

Chapter 5

Simple Clauses

5.1 Introduction

The purpose of this chapter is to describe the simple clause structure of Kayan Lahta. In Kayan Lahta, sentences can be divided into two types: non-verbal clauses and verbal clauses. Non-verbal clauses are subdivided into equative-like clauses, locative clauses, existential clauses, clausal possessions and quantifications. Verbal clauses include intransitive clauses, transitive clauses, motion clauses and ditransitive clauses.

5.2 Basic structure of clause

A sentence can be made up of at least one and optionally more than one clause. A clause can stand as a complete sentence and is usually independent.

The linear order of elements in a clause can be represented as below:

$(NP_{SUB}) V (NP_{IOBJ})(NP_{OBJ})(PP)$

In this structure, the first noun phrase is the subject of the clause. The second noun phrase is the indirect object and the third noun phrase is the direct object. The simplest clause is composed by only a predicate since (V) is always obligatory in every clause.

Examples below are the simple sentences that consist of one simple independent clause.

(119) *ɲplaʔ ɲəʔ*
3s sleep
PRO v
'He sleeps.'

(120) *ɲaʔ ɲaiŋʔ*
1s cry
PRO v
'I cry'

Two independent clauses can be connected by conjunction as in (124). In this example, there are two simple independent clauses *təjpiːt baːl jəːt* ‘the fly flew’ and *pʰaːt plaːl sʰaŋʔl ləːt* ‘the father saw (the fly)’ and they are connected by the conjunction *dəːl* ‘and’.

(121)	<i>təjpiːt</i>	<i>baːl</i>	<i>jəːt</i>	<i>dəːl</i>	<i>pʰaːt</i>	<i>plaːl</i>	<i>sʰaŋʔl</i>	<i>ləːt</i>
	<i>fly</i>	<i>clf</i>	<i>fly</i>	<i>and</i>	<i>father</i>	<i>clf</i>	<i>look</i>	<i>see</i>
	N	CLF	V	CONJ	N	CLF	V	V

‘The fly flew and the father saw (it).’

Two clauses also can be connected by the conjunction *kəːt* ‘after that’ as in example below shows.

(122)	<i>oːl</i>	<i>ŋəːt</i>	<i>loːl</i>	<i>soːŋl</i>	<i>kʰuːl</i>	<i>kəːt</i>	<i>lwaŋl</i>	<i>taːŋəiŋt</i>
	<i>exist</i>	<i>sleep</i>	<i>together</i>	<i>mountain</i>	<i>on</i>	<i>then</i>	<i>go</i>	<i>hunting</i>
	V	V	ADV	N	LOCZR	CO.CONJ	V	N

‘Sleep together on the mountain, after that go hunting.’

In example (122) the two clauses *oːl ŋəːt loːl soːŋl kʰuːl* ‘sleep together on the mountain’ and *lwaŋl taːŋəiŋt* ‘go hunting’ are connected by the conjunction *kəːt* ‘then’. In this sentence, the subject is omitted.

5.3 Clause Types

In Kayan Lahta, clause types can be separated into non-verbal clauses and verbal clauses.

5.3.1 Non-verbal clauses

Non-verbal clauses are composed by a noun phrase followed by an optional copula and a complement. When a copula appears, it is used to link the subject to the object or complement. Five subtypes of non-verbal clauses: attributive clause, equative clause, existential clause, clausal possession and quantification are found in Kayan Lahta.

5.3.1.1 Attributive clauses

‘*mɛːl*’ is used in a manner that looks like a verb in some sentences in Kayan Lahta shown as in examples (126) and (127). In this kind of sentence, the adjective functions as a complement.

(123) əJ p^hu?l plaJ mɛJ blaʔ
 3s son clf TOP lazy
 POSS N CLF TOP ADJ
 'His son is lazy.'

(124) s^haŋl də?l fwaŋʔʔ mɛJ duʔ
 elephant clf feather top big
 N CLF N TOP ADJ
 'The elephant feather is big.'

However, I will interpret 'mɛJ' as a topic marker rather than a full verb based on the following examples.

(125) əJ p^hu?l plaJ mɛJ jəʔ blaʔ
 3s son clf top not lazy
 POSS N CLF TOP NEG ADJ
 'The son is not lazy.'

(126) fwaŋʔʔ mɛJ jəʔ duʔ
 feather top not big
 N TOP NEG ADJ
 'Elephant's feather is not big.'

In the two examples (125) and (126), only the adjectives can be negated, not mɛJ. This indicates that 'mɛJ' is more likely part of the NP and not a copula.

5.3.1.2 Equative clauses

Equative clauses identify two noun phrases as denoting the same individual. A copula *mwa^h* is used to link the two noun phrases in equative clauses in Kayan Lahta. Equative clauses have two main meanings: that two individuals are the same or that the noun phrase subject entity is a member of a set. See (128), (129) and (130).

(127) ŋplaʔ mwa^h naʔ p^haʔ
 3s is Is father
 PRO COP POSS N
 'He is my father.'

The topic marker 'mɛJ' can co-occur with the copula 'mwa^h' in equative clause as in example (128) or the copula can be omitted as in example (129). To change an

affirmative sentence into negative sentence, the copula *mwaʰt* 'is' can be negated, not the topic marker *mɛJ*, see (130).

(128) *pʰuʔʌ* *plaJ* *mɛJ* *mwaʰt* *plaJ* *blaʰt*
son *clf* *top* *is* *human* *lazy*
 N CLF TOP COP CLF ADJ
 'The son is a lazy one.'

(129) *pʰuʔʌ* *plaJ* *mɛJ* *plaJ* *blaʰt*
son *clf* *top* *human* *lazy*
 N CLF TOP CLF ADJ
 'The son is a lazy one.'

(130) *pʰuʔʌ* *plaJ* *mɛJ* *jaʰt* *mwaʰt* *plaJ* *blaʰt*
son *clf* *top* *not* *is* *human* *lazy*
 N CLF TOP NEG COP CLF ADJ
 'The son is not a lazy one.'

5.3.1.3 Existential clauses

An existential clause expresses the existence of an entity. The verb *oJ* is used in existential clauses.

Existential clause structure:

Noun Phrase + 'oJ' forms an existential clause, as in (131).

(131) *mwaJ* *məJkaŋJ* *oJ*
spirit *festival* *exist*
 N N V
 'There is a Spirit festival.'

5.3.1.4 Clausal possession

In next two examples, clausal possession also occurs when *oJ* follows the two noun phrases. One noun phrase is the possessor and the second noun phrase is the possessed. In this case, *oJ* is considered to be a copula and not a full verb.

(132) *naʰt* *jeŋJ* *oJ*
I *house* *exist*
 PRO N V
 'I have a house.'

(133) *kʰuʈ maʈ oʈ*
Khu wife exist
 N.PROP N V
 'Khu has a wife.'

Different from example (131), *oʈ* can be a full verb and it has the meaning 'live' or 'stay' in example (134).

(134) *laʈ məʈkaʈsʰaʈʈ kʰaʈ pʰaʈ dəʈ pʰuʈʈ oʈ lo*
time long-ago when father and son live together
 TIME ADV TIME N CONJ N V ADJ
 'Long ago, the father and the son lived together.'

5.3.1.5 Quantification prediction

Quantity can be expressed by a combination of number and classifier which is separated from the subject NP by *oʈ*.

(135) *ʈaʈ pʰuʈʈ oʈ ʈəŋʈ plaʈ*
1s son exist two clf
 POSS N V NUM CLF
 'I have two sons.'

(136) *ʈaʈ ʈəŋʈ oʈ ʈəŋʈ maʈ*
1s house exist two clf
 POSS N V NUM CLF
 'I have two houses.'

5.3.2 Verbal clauses

In verbal clauses, different clause types can be distinguished based on transitivity. They are based on the number of arguments.

Table 21 Verbal clauses in Kayan Lahta

Clause Types		SUBJ	OBJ1	OBJ2	OBL
Verbal	transitive	✓	✓		
	intransitive	✓			
	motion	✓			✓
	ditransitive	✓	✓	✓	

5.3.2.1 Intransitive clause

An intransitive clause is distinguished from other clauses by the absence of an object. In this clause structure, the noun phrase can be an agent or a patient. This is the simplest clause structure in Kayan Lahta.

The basic structure of the intransitive clause is:

[NP_{agent/patient} V_{Complex}]

The examples below show an intransitive clause. The subject functions as a patient in example (139) and functions as an agent in example (137). In (138) *oJ* is an aspect marker and not a copula or full verb.

(137) *plaʔbəʔtaJ jəʔ pʰuʔjaJ dəJ ʃəʔ*
child not feel.well and die
 N NEG V CONJ V
 'The child is not feeling well and died.'

(138) *plaʔ qəʔtaʔ oJ naŋʔ*
person many on.going sit
 N QNT ASP V
 'Many people are sitting.'

In the example (137) the noun *plaʔbəʔtaJ* is followed by the verbs *pʰuʔjaJ* and *ʃəʔ*, connected by the conjunction *dəJ*. The noun phrase *plaʔbəʔtaJ* is the subject in this clause and the verb *pʰuʔjaJ* and *ʃəʔ* are the verbs of the clause.

The next two examples are predicate adjectives which are also intransitive.

- (139) *fwiJ kaJmiJ əʃlət*
dog tail long
 N N ADJ
 'The dog's tail is long.'

- (140) *plaJ plaʔbəʃtaJ ləŋJ*
human child fat
 CLF N ADJ
 'The child is fat.'

5.3.2.2 Transitive clause

A transitive clause is distinguished from other clauses by the presence of object argument. The basic transitive clause has two arguments: the subject argument and the object argument.

The basic structure of the transitive clause is:

[NP_{SUB} V NP_{OBJ}]

The sentences below show examples of transitive clauses. Serial verbs (V V sequences) are treated as a single predicate in this discussion.

- (141) *pluʔ plaJ aŋJ jeŋʃ*
child clf eat rice-cooked
 N CLF V N
 'The child ate cooked-rice.'

- (142) *pluʔ plaJ loʔ vaŋʔʃ taʔpiʔ baJ*
child clf follow hit fly clf
 N CLF V V N CLF
 'The child follows (and) hits the fly.'

- (143) *kaʃjaŋʔʃ lwaŋJ niʔ teʔŋʃ baJ dəʔ tuJ*
Kayan go get porcupine clf in forest
 N.PROP V V N CLF PREP N
 'The Kayan got a porcupine in the forest.'

All the examples shown above take both the subjects and the objects. In the example (143) the preposition phrase follows the object.

5.3.2.3 Motion clause

The verbs in motion clauses are motion verbs. They usually take a subject argument without an object argument. A motion verb is usually followed by a goal phrase, which can be a noun phrase (144), (145) or a prepositional phrase (146) or nothing (147).

The basic structure of the motion clause is:

[NP VP_{GOAL}]

(144) *mə.lhoʰʔl* *lɛt* *sa.lkʰoŋt* *qa*
yesterday *go* *rice.field* *s.f*
 TIME V N PRT
 ‘Yesterday (I) went to the rice field.’

(145) *ta.lpi:t* *ba.l* *laŋ* *bə.l* *ba:t* *pla.l* *pla:tbə.lta.l* *sə.lŋoŋ.l*
fly *clf* *descend* *rest* *on* *clf* *child* *head*
 N CLF V V PREP CLF N N
 ‘The fly rest down on the child’s head.’

(146) *ta.lpi:t* *ba.l* *laŋ.l* *bə.l* *fwi.l* *dəi.l*
fly *clf* *descend* *rest* *dog* *clf*
 N CLF V V N CLF
 ‘The fly rest down on the dog.’

(147) *ta.lpi:t* *ba.l* *jə:t*
fly *clf* *fly*
 N CLF V
 ‘The fly flew.’

5.3.2.4 Ditransitive clause

A ditransitive clause is distinguished from other clauses by the presence of two objects: direct object and indirect object. In this clause structure, the indirect object

directly occurs after the verb and it is followed by the direct object. They are not marked by any case or other markers.

The basic structure of a ditransitive clause is:

[NP_{SUB} VP NP_{IOBJ} NP_{OBJ}]

(148) *tjaʃ jəŋʃ plaʃ pleʃ veʃ ʃaʔʃ baʃ*
owner house clf compensate 3s chicken clf
 POSS N CLF V PRO N CLF
 'The house owner compensated me a chicken.'

(149) *kaʃjaŋʔʃ jaʃ pʰiʃ aŋʃ bəʃuʃ teʔŋʃ baʃ*
Kayan not give eat PaO porcupine clf
 N.PROP NEG V V N.PROP N CLF
 'The Kayan did not give the Pa O a porcupine to eat.'

(150) *bəʃuʃ pʰiʃ aŋʃ kaʃjaŋʔʃ sʰaŋʃ daʔʃ*
PaO give eat Kayan elephant clf
 N.PROP V V N.PROP N CLF
 'The Pa O gave the Kayan an elephant to eat.'

(151) *ŋplaʃ jaʃ veʃ liʃ əʃ beinʃ*
3s give 1s book one clf
 PRO V PRO V NUM CLF
 'He/she gave me a book.'

All the examples above indicate ditransitive clauses that consist of a subject noun phrase, a verb and two objects: direct and indirect. In all the examples, the indirect objects are directly followed by the direct object and they are preceded by the verb. The order of the post verbal NPs in a ditransitive clause cannot be reversed.

5.4 Semantic Roles and Relationships

This section describes the coding of some semantic relationships in Kayan Lahta.

5.4.1 Agent

An agent carries out the action of the situation. It is the cause of the event. The agent can be marked by topic marker *mɛʃ*. Sometimes, the topic marker can be omitted with no meaning change. The agent can be a pronoun or a noun. Important agent arguments always appear as subjects.

(152)	<i>pʰaʃ</i>	<i>plɑʃ</i>	<i>vaŋʃ</i>	<i>ʃwiʃ</i>	<i>dəʔʃ</i>
	<i>father</i>	<i>clf</i>	<i>hit</i>	<i>dog</i>	<i>clf</i>
	N	CLF	V	N	CLF

'The father hit the dog.'

In example (155), a subject 'father' is the agent that carries the action of hitting dog. In (156) the dog is the agent.

(153)	<i>ʃwiʃ</i>	<i>dəʔʃ</i>	<i>eŋʃ</i>	<i>pʰaʃ</i>	<i>plɑʃ</i>
	<i>dog</i>	<i>clf</i>	<i>bite</i>	<i>father</i>	<i>clf</i>
	N	CLF	V	N	CLF

'The dog bites the father.'

5.4.2 Experiencer

An experiencer is less connected to subject position but if there is an object, then the experiencer is the subject.

(154)	<i>ŋaʃ</i>	<i>səʃkaŋʃ</i>	<i>kʰiʔʃ</i>
	<i>1s</i>	<i>afraid</i>	<i>tiger</i>
	PRO	V	N

'I am afraid of tigers.'

(155)	<i>kʰiʔʃ</i>	<i>səʃkaŋʃ</i>	<i>ŋaʃ</i>
	<i>tiger</i>	<i>afraid</i>	<i>2s</i>
	N	V	PRO

'The tiger is afraid of me.'

5.4.3 Patient

A patient is the participant of a situation upon whom an action is carried out. The patient argument appears as an object that directly follows an action verb and there is no marker between verb and patient in Kayan Lahta. Similar to agent, the patient can be a pronoun or a noun. It cannot appear after an oblique but can appear after indirect object noun phrase. (See section 5.3.2.4)

(156) *veʔ vaŋ veʔ.naŋʔ*
Is hit myself
 PRO V RFLX
 'I hit myself.'

(157) *məʔkaŋʃ kəʃhoʔŋʃ tʰaŋʃ sʰaʔʃ pəʃmoʔ*
spirit call ascend only woman
 N V V PRT N
 'The spirit call only woman.'

The patient argument can appear as a subject in an intransitive clause structure. See example (160).

(158) *pləʔbəʔtaʃ ʃəʃ pʰuʔtʃaʃ dəʃ ʃəʔ*
child not feeling-well and die
 N NEG V CONJ V
 'The child is not feeling well and die.'

5.4.4 Location

In Kayan Lahta, a location gives information about a place. To express a location in Kayan Lahta, a localizer is combined with the noun. The preposition *dəʔ* or *baʔ* usually precedes a location phrase, but they can be omitted.

(159) *tʰuʃ baʃ oʃ dəʔ θaŋʃ ʃəʔ*
bird clf exist prep tree on
 N CLF V PREP N LOCZR
 'A bird is on the tree.'

Or

tʰuʃ baʃ oʃ baʔ θaŋʃ ʃəʔ
bird clf exist prep tree on
 N CLF V PREP N LOCZR
 'A bird is on the tree.'

In examples (162), the location, *θaŋJ fəʔ* 'on the tree' gives the information of where the bird is. In this example, the location phrase *θaŋJ fəʔ* 'on the tree' is connected by the preposition *dəʔ* or *baʔ*.

The preposition can be omitted as in example (160). Even though the preposition is omitted, the three examples (160), (161) and (162) have the same meaning as (159).

(160)	<i>tʰuʔ</i>	<i>baʔ</i>	<i>oʔ</i>	<i>θaŋJ</i>	<i>fəʔ</i>
	<i>bird</i>	<i>clf</i>	<i>exist</i>	<i>tree</i>	<i>on</i>
	N	CLF	V	N	LOCZR

'A bird is on the tree.'

The following are examples of locations with different localizers in Kayan Lahta.

(161)	<i>ŋaʔ</i>	<i>sʰaŋʔʔ</i>	<i>ləʔ</i>	<i>θaŋJθaʔ</i>	<i>oʔ</i>	<i>təʔmaŋJ</i>	<i>kuʔʔ</i>
	<i>Is</i>	<i>look</i>	<i>see</i>	<i>fruit</i>	<i>exist</i>	<i>basket</i>	<i>inside</i>
	PRO	V	V	N	V	N	LOCZR

'I see the fruit is inside the basket.'

(162)	<i>ŋaʔ</i>	<i>sʰaŋʔʔ</i>	<i>ləʔ</i>	<i>tʰuʔ</i>	<i>baʔ</i>	<i>oʔ</i>	<i>θaŋJ</i>	<i>fəʔ</i>
	<i>Is</i>	<i>look</i>	<i>see</i>	<i>bird</i>	<i>clf</i>	<i>exist</i>	<i>tree</i>	<i>on</i>
	PRO	V	V	N	CLF	V	N	LOCZR

'I see the bird is on the tree.'

In the above examples, the localizer follows the noun and there are no preposition between the noun and the verb. It seems more natural in Kayan Lahta to omit the preposition.

Both preposition and localizer can also be omitted in a sentence. The example below shows a location and both preposition and localizer are omitted.

(163)	<i>oʔ</i>	<i>loʔ</i>	<i>doʰŋʔ</i>	<i>pəʔpaʔʔ</i>
	<i>live</i>	<i>together</i>	<i>village</i>	<i>PaPai</i>
	V	ADJ	N	N.PROP

'Live together in the PaPai village.'

(164)	<i>plaʔbəʔtaʔ</i>	<i>ləʔ</i>	<i>tʰaŋJ</i>	<i>soʰŋJ</i>
	<i>child</i>	<i>go</i>	<i>descend</i>	<i>mountain</i>
	N	V	V	N

'The child climbs up the mountain.'

5.4.5 Manner

Manner relationships in Kayan Lahta are coded by adding an adverb. The manner answers the question 'how'. Adverbs follow the verb and modify the verb.

(165) *fwiJ dət səJtʰi:t kaŋt*
dog clf run fast
N CLF V ADV
'The dog runs fast.'

(166) *puJ dət fwaŋ lwa'iŋ*
cow clf walk slow
N CLF V ADV
'The cow walks slowly.'

(167) *veŋ pjanŋ pʰuJ təJmaŋJ maŋ*
2s weave nice basket clf
PRO V ADV N CLF
'He weaves the basket nicely.'

Most of the adverbs are reduplicated. This kind of adverb show the extent to which something happens.

(168) *fwiJ dət səJtʰi:t kaŋt kaŋt*
dog clf run fast fast
N CLF V ADV ADV
'The dog runs very fast.'

(169) *puJ dət fwaŋ lwa'iŋ lwa'iŋ*
cow clf walk slow slow
N CLF V ADV ADV
'The cow walks very slowly.'

5.4.6 Recipient

As discussed with ditransitive clauses in section 5.3.2.4, there is no marker to introduce a recipient. The recipient directly follows the verb and precedes the direct object. The recipient is also called the indirect object.

(170) *niʔ sʰaŋʃ kʰaʔ pʰiʃ aŋʃ kaʃjaŋʔʃ*
get elephant time give eat Kayan
 v N TIME V V N.PROP

'When (they) got the elephant, (they) give the Kayan to eat.'

(171) *naʔ jaʔ veʔ pjanʃ maʔ*
Is give 2s basket clf
 PRO V RECIP N CLF

'I give you a basket.'

5.4.7 Instrument

Kayan Lahta codes the instrument role with a *dəʃ* 'with' to introduce an instrument. It precedes the noun in an instrument prepositional phrase and it follows the core clause.

(172) *kuʔʃ vaʃ dəʃ təʃdəŋʃ*
cut bamboo with knife
 V N INSTR N

'Cut the bamboo with knife.'

(173) *çweʃ dəʃ piʃ*
pull with rope
 V INSTR N

'Pull with rope.'

In above examples, the two instruments: *təʃdəŋʃ* 'knife' and *piʃ* 'rope' occur after the instrument marker *dəʃ*. In all examples, the subjects are omitted and the instrument locational phrases occur after the main verbs and the object NP if it appears.

5.4.8 Accompaniment

The accompaniment marker *dəʃ* is used to introduce an accompaniment. The sentence structure in accompaniment sentence is the same as in instrument but there is an animate argument in an accompaniment sentence.

(174) *naʔ ləʔ pəʃpeʔ θaŋʃ dəʃ muʃ*
Is go cut tree with Mu
 PRO V V N ACCMP N.PROP

'I go (and) cut the tree with Mu'

5.4.9 Beneficiary

A beneficiary is coded with the benefactive marker *ŋaʔ* combining with the preposition *dəʔ* to express the intended recipient.

Example (175) shows that the intended recipient *ŋaʔ pʰuʔʔ* 'my son' occurs after a preposition *dəʔ* and it precedes the benefactive marker *ŋaʔ*.

(175)	<i>ŋaʔ</i>	<i>pʰaŋʔ</i>	<i>təʔmaŋʔ</i>	<i>maʔ</i>	<i>dəʔ</i>	<i>ŋaʔ</i>	<i>pʰuʔʔ</i>	<i>ŋaʔ</i>
	<i>Is</i>	<i>weave</i>	<i>basket</i>	<i>clf</i>	<i>prep</i>	<i>poss</i>	<i>son</i>	<i>for</i>
	PRO	V	N	CLF	PREP	POSS	N	BEN
	'I weave a basket for my son.'							

5.4.10 Time

Time gives the information of when the event takes place. The time is mostly coded with the postposition *kʰaʔ*. The time phrase always precedes the main clause. They modify the entire clause in the sentence.

(176)	<i>ŋiʔ</i>	<i>ʃʰaŋʔ</i>	<i>kʰaʔ</i>	<i>pʰiʔ</i>	<i>aŋʔ</i>	<i>ka.ljaŋʔʔ</i>
	<i>get</i>	<i>elephant</i>	<i>time</i>	<i>give</i>	<i>eat</i>	<i>Kayan</i>
	V	N	TIME	V	V	N.PROP
	'When (they) got the elephant, (they) give the Kayan to eat.'					

In the example above, the event happens after the time the when the first event happens. The Kayan were given food to eat at the time the elephant is killed. In this example, both of the agents in the time postpositional phrase and of the main clause are omitted. And typically the main clause is preceded by the time postpositional phrase.

Sometimes, the time is coded with no postposition as in (177).

(177)	<i>məʔhoʔʔŋəŋʔ</i>	<i>ləʔ</i>	<i>saʔkʰoŋʔ</i>	<i>qa</i>
	<i>yesterday</i>	<i>go</i>	<i>rice.field</i>	<i>s.f</i>
	N	V	N	PRT
	'Yesterday I went to the field.'			

The circum-positions *laʔ* and *kʰaʔ* encode temporality. *laʔ* expresses the past time.

(178)	<i>laʔ</i>	<i>məʔkaʔsʰaʔʔ</i>	<i>kʰaʔ</i>	<i>əʔpʰaʔ</i>	<i>dəʔ</i>	<i>əʔpʰuʔʔ</i>	<i>oʔ</i>	<i>θəʔ</i>	<i>ŋəŋʔ</i>
	<i>time past</i>		<i>time</i>	<i>father</i>	<i>conj</i>	<i>son</i>	<i>exist</i>	<i>clf</i>	<i>two</i>
	TIME PAST		TIME	N	CONJ	N	V	CLF	NUM
	'Long time ago, there were a father and a son.'								

In example (178), the time phrase *laʔ məʔkəʔsʰaʔʔ kʰaʔ* precedes the core clause *əʔpʰaʔ dəʔ əʔpʰuʔʔ oʔ θəʔ ʔəŋəʔ*. In this example, by including the time preposition *laʔ*, it means that the events happened in the past.

5.5 Conclusion

In this chapter, simple clauses were presented. Two types of clauses: copula clauses and verbal clauses were discussed. Under copula clauses, attributive clauses, equative clauses, location clauses, existential clauses, clausal possession and quantification modification were presented. Intransitive clauses, transitive clauses, motion clauses ditransitive clauses were presented under verbal clauses. Specific forms for encoding agent, patient, location, manner, recipient, instrument and time were included in this chapter under the section on semantic relationships.

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