CHAPTER 4

CLAUSE

4.0 Introduction

Healey (1992:72) defines a clause in this way, "clauses are made up of phrases, so various classes of phrases, such as noun phrases and verb phrases, function as various elements of the clause. Words which have not been expanded into phrases also commonly function as various element of the clause". All clauses have a nuclear element made up of predicate or complement and noun phrase. A clause must have one predicate or predicate-like element expressed as a verb or a verb phrase. The structure of the clause varies in different languages.

He also states some elements which are often found to be nuclear in clauses as follows:

- The subject is a person or thing which answers the question "who?" or "what?".

- The predicate is the action part of the clause.

- The object is the phrase which answers the question "what?" or "who?".

- The indirect object is the one who receives the object. It is the phrase which answers the question "to whom?".

- Time and location.

There is another element which is found in some languages called zero anaphora or zero pronominalization. These types of languages are sometimes called pro-drop languages. It is quite difficult to find zero anaphora since there is no morphological

means of expressing it. The only way to decide whether it is zero anaphora or not is to investigate it in the discourse context (Payne 1997).

Payne (1997:71) claims that clauses tend to consist of nouns and predicating elements. The predicating element may be either a nominal/adjectival/stative element, or a verb. These elements are placed in different orders depending on the language. Some languages tend to place the verb at the end of a clause, whereas others place it at the beginning. There are also languages that place it in the middle of a clause. Therefore there are six logically possible orders of constituents in a clause containing a subject (S), and object (O), and a verb (V) as follows:

subject, object, verb	⇒	SOV
subject, verb, object	⇒	SVO
verb, subject, object	⇒	VSO
verb, object, subject	⇒	VOS
object, subject, verb	⇒	OSV
object, verb, subject	⇒	OVS

The purpose of this chapter is to analyze Lahu Shi clauses.

Healey (1992:79) divides clauses into two classes, dependent and independent. A dependent clause is a clause that may not occur alone as a simple sentence. It is a part of two-clause or multi-clause sentence. An independent clause is a clause that may occur alone as a simple sentence. A dependent clause has the following characteristics:

1. A dependent clause has a dependent clause marker, for example in English: there are, if, because, so that, etc.

2. There are special markers marked on the verb or verb phrase.

3. A dependent clause has a characteristic position in relation to the main or independent clause.

4.1 Structure of the Lahu Shi clause

Matisoff (1982:402) cites in "Lahu Grammar" that Lahu Na sentences may be a simple or a compound sentence or a complex sentence. A simple sentence contains an independent clause. An independent clause has a final particle marked at the end of the clause and it is always at the end of the sentence. A compound sentence contains not only an independent clause, but also dependent clause. A dependent clause has a non-final particle marked at the end of the clause and it may be either in the beginning or in the middle of the sentence. A complex sentence contains an embedded clause, such as a relative clause. The structure of the Lahu Na clause is composed of one or more noun phrases followed by a verb phrase. Therefore Lahu Na is a quite rigid SOV type language, that is, the subject comes first followed by the object, and the verb comes last.

As mentioned previously, Lahu Shi is closely related to Lahu Na and it is also a rigid SOV type language. The clause in Lahu Shi may be either dependent or independent. Moreover Lahu Shi clauses may occur together in a string of clauses. This phenomenon is called clause-chaining.

Payne (1997:321) explains a clause-chaining language as a language that employs sequences of medial clauses completed by a final clause as a major discourse structuring device. The following sections will describe Lahu Shi clause types found in the texts.

4.1.1 Lahu Shi non-final clauses

Matisoff (1982:403) schematizes a non-final co-clause in Lahu Na as "A non-final clause composed of a noun phrase plus adverbial expression followed by a verbal nucleus plus a verb particle, an unrestricted particle, and a non-final particle.

As the Lahu Shi language is closely related to the Lahu Na language, the Lahu Shi non-final clause is similar to that of Lahu Na. That is, it has a non-final particle marked at the end of the clause. The following is an illustration of Lahu Shi sentences, showing the non-final clause occurring initially and medially. Each example also contains a non-final particle.

Example 41 : Sentence #31 (C/D)

Phid	*u ve*	*Sehx sir*	*haq*	*ke*	*mehg*	*lehq*	*kae*	*tod*	*che*	*teq theh*
dog	that	amulet	OM	place	holdin_mouth	CONJ	go	walk	CHE	short distance
n	det	n	Pn	v	v	Pnf	v	v	Pu	adj

gaeg	*lehq*	*cog*	*ted*	*mag*	*haq*	*mawg*	*lehq*	*cog*	*u ve*	*thag*	*lo*
go	CONJ	bridge	one	piece	OM	see	CONJ	bridge	that	top	LOC place
v	Pnf	n	num	clf	Pn	v	Pnf	n	det	adj	Pn

chaw		*kae*	*che*	*yaog.*
walk_on_top_of	go	CHE	DECL	
v		v	Pu	Pf

> "The dog held the amulet in its mouth and walked a little way, (and before long) saw   a bridge and walked over it."

There are four clauses in Example 41, three are dependent clauses as follows:

Clause #1

Phid	*u ve*	*Sehx sir*	*haq*	*ke*	*mehg*	*lehq*
dog	that	amulet	OM	place	holdin_mouth	**CONJ**
n	det	n	Pn	v	v	**Pnf**
S		O		V		

Clause #2

ø	kae	tod	che	teq theh		gaeg	**lehq**
	go	walk	CHE	short distance		go	**CONJ**
	v	v	Pu	adj		v	**Pnf**
S	V						

Clause #3

ø	cog	ted	mag	haq	mawg	**lehq**
	bridge	one	piece	OM	see	**CONJ**
	n	num	clf	Pn	v	**Pnf**
S	O				V	

Clause #1, #2, #3 end with the non-final particle "lehq". This particle conjoints the clauses when there is something else to express in the sentence. All clauses in sentence #31 are combined. This is called clause chaining. A clause-chaining language is a language that has combination of clauses. The combination of the clauses composed of an initial clause, medial clauses completed by a final clause is a major discourse structuring device. This type of language also has a switch-reference system. It indicates whether the subject of the verb is coreferential with the subject of the other verbs (Payne 1997). Clause #2 has no subject. According to the switch system "the dog" is the subject of the first clause and the second clause. This phenomenon is called zero anaphora or zero pronominalization (Payne 1997).

Example 42 : Sentence #32 (C/D)

Cog	thag	lo	a kaz	khuh	Phid	teq	kheh	Sehx	sir	cheq	chid
bridge	top	LOC	place water	in	dog	one	animal	amulet	bite	lifthold	
n	adj	Pn	n	Pn	n	num	clf	n	v	v	

tod	che	haq	gha	mawg	lehq	mawq	kaw	ngax	lehq	Phid	u ve	haq
walk	CHE	OM	able to	see	CONJ	mouth		open	CONJ	dog	that	OM
v	Pu	Pn	v	v	Pnf	n		v	Pnf	n	det	Pn

cheq	phehad	lehd	teag		huh	Sehx sir	a kaz	khuh	che	geh
bite	kill by	thus	do -+adv		PROG	amulet	water	in	fall	enter
v	v	disc	v -Pv		Pnf	n	n	Pn	v	v

veh	lehq	ngad	lux	maz	teq	kheh	lehd	dawg	ve
COMPLETE	CONJ	fish	large	much	one	animal	thus	swallow	leave
Vv	Pnf	n	adj	adj	num	clf	disc	v	v

vehr	che	yaog.
COMPLETE	CHE	DECL
Vv	Pu	Pf

"On top of the bridge, in the water, (the dog) saw a dog walking holding [bite lift] (in its mouth) an amulet, opened its mouth ready to attack (bite) the other dog, and the amulet fell into the water and a big fish swallowed it and left."

There are five clauses in the sentence, four of them are dependent clauses.

Clause #1

Cog	thag		a kaz	khuh	Phid	teq	kheh	gha	mawg	lehq
bridge	top	ø	water	in	dog	one	animal	able to	see	CONJ
n	adj		n	Pn	n	num	clf	v	v	Pnf
lo			Sehx sir	cheq	chid	tod				
LOC place			amulet	bite	lifthold	walk				
Pn			n	v	v	v				
			che	haq						
			CHE	OM						
			Pu	Pn						
Time		S	O					V		

Clause #2

	mawq kaw	ngax	lehq
ø	mouth	open	CONJ
	n	v	Pnf
S	O	V	

Clause #3

ø	Phid	u ve	haq	cheq	phehad	lehd	teag		huh
	dog	that	OM	bite	kill by	thus	do	-+adv	PROG
	n	det	Pn	v	v	disc	v	-Pv	Pnf

S	O			V					

Clause #4

Sehx sir	a kaz	khuh	che	geh	veh		lehq
amulet	water	in	fall	enter	COMPLETE		CONJ
n	n	Pn	v	v	Vv		Pnf

S	O		V				

Clause #1, #2, #3, and #4 are clause chaining. The subject of the first three clauses are coreferential, that is, they have the same subject "the dog". All of them have the non-final particle "lehq", except clause #3 where there is the non-final particle "huh" instead. "huh" is used at the end of the third clause to indicate that the events occur sequentially.

Example 43 : Sentence #51 (C/D)

Kheh ma	khuhd	yawd	koz	che	"A mawr	khaz	jad	lo		gaeg
but said		3S	speak	CHE	soon	village	edgeof	LOC	place	go
conj		pro	v	Pu	adv:tm	n	n	Pn		v

ver	ke	mehg	cuha		lawg"	lehd	koz	vid
CONDITION	place	holdin_mouth	cause	-certain	polite_assent	thus	speak	to
Pnf	v	v	v	-prt	Puf	disc	v	Pv

che	yaog.
CHE	DECL
Pu	Pf

"But he (the cat) said, "As soon as we get to edge of the village, (then) (you) can hold it." (it) thus spoke to (the dog)."

There are three clauses in the sentence. Two clauses are in the quote, the others are the clauses which come before and after the quote.

Clause #1

Kheh ma khuhd	yawd	koz	che
but said	3S	speak	CHE
conj	pro	v	Pu

Connector	S	V

Clause #1 above has no non-final particle, still it is a non-final clause since it occurs initially.

Clause #2

"A mawr	khaz	jad	lo		gaeg	ver
soon	village	edgeof	LOC place		go	CONDITION
adv:tm	n	n	Pn		v	Pnf

Time	Location		V

Clause #2 above ends with the non-final particle "ver". This particle indicates condition. The clause which contains "ver" is called an "If-clause", therefore the other clause is the main clause. Clause #2 also occurs medially counted as a non-final clause. From Clause #2, the cat told the dog if two of them went to the edge of the village, the dog could ask for holding the amulet.

Example 44 : Sentence #10 (C/D)

Ngag	hehd	maq	bawz	che	ma	ghad	vehr	lehd	te lehq	yawd
1PL		war	shoot	CHE	NEG	able to	COMPLETE	almost	and so	3S
pro		n	v	Pu	adv	v	Vv	Pv	conj	pro

ved	Sehx	sir	ga	yug	ve-a		lehd
genitive	amulet	help	grab	TRANSPORT	MOTION	-motion_to_speaker	thus
Pn	n	v	v	Pv		-prt	disc

koz	lehq	ngag	haq	sar	fe-a		che	yaog"	lehd	koz
speak	CONJ	1S	OM	use	send	-motion_to_speaker	CHE	DECL	thus	speak
v	Pnf	pro	Pn	v	v	-prt	Pu	Pf	disc	v

che	yaog.
CHE	DECL
Pu	Pf

"(Your husband) thus spoke (to me) 'We (who) are fighting the war, are close to losing so, bring his amulet', and (he) sent me (to get it)." he thus spoke (to her)."

There are five clauses in Example 44.

Clause #1

Ngag hehd	maq bawz che	ma ghad vehr lehd	te lehq
1PL	war shoot CHE	NEG able to COMPLETE almost	and so
pro	n v Pu	adv v Vv Pv	conj
S	O	V	Connector

Clause #2

yawd ved Sehx sir	ga yug ve-a
3S genitive amulet	help grab TRANSPORT MOTION -motion_to_speaker
pro Pn n	v v Pv -prt
S	V

Clause #1 and #2 have no non-final particle at the end of the clauses. They are non-final clauses since the first occurs initially and the second occurs medially in the sentence.

Clause #3

ø	ø	lehd koz lehq
		thus speak CONJ
		disc v Pnf
S	O	V

Clause #3 contains zero anaphora in the subject and object elements. Since all clauses in sentence #10 are clause chaining where the subject and object are coreferential. The verb "koz" is a transitive verb requiring an object, therefore the subject and object can be decided (subject = the man who came to see the woman, object = the woman).

Clause #3 also has a non-final particle "lehq" at the end of the clause. Therefore it is a non-final clause and semantically it means "so".

4.1.2 Lahu Shi final clauses

Matisoff schematizes a simple sentence in Lahu Na as, a simple sentence composed of a noun phrase plus adverbial, followed by a verb phrase plus some particles.

In Lahu Shi, a final clause occurs finally in a sentence. It also has some final particles at the end of the verb phrase. The following are some examples illustrating final clauses.

Example 45 : Sentence #3 (C/D)

Ix mag	geh	daq	jad	che	Sehx sir	teq	sir	cawg	che	yaog.
3rd Dual	COM	good	very	CHE	amulet	one	round	have	CHE	DECL
pro	Pn	adj	adv	Pu	n	num	clf	v	Pu	Pf

"They had a very good amulet."

The clause is illustrated as follows:

Ix mag	geh	daq	jad	che	Sehx sir	teq	sir	cawg	che	yaog.
3rd Dual	COM	good	very	CHE	amulet	one	round	have	CHE	DECL
pro	Pn	adj	adv	Pu	n	num	clf	v	Pu	Pf
S		O						V		

Example 45 above contains two noun phrases. They are a subject "Ix mag geh" meaning "the two of them" and an object "dag jad Sehx sir teq sir" meaning "very good amulet, one amulet". The sentence ends with a verb phrase "cawg che yaog" meaning "have". There is a final particle "yaog" at the end of the verb phrase indicating completion of the utterance.

Example 46 : Sentence #12 (C/D)

Jawd mawd	u ve	Sehx	sir	haq	gha	vehr	lehq	ta kor	ted	mag
king	that	amulet	OM	able to	COMPLETE		CONJ	trunk	one	piece
n	det	n	Pn	v	Vv		Pnf	n	num	clf

khuh	ke	lehq	yehg	awg	naz awr	leh leha	te	bawehd	khuh	teh
in	place	CONJ	house	far		very last	one	room	in	store
Pn	v	Pnf	n	adj		adj	num	n	Pn	v

lar		che	yaog.
MOTION TOWARD		CHE	DECL
Pv		Pu	Pf

> "The king got the amulet, put it in a trunk, and stored it in the last room
> at the farthest end of his house."

There are three clauses in Example 46. Only the last clause is a final clause since it comes last and ends with the final particle "yaog". The final clause may be illustrated as follow:

Clause #3

ø	yehg	awg	naz awr	leh leha	te	bawehd	khuh	teh	lar		che	yaog.
	house	far		very last	one	room	in	store	MOTION TOWARD		CHE	DECL
	n	adj		adj	num	n	Pn	v	Pv		Pu	Pf
S	O							V				

> "(The king) stored it in the last room at the farthest end of his house."

There are some other final particles found in the texts which are marked instead of "yaog". Examples are illustrated as follows:

Example 47 : Sentence #18 (C/D)

Kheh te	lehq	Na mix	khawehr	Phid	haq	koz	vid	che	"Nawg	vawr	chuhr huh
so	CONJ	cat		dog	OM	speak to	CHE	2per	FOC	here	
adv:tm	Pnf	n		n	Pn	v	Pv	Pu	pro	prt	n

chehd lawz.
dwell +pleasant
v　　Pf

"Then the cat said to the dog, "YOU stay here please."

There are two clauses in Example 47. The first clause precedes a quote followed by a clause within a quote.

Clause #1

Kheh te lehq	*Na mix khawehr*	*Phid haq*	*koz　vid che*
so　　CONJ	cat	dog　OM	speak to　CHE
adv:tm　Pnf	n	n　　Pn	v　　Pv Pu
Connector	S	O	V

Clause #2

"Nawg vawr		*chuhr huh*	*chehd lawz.*
2per　FOC	ø	here	dwell +pleasant
pro　prt		n	v　　**Pf**
Connector	S	O	V

Clause #1 occurs initially as a non-final clause, ended by Clause #2. Clause #2 also has a finial particle "lawz" meaning "please" at the end of the clause.

This particle is used when the speaker wants to ask someone to do something. It is a soft command. Therefore the first clause is counted as a non-final clause and the second clause is a final clause.

Example 48 :　Sentence #24 (C/D)

Saw	*chehd*	*che*	*maq*	*yad*	*teq pa*	*Na mix khawehr*	*khoq*	*che*	*awg*	*khuhd*	*haq*
guard	dwell	CHE	soldier	group	cat		gnaw	CHE	?	sound	OM
v	v	Pu	n	n	n		v	Pu	prt	n	Pn

gha	kad	che	te yand	ted pehg	koz	che	"Na	chaw khuhd	lag
able to	hear	CHE	at the time	some of	speak	CHE	listen	thief	come
v	v	Pu	adv:tm	n	v	Pu	v	n	v

che	gha	hawg"	lehd	koz	che	yaog.
CHE	must	EMPHATIC	thus	speak	CHE	DECL
Pu	v	Pf	disc	v	Pu	Pf

"At the time the soldier guards heard the sound of the cat gnawing on the trunk, some of them said, "Listen, surely a thief has come!" (it) thus spoke."

There are four clauses in Example 48, including a clause in a quote. Clause #3 and #4 are non-final clauses as follows:

Clause #3

"Na listen v	chaw khuhd thief n	lag come v	che CHE Pu	gha must v	**hawg" EMPHATIC Pf**
Connector	S		V		

"Listen, the thief must come."

Clause #3 has the final particle "hawg". This particle is used when the speaker wants to emphasize what he thinks or what he says must be correct.

Clause #4

ø	ø	lehd thus disc	koz speak v	che CHE Pu	**yaog. DECL Pf**
S	O		V		

"(One of the soldier) spoke to (other soldier)."

Clause #4 is a final clause since it has a final particle "yaog" at the end of the clause.

All clauses in Example 48 are clause chaining talking about the same topic, the group of soldiers who guarded the house. Even though the subject and object of the clause #4 are zero anaphora, both of them can be determined.

4.2 Elements of the clause in Lahu Shi

This section describes types of clauses in Lahu Shi, as described by the features stated in Healey (1992). He says that clauses are grouped according to their function within sentences, but the clause types are analyzed independently of any consideration of class groupings (dependent or independent). The following are the clause types defined by Healey (1992:81). All of them are described based on their elements in the clauses.

- Intransitive clause: An intransitive clause does not allow an object, and does not have an object marker in the verb phrase.

- Transitive clause: A transitive clause allows or (requires) an object, and in some languages has a marker in the predicate verb phrase indicating an object.

- Ditransitive clause: A ditransitive clause allows (or requires) both direct object and indirect object and in some languages have a marker in the predicate verb indicating an indirect object.

- Motion: A motion clause contains motion verb, which may have different affixes from transitive and intransitives, and a distinctive location element.

- Locative transitive clause: A locative transitive clause contains obligatory location as well as an object.

He also includes other clause types as follows:

- Equative clause: an equative clause contains two main elements. They are subject and complement expressed by a noun or noun phrase, or the subject may be a pronoun or demonstrative.

- Stative clause: A stative clause contains a subject pronoun, noun or noun phrase and complement adjective or adjective phrase. Some languages may have a copula.

- Quotative clause: A quotative clause is the obligatory quote unit contains in a sentence that is ended by a quote marker.

4.2.1 Intransitive clause

An intransitive is a clause in which the verb does not have a direct object. Intransitive clauses contain two main elements. They are subject and verb. The verb is an intransitive verb, it never takes an object. In Lahu Shi the predicate element is the only obligatory element. The following are some examples illustrating intransitive clauses in Lahu Shi.

Example 49 :   Sentence #17 (C/D)

Ix   mag tuhz kae lehq   med pad lo   gag   vehr   che yaog.
3Dual   leave go CONJ city near LOC place arrive COMPLETE CHE DECL
pro   v   v   Pnf   n   adj Pn   v   Vv   Pu   Pf
          "The two left and came near the city."

Example 49 contains two clauses connected by a conjoint "lehq". They are as follows:

Clause #1

Ix	*mag tuhz kae lehq*
3Dual	*leave go CONJ*
pro	*v v Pnf*
S	V

"They left."

Clause #2

ø	*med pad lo* *city near LOC place* *n adj Pn*	*gag vehr che yaog.* *arrive COMPLETE CHE DECL* *v Vv Pu Pf*
S	Location	V

"(They) came near the city."

Clause #1 is composed of subject and verb elements. The verb element contains intransitive verb "tuhz kae" means "leave and go". Therefore this clause is counted as intransitive clause.

Clause #2 has three elements, subject, verb, and location. Like clause #1, the verb phrase of clause #2 contains intransitive verb. The verb is "gag" meaning "arrive".

Example 50 : Sentence #33 (C/D)

Te pawz lehr ix mag ca duhd ma tuhz lehq a kaz ghig
one time[event] after 3Dual go and think NEG leave CONJ water liquid
num adv Puf pro v v adv v Pnf n n

puhg pad lo jo mi chehd che yaog.
edge of near LOC place sad sit dwell CHE DECL
n adj Pn adv v v Pu Pf

> "After that, they had no thought (didn't know what to do) and sat
> dejected near the bank of the water (stream)."

There are two clauses in Example 50 as follows:

Clause #1

Te pawz lehr	ix mag	ca duhd ma tuhz lehq
one time[event] after	3Dual	go and think NEG leave CONJ
num adv Puf	pro	v v adv v Pnf

Time	S	V

"After that, they had no thought (didn't know what to do)........."

Clause #2

ø	a kaz ghig puhg pad lo	jo mi chehd che yaog.
	water liquid edge of near LOC place	sad sit dwell CHE DECL
	n n n adj Pn	adv v v Pu Pf

S	Location	V

"(They) sat dejected near the bank of the water (stream)......."

Clause #1 is composed of time, subject, and verb elements. The verb element contains an intransitive verb "ca duhd ma tuhz" which means "didn't know what to do".

Clause #2 has three elements, subject, location, and verb elements. The verb phrase contains an intransitive verb "mi" which means "sit".

4.2.2 Transitive clause

A transitive is a clause which requires a direct object. Transitive clauses contain three main elements: subject, direct object, and verb. The verb is a transitive verb, which needs an object in order to make the utterance complete. Some examples illustrating transitive clauses follow:

Example 51 : Sentence #37 (C/D)

Na mix khawehr u	ve	Sehx	sir	haq	ke	mehg	ve
cat	that	amulet	OM	place	holdin	mouth	TRANSPORT MOTION
n	det	n	Pn	v	v		Pv

lehq   kawq   veh   che   yaog.
CONJ return to continuing? CHE DECL
Pnf   v   prt   Pu   Pf

      "The cat put the amulet (in its mouth) and went on (toward home)."

There are two clauses in Example 51. The first is a transitive clause since it contains three elements, subject, object, and verb. The clause is illustrated as follows:

Clause #1

Na mix khawehr u ve cat that *n* *det*	*Sehx sir haq* amulet OM *n* *Pn*	*ke mehg* place holdin mouth *v v* *ve lehq* TRANSPORT MOTION CONJ *Pv Pnf*
S	O	V

     "The cat put the amulet in (the dog's mouth)."

The verb phrase of clause #1 contains a transitive verb "ke mehq" which means "put (something) into (something)".

Example 52 :   Sentence #35 (C/D)

Kheh te lehq   Ghig phid u   ve yawd ved   awg   yad teq   pa haq kug
so   CONJ otter   that   3S   genitive offspring   group   OM call
adv:tm Pnf   n   det   pro Pn   n   n   Pn   v
phawg lehq ngad lux   u   ve haq ghaq yug   cuh   che yaog.
gather CONJ fish   large that   OM follow grab cause to CHE DECL
v   Pnf   n   adj   det   Pn v   v   Pv   Pu   Pf

     "And so, the otter king called together his children/subjects to get them
      to follow and catch the big fish."

There are two clauses in Example 52. Both of them are transitive clauses consisting of three main elements, subject, object, and verb. The clauses are illustrated as follows:

Clause #1

Kheh te lehq	Ghig phid u ve	yawd ved awg yad	kug phawg lehq
so CONJ	otter that	3S genitive offspring	call gather CONJ
adv:tm Pnf	n det	pro Pn n	v v Pnf
		teq pa haq	
		group OM	
		n Pn	

| Discourse | S | O | V |

"And so, the otter king called together his children."

Clause #1 above contains a transitive verb "kug phawg" means "call gather".

Clause #2

	ngad lux u ve haq	ghaq yug cuh che yaog.
ø	fish large that OM	follow grab cause to CHE DECL
	n adj det Pn	v v Pv Pu Pf

| S | O | V |

Clause #2 contains a transitive verb "gahq yug cuh" means "follow to catch".

4.2.3 Ditransitive clause

A ditransitive clause contains both an indirect object and a direct object. Matisoff (1982:99) says that in Lahu Na an indirect object usually precedes a direct object, if the direct object precedes it acquires a slight additional emphasis.

Like Lahu Na, the Lahu Shi indirect object comes before a direct object. In order to emphasize, they change their positions, a direct object comes before an indirect object. Some examples are shown below:

Example 53 : Sentence #29 (C/D)

Kheh te lehq   ix mag teq geha kaw   koeq   lehq yaq kaw
so   CONJ 3Dual together accompanying return[home] CONJ path
adv:tm Pnf pro   adj   Pn   v   Pnf   n

teq theh   gaeg lehq Phid Na mix khawehr haq koz   vid che   "Sehx sir
short distance go   CONJ dog cat   OM speak to CHE amulet
adj   v   Pnf n   n   Pn v   Pv Pu   n

ngag haq liz   mawq kaw khuh a cehax   ke   mehg   cuha
1S   OM FOC mouth   in   small amount place holdin_mouth cause -certain
pro Pn disc n   Pn   adj   v   v   v   -prt

laoq   a mawr awg sehr phad ngag haq awr maq   car vad." lehd
request soon   owner   1S   OM food NEG -strong feed eat   thus
prt   adv:tm n   pro Pn n   adv   v   v   disc

koz   che yaog.
speak CHE DECL
v   Pu   Pf

"Then the two of them set off together returning, and just a short way
down the road, the dog said to the cat, "Please let me hold the amulet in
my mouth a little while too, or else (I'm afraid) the master won't give me
any food." (it) thus spoke to (the cat)."

There are six clauses in Example 53. Clause #5 contains two objects as follow:

Clause #5

Awg sehr phad	*ngag haq*	*awr*	*maq*	*car vad*
Owner	*1s OM*	*food*	*NEG-strong*	*feed eat*
n	*pro Pn*	*n*	*adv*	*v v*
	IO	DO		
S	O		V	

"The owner won't feed me any food."

The clause above contains the indirect object "ngag" which means "I" preceding the direct object "awr" which means "food".

4.2.4 Stative clause

A stative sentence is a sentence which indicates state of being. Its semantic feature is state rather than action. The predicate of a stative sentence may identify, locate, or describe the subject. Different languages have different elements in the stative sentence. Many languages include three elements in such sentences. They are a subject, a special verb (such as verb "to be" or "to become" in English), and a complement (or predicate nominal or predicate adjective). The special verb may be called a copula or linking verb. Such kind of verb carries the marker of tense, aspect, person etc. It is not the central meaning of the sentence whereas an active verb is. The predicate of a sentence is the complement constituent. There are still some languages which have only two constituents. They are a subject and a nominal or adjective predicate. These languages have no copula or linking verb. Many transitive and intransitive verbs are semantically states rather than actions (e.g. the English verbs "like", "love", "think"). Therefore these sentences may differ in not only their meaning but also in their formal structure (Elson and Pickett 1988).

Different languages have different ways to express a stative clause. In English, there is a copular verb "to be". A clause starts with a subject followed by a copula. A complement always comes after a copula, for example "He is happy." (S + be + adj), "He is a good boy." (S + be + noun phrase).

There are various ways to express the stative situation in Thai. Some may start with a subject followed by a stative verb and a noun or noun phrase, for example "khaw5mii4khuam1suk2". The clause may be analyzed as follows:

Example 54

Khaw5	mii1	khuam1suk2
3s	have	happiness
pro	v	n

"He is happy."

Others may start with a subject followed by a stative verb, for example "khaw5dii1".
The clause may be illustrated as follow:

Example 55

Khaw5	dii1
1s	good
pro	v

"He is good."

In Lahu Shi a stative clause may describe a subject. The clause structure may be a
subject followed by a verb or it may be a subject followed by an object, ended with a
verb. Consider the examples below:

Example 56 : Sentence #47 (C/D)

U kheh	te	peg	khaz nuhr	ix mag	ha lehg	jad	lehq	Na mix
like that	do	finished	followingtime	3Dual	be happy	very	CONJ	cat
det	v	adv	adv:tm	pro	v	adv	Pnf	n

khawehr	u ve	Sehx sir	haq	kawq	ke	mehg	lehq	kawq	veh
	that	amulet	OM	return	place	holdin_mouth	CONJ	return	continuing
	det	n	Pn	v	v	v	Pnf	v	Vv

che	yaog.
CHE	DECL
Pu	Pf

"And after that incident, the two of them were very happy and the cat

held the amulet again and went on returning (home)."

There are four clauses in Example 56. Clause #1 is a stative clause as follows:

U kheh te peg khaz nuhr like that do finished followingtime det v adv adv:tm	ix mag 3Dual pro	ha lehg jad lehq be happy very CONJ v adv Pnf
Time	S	V

"After that incident, the two of them were very happy."

The clause above is composed of two main elements; subject "ix mag" meaning "two of them" and verb "ha lehg jad lehq" meaning "very happy", and an optional element time "u kheh te peg khaz nuhr".

Example 57 : Sentence #14 (C/D)

Awg phad mawd u ve maq ca bawz kawaq che te yand te
husband that war go and shoot returned CHE at the time do
n det n v v v Pu adv:tm v

lar haz che awg lawn haq sir lehq duhd har jad che yaog.
immediately CHE problem OM know CONJ think hard very CHE DECL
prt Pu n Pn v Pnf v v adv Pu Pf

"At the time the husband returned from the war, he found out
immediately what had happened, and thought hard."

In Example 57, the sentence contains three clauses, the second one is a stative clause as follows:

ø	te lar haz che awg lawn haq do immediately CHE problem OM v prt Pu n Pn	sir lehq know CONJ v Pnf
S	O	V

"(The husband) knew immediately the problem."

The clause is composed of three main elements, subject indicated by "ø", object "te lar haz che awg lawn haq", and verb "sir lehq". It means, "(He) knew immediately the problem". As mentioned previously, many transitive and intransitive verbs are semantically states and the verb "sir lehq" meaning "know" is one of them; it is a stative verb. Therefore the above clause is counted as a stative clause. It describes a subject.

A stative clause may identify subject, e.g. "she is my friend." "He is a student.". This kind of clause classifies one entity in relation to another. According to Healey (1992) such clause is called an equative clause.

An equative clause consists of two main elements: subject and complement. A subject may be expressed by a noun or noun phrase, a pronoun, and a demonstrative. A complement may be expressed by a noun or a noun phrase (Healey 1992). Payne (1997:14) says that an equative clause is a clause in which a subject entity is identical to the identity specified in the predicate nominal. In English, an equative clause is composed of two noun phrases or a demonstrative and noun phrase. Between the two elements is a copular, for example "He is a doctor", "This is my sister".

In Thai, an equative clause may be expressed in different ways. It may be composed of a subject element and a copular followed by a noun or noun phrase, for example "khaw5pen1kru1" or "khaw5khɯ1kru1" (khaw5 = he, kru1 = teacher).

There are two copulas used; "pen1" and "khɯ1". An equative clause may also be composed of a demonstrative and a copula followed by a noun or noun phrase, for example "nii3khɯ1nok4", "nan3pen1pla1" (nii3 = this, nok4 = bird, nan3 = that, pla1 = fish).

The Thai equative clause may be expressed by a demonstrative followed a noun or noun phrase, for example, "nii3nok4", "nan3pla1".

In Lahu Shi, equative clauses are expressed in two ways. First by a normal clause (SOV or SV). Second by a verbless construction (using the demonstrative "che ve" or "u ve" or a noun or a noun phrase followed by a noun or a noun phase).

Example 58

yawd	sarlar	te	chehd	che	yaog
3s	teacher	do	exist	CHE	DECL
pro	n	v	Vv	Pu	Pf
S	O		V		

"He is a teacher."

"Sarlar" is not in fact a real object. It just shows entity, that is "yawd" and "sarlar" have the same identity. Another example is "yawd liq hend yad", illustrated as follows:

Example 59

che ve	ngag	ved	na meq tag		yaog
this	1s	genitive	pen		DECL
det	pro	Pn	n		Pf
Demonstrative	Noun phrase				

"This is my pen."

There is only one equative clause of Lahu Shi found in the text entitled "Male gives Birth" as follow:

Example 60 :   Sentence #9 (M)

Kheh te	*lehq*	*khaz kehx var*	*che kheh*	*koz*	*che*	*yaog*	*ced*
so	*CONJ*	*headman*	*this*	*speak*	*CHE*	*DECL*	*REPORTED*
adv:tm	*Pnf*	*n*	*det*	*v*	*Pu*	*Pf*	*disc*

"Nud kar	*yad*	*u ve*	*awg par*	*law*	*ngag*	*ved*	*yad*	*yaog.*
water buffalo	*offspring*	*that*	*male*	*****	*IS*	*genetive*	*offspring*	*DECL*
n	*n*	*det*	*n*	*Pn*	*pro*	*Pn*	*n*	*Pf*

"Then, the headman reportedly said this, "That male water buffalo calf is the offspring of mine (water buffalo).""

There are two clauses in Example 60.   The clause within the quote is an equative clause as follows:

Clause #2

"Nud kar	*yad*	*u ve*	*awg par*	*law*	*ngag*	*ved*	*yad*	*yaog.*
water buffalo	*offspring*	*that*	*male*	*****	*IS*	*genetive*	*offspring*	*DECL*
n	*n*	*det*	*n*	*Pn*	*pro*	*Pn*	*n*	*Pf*

Noun phrase	Noun phrase

"This male water buffalo is the offspring of mine."

The two noun phrases have the same identity.

4.2.5 Locative clause

Elson and Pickett (1988:61) says that locative (place or direction) function specifies the place where the action or observation takes place, toward which it moves, or from which it comes. In English this function is indicated by certain locative nouns (e.g. prepositional phrase "in the room" etc.). Certain verbs require a location word or phrase as an integral part of the sentence. Location may be identified by a stative clause. This type of clause locates a subject. It contains two main elements, including a subject and a location element. Some languages have a copula (Healey 1992).

In English a copula "verb to be" is used, e.g. "The book is on the table". An inanimate possessor is equivalent to a location, and the verb "have" is used, e.g. "The table has a book on it". This construction needs a locational adjunct, e.g. on, under, in, etc. (Pyane 1997).

In Lahu Shi a locative clause specifies the place where the action takes place, toward which the subject moves, or from which the subject comes. It is indicated by certain locative nouns introduced by postposition "lo" and "khuh". A locative clause of Lahu Shi contains a subject, verb, and place marked by a particle "lo" or "khuh". A subject comes first followed by a place ended by a verb. The following are some examples illustrating locative clauses.

Example 61 : Sentence #17 (C/D)

Ix mag	*tuhz*	*kae*	*lehq*	*med*	*pad*	*lo*	*gag*	*vehr*	*che*	*yaog.*
3Dual	*leave*	*go*	*CONJ*	*city*	*near*	*LOC*	*place*	*arrive*	*COMPLETE*	*CHE*	*DECL*
pro	*v*	*v*	*Pnf*	*n*	*adj*	*Pn*	*v*	*Vv*	*Pu*	*Pf*

"The two left and came near the city."

There are two clauses. The second is a locative clause composed of subject, place, and verb as follow:

Clause #2

ø	*med pad lo* *city near LOC place* *n adj Pn*	*gag vehr che yaog.* *arrive COMPLETE CHE DECL* *v Vv Pu Pf*
S	place	v

"(The two) came near the city."

The above clause, the place element is marked by a particle "lo" which is a locative place.

Example 62 : Sentence #19 (C/D)

Ngag	*ca*	*ngawx-eg*		*sar"*	*lehd*	*koz*	*vid*
IS	*go and*	*look*	*-motion_away_from_speaker*	*before*	*thus*	*speak*	*to*
pro	*v*	*v*	*-prt*	*adv*	*disc*	*v*	*Pv*

lar haz	*lehq*	*med*	*khuh*	*geh*	*veh*	*che*	*yaog.*
immediately	*CONJ*	*city*	*in*	*enter*	*continuing*	*CHE*	*DECL*
prt	*Pnf*	*n*	*Pn*	*v*	*Vv*	*Pu*	*Pf*

> "I'm going to check it out first", thus spoken, (it) immediately went into the city."

There are three clauses in Example 62. The last is a locative clause composed of three main elements as follow:

ø	*med khuh* *city in* *n Pn*	*geh veh* *che yaog.* *enter continuing CHE DECL* *v Vv* *Pu Pf*
S	place	V

The above clause, the place is marked by the particle "khuh" meaning "in".

4.2.6 Quotative clause

A quotative clause is the obligatory quote unit contained in a sentence that is ended by a quote marker (Healey 1992). In English the quotative clause always comes after a clause having a verb "say", for example; He says, "I am hungry". There is only one clause at the beginning a quotative clause. In Lahu Shi, a quotative clause is indicated differently, that is, there is not only a clause coming before a quote, but also a clause coming after a quote. Below are some examples of quotative clauses in Lahu Shi

Example 63 : Sentence #28 (C/D)

Med	*bag*	*lo*		*gaeg*	*lehq*	*Phid*	*haq*	*koz*	*vid*	*che*	*"Sehx*	*sir*	*gha*
city	outside	LOC	place	go	CONJ	dog	OM	speak	to	CHE	amulet		able to
n	adj	Pn		v	Pnf	n	Pn	v	Pv	Pu	n		v

vehor		*mehr"*	*lehd*	*koz*	*vid*	*che*	*yaog.*
COMPLETE	-finish	EMPH	thus	speak	to	CHE	DECL
Vv	-prt	disc	disc	v	Pv	Pu	Pf

> "Going to the outside of the city, (it) said to the dog, "(I) got the amulet!" (it) thus spoke."

Example 64 : Sentence #54 (C/D)

Na	*mix*	*khawehr*	*kawq*	*koz*	*che*	*"Ghoq*	*chi*	*pad*	*lo*		*gag*	*heh*
cat			return	speak	CHE	stairs		near	LOC	place	arrive	before
n			v	v	Pu	n		adj	Pn		v	Pu

ke	*mehg*	*cuha*		*lawg"*	*lehd*	*koz*	*vid*	*che*	*yaog.*
place	holdin_mouth	cause	-certain	polite_assent	thus	speak	to	CHE	DECL
v	v	v	-prt	Puf	disc	v	Pv	Pu	Pf

> "The cat spoke again, "Wait until we get the stairs of the house." (it) thus spoke."

Example 65 : Sentence #55 (C/D)

Ghoq	*chi*	*pad*	*lo*		*gaeg*	*lehq*	*Phid*	*kawq*	*koz*	*che*	*"Ngag*	*haq*
stairs		near	LOC	place	go	CONJ	dog	return	speak	CHE	IS	OM
n		adj	Pn		v	Pnf	n	v	v	Pu	pro	Pn

kawq	*ke*	*mehg*	*cuha*		*laoq"*	*lehd*	*koz*	*che*	*yaog.*
return	place	holdin_mouth	cause	-certain	request	thus	speak	CHE	DECL
v	v	v	v	-prt	Pf	disc	v	Pu	Pf

> "At the stairs the dog spoke again, "Let me carry it." (it) thus spoke."

From the three examples above, it can be seen that the clauses that precede quotative clauses are composed of the words "koz che" or "koz vid che" which means "speak to" in the verb phrase. Quotative clauses end with clauses containing the word "lehd koz vid che yaog" which means "thus speak to". "koz vid che" and "lehd koz vid

che yaog" are quotative markers. Therefore the quotative clause structure may be summarized as:

quotative clause $\Rightarrow$ koz (vid) che "_____" lehd koz (vid) che yaog

4.3 Summary

This chapter identified Lahu Shi clause structure. Lahu Shi is a rigid <u>SOV</u> type language, that is the clause consists of a subject followed by an object ended by a verb. The clause types may be non-final or final clauses. Such types of clause are in descriptions of clause-chaining structures which employ sequences of medial clauses completed by a final clause. The medial clause is a non-final clause, and the last clause in a sentence is a final clause. A transitive clause requires a direct object whereas an intransitive clause does not. A ditransitive clause needs direct and indirect objects. A stative clause may identify, describe, or locate a subject. A locative clause specifies the place where the action takes place, toward which the subject moves, or from which the subject comes. A quotative clause is marked by a quotative marker "koz (vid) che" preceding the clause and "lehd koz (vid) che yaog" following the clause.