



A GRAMMAR OF KAYAN LAHTA



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ABSTRACT

This thesis is about the grammar of Kayan Lahta, the people group who live in eastern Myanmar, Kayan state and Shan state. Its language is under the Tibeto-Burman of Karen branch spoken Myanmar. There are about 40 Kayan Lahta villages in Shan state and Kayah state. Different Kayan Lahta villages speak different variety. This research is based on the Kaung Htu variety spoken in southern Shan state.

This thesis is the first grammatical description of the Kayan Lahta. The thesis consists of seven chapters. The first chapter describes the background information of the language, historical background, population, location, religion, language and the thesis methodology. The second chapter is about the phonology of the language. Chapter three to the chapter six consists of grammatical information about Kayan Lahta. These chapters contain descriptions of the word classes, noun phrase, simple clause, and clause modification. The last chapter provides a summary of the thesis.

Data collection was done in only one village. An initial 500 word wordlist was used for the phonological analysis. It was supplemented by new words discovered through the text analysis. The wordlist was transcribed and recorded from a male speaker but it has been confirmed with the other 3 male speakers and a female speaker. Three Lahta stories and a set of grammatical questionnaire were collected for text and grammar analysis.

ชื่อเรื่อง:	ໄວຍາກຮົນເຊີງວຽກນາກພາສາຄະຍັນລາຫັດ
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ชื่อบริษัท:	ศຶບປຸດສາສຕ່ມນາບັນທຶກ ສາຂາວິຊາພາສາສາດຕົກ
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ບຫຄັດຍ່ອ

ວິທານິພົນຮົບບັນນີ້ເປັນໄວຍາກຮົນເຊີງວຽກນາກພາສາຄະຍັນລາຫັດ (Kayan Lahle) ພາສາທີ່ມີຜູ້ພູດ
ໃນທາງຕະວັນອອກຂອງປະເທດພມໍາ ບໍລິເການຮູ້ຮູ້ຄະຍົບ ແລະຮູ້ຈານ ພາສາຄະຍັນລາຫັດເປັນພາສາໃນ
ຕະກູດທີເບຕ-ພມໍາ ສາຂາພາສາກະຮະເໜື່ອງ ຜູ້ພູດພາສາຄະຍັນລາຫັດໃນຮູ້ຈານແລະຮູ້ຄະຍາທີ່ມີ
ປະມາດ 40 ມຸນັງບ້ານ ໂດຍແຕ່ລະໜູ່ບ້ານມີພາສາຍ່ອຍເປັນຂອງຕົນເອງ ຈາກວິຊຍົບບັນນີ້ຄົກຂາ ເຊັ່ນ
ພາສາຄວງຫຼູ (Kaung Htu) ທີ່ພູດໃນທາງໄດ້ຂອງຮູ້ຈານເທົ່ານັ້ນ

ນອກຈາກຈະເປັນການພຽບພະນາກົດໄວຍາກຮົນໃນພາສາຄະຍັນລາຫັດແລ້ວ ວິທານິພົນຮົບບັນນີ້ ຍັງ
ບຣຽຍພາພວມເຊື່ອງຮະບບເສີ່ຍໃນພາສາໄວ້ດ້ວຍ ພາສາຄະຍັນລາຫັດມີລຳດັບຄຳແບບ SVO ໂດຍ
ຄໍາກົງຍາມນັກປ່າງກູງໃນຮູບຂອງໜ່ວຍລັງກົງຍາເຮືອງ ແລະເຕີມໄປດ້ວຍອນຸກາຄຕ່າງໆ ຈຳກັດ
ທ້າຍປະໂຍດ ໃນທາງສ້ທີ່ພາພົນຈ່າພາສາຄະຍັນເປັນພາສາທີ່ມີວຽກນູກຕິໃນຮະດັບຄຳ ວິທານິພົນຮົນ
ຮົບບັນນີ້ອີກປ່າຍເຮື່ອງໜ່ວຍດຳ ໂຄງສ້ຮ້າງນາມວລື ໂຄງສ້ຮ້າງປະໂຍດຄວາມເຕີວ ແລະປະເທດຂອງ
ສ່ວນຂໍາຍອນຸພາກຍົງ ນອກຈາກນີ້ຍັງບ່ອງຍື່ນກົມືນລັງທາງພາສາ ກົມືນລັງ ທາງປະວັດຕິກາສຕົກຂອງຜູ້
ພູດພາສາ ປະຊາກ ດີນສູວຸນ ແລະຄາສນາດ້ວຍ

ດ້ານການເກີນຂ້ອມຸລືຜູ້ວິຊຍືກົບຂ້ອມຸລືຈາກຜູ້ບອກພາສາຈໍານວນໜຶ່ງມຸນັງບ້ານ ໂດຍໃຊ້ຮາຍການຄຳສັ່ພໍ
ຈໍານວນ 500 ຄຳແລະຄຳຈາກການວິເຄຣະທີ່ຕົວບໍ່ທີ່ກົດຈໍານວນໜຶ່ງມາວິເຄຣະທີ່ຮະບບເສີ່ຍ ສ່ວນກາຮ
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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

- 1 = first person
2 = second person
3 = third person
1s = first person singular
1pl = first person plural
2s = second person singular
2pl = second person plural
3s = third person singular
3pl = third person plural
ABL = ability
ADJ = adjective
ADV = adverb
ASP = aspect marker
BEN = beneficiary
Cl = clause
CLF = classifier
CO-CONJ = coordinate conjunction
COMP = comparative
CONJ = conjunction
COP = copula
DECL = declarative
DEM = demonstrative
INSTR = instrument
LOCZR = localizer
N = noun

NEG = negative
NP = noun phrase
NPROP = proper noun
NUM = number
OBJ = object
PREP = preposition
POSS = possessor
PP = prepositional phrase
PRO = pronoun
PROP = proper
PRT = particle
Q = question
QNT = quantifier
RECPL = reciprocal
REL = relative clause
REFLX = reflexive
S = sentence
S.F = sentence final
SUB = subordinator
SUB-CONJ subordinate conjunction
SUBJ = subject
SUP = superlative
TIM = time
TIT = title
TOP = topic marker
V = verb
VP = verb phrase
VC = verb complex