยมีการเปลี่ยนแปลงจากความหมายประจำคำหลักไปเป็นความหมายเชิงไวยากรณ์ และจาก
ความหมายเชิงไวยากรณ์ไปเป็นความหมายเชิงไวยากรณ์ยิ่งขึ้น งานวิจัยนี้ใช้แผนที่ความหมาย
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|--|------|
| Acknowledgements..... | ii |
| Abstract..... | iv |
| บทคัดย่อ..... | v |
| List of Tables..... | ix |
| List of Figures..... | x |
| List of Abbreviations and Symbols..... | xi |
| Glossary..... | xiii |
| Chapter 1 Introduction..... | 1 |
| 1.1 Introduction..... | 1 |
| 1.2 Thesis organization..... | 1 |
| 1.3 The Sgaw..... | 2 |
| 1.3.1 Historical background..... | 2 |
| 1.3.2 Geographic setting..... | 4 |
| 1.3.3 Sociological information..... | 6 |
| 1.3.4 Linguistics affiliation..... | 7 |
| 1.4 Goals..... | 9 |
| 1.4.1 Research questions..... | 10 |
| 1.4.2 Assumptions, hypothesis and objectives..... | 10 |
| 1.5 Methodology..... | 10 |
| 1.6 Scope and limitations..... | 11 |
| 1.7 Sgaw linguistic overview..... | 12 |
| 1.7.1 Phonology..... | 12 |
| 1.7.2 The constituent order of the Sgaw verb phrase..... | 15 |
| 1.7.3 Pronouns..... | 17 |
| 1.7.4 Particles..... | 17 |
| 1.7.5 Verbs..... | 19 |
| 1.7.6 Adverbs..... | 19 |
| 1.8 Literature review..... | 20 |
| 1.8.1 Grammaticalization..... | 20 |
| 1.8.2 Semantic maps..... | 24 |
| 1.8.3 Pathways related to ɓa..... | 26 |

| | |
|---|----|
| 1.9 Text examples | 28 |
| Chapter 2 Full verb uses | 29 |
| 2.1 Introduction..... | 29 |
| 2.2 Hit | 29 |
| 2.3 Touch | 31 |
| 2.4 Satisfy | 32 |
| 2.5 Arrive (come to be)..... | 33 |
| 2.6 Encounter | 34 |
| 2.7 Suffer (illness)..... | 36 |
| 2.8 Passive..... | 36 |
| 2.9 Succeed/Finish | 37 |
| 2.10 Fit..... | 38 |
| 2.11 Appropriate | 38 |
| 2.12 Correct..... | 39 |
| 2.13 Summary | 40 |
| Chapter 3 Pre-verbal uses | 43 |
| 3.1 Introduction..... | 43 |
| 3.2 Obligation | 44 |
| 3.3 Necessity | 46 |
| 3.4 Vagueness of pre-verbal <i>ba</i> | 49 |
| 3.5 Summary | 50 |
| Chapter 4 Post-verbal uses..... | 52 |
| 4.1 Introduction..... | 52 |
| 4.2 Argument marking..... | 52 |
| 4.2.1 Applicatives | 52 |
| 4.2.2 Receive <i>ne ba</i> | 54 |
| 4.3 Possibility..... | 56 |
| 4.3.1 Permission..... | 56 |
| 4.3.2 Circumstance..... | 56 |
| 4.3.3 Opportunity..... | 57 |
| 4.3.4 Experience..... | 59 |
| 4.4 Ability | 60 |
| 4.5 Summary | 61 |
| Chapter 5 Other uses..... | 64 |
| 5.1 Introduction..... | 64 |
| 5.2 Negation..... | 64 |

| | |
|---|----|
| 5.2.1 Simple negation | 64 |
| 5.2.2 Double negation | 70 |
| 5.3 Source of negation | 71 |
| 5.3.1 Subordination | 72 |
| 5.3.2 Related to | 74 |
| 5.3.3 Question words | 74 |
| 5.3.4 Expressive words | 75 |
| Chapter 6 Synthesis and further research..... | 77 |
| 6.1 Synthesis | 77 |
| 6.2 6a in other languages | 81 |
| 6.3 Further research | 82 |
| Bibliography | 84 |
| Resume..... | 89 |

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LIST OF TABLES

| | |
|---|----|
| Table 1: Sgaw Karen consonant phonemes | 13 |
| Table 2: Sgaw consonant clusters | 14 |
| Table 3: Sgaw Karen vowel phonemes..... | 14 |
| Table 4: Sgaw Karen tones | 15 |
| Table 5: Sgaw pronouns..... | 17 |
| Table 6: Sgaw reflexive pronouns | 17 |
| Table 7: Modality types (Auwera & Plungian 1998: 82) | 25 |
| Table 8: Transitive and intransitive functions of <i>ba</i> | 40 |
| Table 9: Restrictions on arguments..... | 41 |
| Table 10: Comparison of Sgaw and Burmese opportunity markers | 59 |
| Table 11: Patterns of negation in Karen languages (adapted from Manson 2010)..... | 72 |
| Table 12: Meanings of cognate of Sgaw <i>ba</i> in three Karen languages..... | 82 |

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LIST OF FIGURES

| | |
|---|----|
| Figure 1: The routes taken by Karen people entering South East Asia (Keenan 2004) | 4 |
| Figure 2: The distribution of Karen people (Mann, Smith & Ujlakyova 2009) | 5 |
| Figure 3: The position of Karen (Benedict 1972) | 7 |
| Figure 4: The position of Karen (Shafer 1974, c.f. Benedict 1976, Matisoff 2003) | 7 |
| Figure 5: Karen classification (Jones 1961:83) | 8 |
| Figure 6: Classification of Karenic languages (Bradley 1997:4) | 8 |
| Figure 7: Sgaw verb phrase constituent order | 15 |
| Figure 8: Examples of Sgaw verb phrases with <i>ba</i> | 16 |
| Figure 9: The degree of fusion (Bybee 1985:12) | 22 |
| Figure 10: The phases of grammaticalization (Lehmann 2005) | 22 |
| Figure 11: Grammaticalization of Mandarin Chinese verb ‘arrive’ | 23 |
| Figure 12: Polysemy and grammaticalization of Lahu ‘release’ (Matisoff 1991:414) | 24 |
| Figure 13: The pathways of possibility and necessity (Auwera & Plungian 1998: 98) | 26 |
| Figure 14: Semantic map of main verb meanings | 41 |
| Figure 15: Semantic map for preverbal <i>ba</i> | 51 |
| Figure 16: The development of post-verbal <i>ba</i> with respect to argument marking | 62 |
| Figure 17: The development of post-verbal <i>ba</i> with respect to possibility marking | 62 |
| Figure 18: Complete semantic map for Sgaw <i>ba</i> | 81 |

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

| | |
|--------|----------------------|
| 1 | First person |
| 2 | Second person |
| 3 | Third person |
| ADJ | Adjective |
| ADV | Adverb |
| CLF | Classifier |
| CONJ | Conjunction |
| DEM | Demonstrative |
| EXPER | Experience |
| HV | Head Verb |
| INSTR | Instrument |
| LCLZR | Localizer |
| LOC | Locative |
| MOD | Modifier |
| N | Noun |
| NEG | Negative |
| NLZR | Nominalizer |
| NP | Noun phrase |
| NPprop | Proper noun |
| NUM | Numeral (1-9) |
| P | Preposition |
| PASS | Passive |
| Pf | Clause final element |
| Pfx | Prefix |
| pl | Plural |
| POL | Politeness marker |
| POSS | Possessor/possessive |
| PRO | Pronoun |
| Q | Question marker |

| | |
|-------|------------------------|
| QNT | Quantifier |
| RECIP | Recipient |
| RFLX | Reflexive |
| REL | Relative clause marker |
| S | Sentence |
| s | Singular |
| SUB | Subordinator |
| SUPER | Superlative |
| TAM | Tense aspect marker |
| TEMP | Temporal marker |
| TOP | Topic |
| V | Verb |
| VP | Verb phrase |
| Vv | Post-verbal |
| vV | Pre-verbal |

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GLOSSARY

| | |
|--------------|---|
| Ability | enabling conditions exist in the agent to complete the predicate action. |
| Ambiguity | multiple semantic meanings |
| Circumstance | (Root Possibility) enabling conditions exist <i>physically</i> that <i>allow</i> an agent to complete the predicate action. |
| Necessity | enabling conditions exist <i>physically</i> that <i>compel</i> an agent to complete the predicate action. |
| Obligation | enabling conditions exist <i>socially</i> that <i>compel</i> an agent to complete the predicate action. |
| Opportunity | <i>unexpected</i> enabling conditions exist. |
| Permission | enabling conditions exist <i>socially</i> that <i>allow</i> an agent to complete the predicate action. |
| Semantic map | A “spatial” representation of the ways a set of linguistic meanings relate to each other. |