Notes on Anong, a New Language

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Through preliminary research and comparison, it has been found that the Anong language is quite different from the Nusu and Rouruo languages spoken by the Nu peoples in Bijiang and Lanping.   However, it is similar to the Trung language.   Therefore, I suggest that Anong and Trung should be classified as belonging to the Chingpo language branch of the Tibeto-Burman language family. In this paper, I will give a brief description of the phonology, morphology, and syntax of the Anong language as it is spoken in the Mugujia Township of Fugong County (Yunnan).

SOUND SYSTEM

I. Consonants

There are 64 consonants in the Anong language, 45 of which are simple consonants and the rest are consonant clusters.

1) Simple consonants:

p		t	ʈ				k	ʔ
pʰ		tʰ	ʈʰ				kʰ
b		d	ɖ				g
				ts	tʂ	tɕ
				tsʰ	tʂʰ	tɕʰ
				dz	dʐ	dʑ
	f			s	ʂ	ɕ	x	h
	v			z	ʐ		ɣ
m̥		n̥				ɲ̥	ŋ̊
m		n				ɳ	ñ	ŋ
		ɬ	l			
		l				
		ɹ				

Sun, H. 1988, "Notes on Anong and a new language", in *Linguistics of the Tibeto-Burman Area*, vol. 11, no. 1, pp. 27-63. (purl.org/sealang/sun1988notes.pdf)

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Notes on the simple consonants:

1. Unaspirated voiceless stops and voiceless affricates have a relatively low frequency of occurrence. In some words, the voiced stops and affricates are in free variation with their voiceless counterparts.

2. The nasals m, n, ɲ, and ŋ all may be syllabic.

3. The palatals tɕ, tɕʰ, dʑ, and ɕ are articulated a little back in the mouth. The phonetic value is similar to that of c, cʰ, ɟ, ɲ, and ç.

4. The phonetic value of the retroflex stops ʈ, ʈʰ, ɖ, and ɳ is similar to that of the palatals ʈ, ʈʰ, ɖ, and ɲ. In some words in speech, the retroflexes are in free variation with the non-retroflex stops t, tʰ, d, and n.

5. The phonetic value of the retroflex affricates tʂ, tʂʰ, dʐ, ʂ, and ʐ is similar to that of the palatals tʃ, tʃh, dʒ, ʃ, and ʒ. In some words in speech, the two retroflex sounds ʂ and ʐ are in free variation with s and z, respectively.

6. As an independent consonant, ɹ is variable. Sometimes it is pronounced as z or ʐ, and sometimes it assimilates to a following i.

7. The glottal stop ʔ occurs as both an independent consonant and in combination with other consonants in consonant clusters. The syllabic nasals m̩, n̩, ɲ̩, and ŋ̩ are preceded by a glottal stop, but these are not treated as consonant clusters in this work [ʔm̩, ʔn̩, ʔɲ̩, and ʔŋ̩].

p	pi 31	'pen'	pʰ	pʰi 35 du 55	'key'
b	buɯ 31	'snake'	m̥	m̥ɯ 55 ŋu 31	'start; begin'
m	mi 55	'hemp'	f	fɑu 31	'lock'
v	vi 55 ka 31	'bottle'	ts	tsui 55	'crime; sin'
tsʰ	tsʰi 55	'rain'	dz	la 35 dziʔ 31	'hot pepper'
s	si 31 di 55	'true; real'	z	zɪn 53	'ask'
t	ti 53	'half'	tʰ	tʰi 55	'one'
d	di 55 ba 35	'spider'	n̥	n̥o 31 iɯŋ 55	'stay; remain'
n	nɛn 55	'goods'	ɬ	ɬɑu 53	'seek; look for'
l	lim 53	'bury'	ʈ	ʈi 31 ɭiu 53	'compensate'
ʈʰ	ʈʰi 31 maŋ 31	'old'	ɖ	ɖɪm 55	'kick'
ɳ	gɯ 31 ɳi 55	'kneel'	ɭ	ʈʰi 31 ɭi 31	'return (money)'
tʂ	pɑu 31 tʂɪ 55	'newspaper'	tʂʰ	tʂʰi 31	'fart'
dʐ	dʐɪ 31	'swell'	ʂ	ʂa 55 ʂɪ 31	'urine'
ʐ	ʐɪ 55	'be'	ɹ	ɹi 31 ʔuŋ 55	'mountain'

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tɕ	tɕi 55 pʰi 55	'narrow'	tɕʰ	a 31 tɕʰiŋ 31	'exchange'
dʑ	dʑi 31	'copper'	ɲ̊	ɲ̊ɯ 55 ɲu	'weave'
ɲ	ɲin 55	'fingernail'	ɕ	ɕim 55 bɯ 31	'full'
k	ko 31 pʰɯ 55	'fox'	kʰ	kʰin 53	'cook; boil'
g	a 31 gɿ 31	'lift'	ŋ	ŋɛ 31 ŋu 31	'weigh'
ŋ	ŋi 31 sa 31	'monkey'	x	a 31 xi 55	'laugh'
ɣ	ɣɯ 55	'shadow'	ʔ	ʔi 55 bɯ 31	'goose'
h	a 31 hiŋ 35	'bowl'			

2) Consonant clusters: Consonant clusters can be divided into three categories. The first category is formed by prefixing a glottal stop to the voiced nasals, voiced laterals, voiced stops, and voiced affricates; the ten clusters in this category are ʔb, ʔd, ʔɖ, ʔg, ʔdʐ, ʔdʑ, ʔm, ʔn, ʔɳ, and ʔɲ̊. The second category includes clusters of bilabials, labio-dentals, velar stops, fricatives, and nasals combined with the semi-vowel ɹ; the nine clusters in this second category are pɹ, pʰɹ, bɹ, mɹ, fɹ, vɹ, khɹ, gɹ, and xɹ. The third category consists of a single three-part consonant cluster: ʔbɹ.

ʔb	a 31 ʔban 55	'a bamboo species'
ʔd	ʔdɛm 55	'on credit'
ʔɖ	ʔɖaŋ 55	'crawl'
ʔg	ʔgam 55	'remember by cutting notches on wood'
ʔdʐ	ʔdʐɿn 55 ɛ 31	'defecate'
ʔdʑ	ʔdʑɯ 55 ɲu 31	'bite'
ʔm	tɕʰɛ 55 ʔmɯ 31	'daughter'
ʔn	a 31 ʔna 31	'dye'
ʔɳ	a 31 ɳɛ 35	'apply'
ʔɲ̊	ʔɲ̊a 31 ɛ 31	'ruminate'

pɹ	pɹɯ m 55 no 31	'untie'
pʰɹ	a 31 pʰɹi 31	'ancestor'
bɹ	bɹi 53	'four'
mɹ	a 31 mɹan 55	'angry'
fɹ	da 31 fɹi 55	'turtledove'
vɹ	a 31 vɹi 55	'rope bridge support'
kʰɹ	kʰɹi 53	'sweet'
gɹ	dɛ 31 gɹi 55	'dog'
xɹ	xɹɯm 53	'sift'

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ʔbɹ   ɕɑ 55 ʔbɹɯɯn 35   'stride over'

II. Finals (vowels):

There are altogether 77 finals. Ten of them are simple vowels, sixteen of them are diphthongs, four syllabic nasals, and forty-seven finals with consonant endings.

1. The simple vowel finals are: /i, e, ɛ, ɑ, ɔ, o, u, ɯ, y, and ɿ/. The following are notes on these vowels:

1) The position of the tongue for /e/ is a little low, and its phonetic value is close to that of /E/. The phonetic value of /ɛ/ is close to that of /æ/.

2) The phonetic value of /ɑ/ is actually the same as that of /A/. When it occurs before /n/ and /i/ in word final position, its phonetic value is close to that of /a/.

3) The phonetic value of /u/ remains unchanged when it occurs after nasals such as /m, n, ŋ/ etc. But, when it occurs after bilabial stops its phonetic value is close to that of /ʮ/. It is labialized after the other consonants, assuming a phonetic value similar to that of /ɥ/.

4) The phonetic value of /ɯ/ is in fact the same as that of /ə/ when it occurs in loan words from Chinese. It can be pronounced as /i/ after retroflex consonants.

5) In speech, /i/ is often deleted after /ɲ/, and /u/ is often deleted after /ŋ/.

6) The alveolar vowel /ɿ/ becomes /ʅ/ after retroflex consonants.

7) In prefixes, vowels are weak and indistinct.

i	pʰi 35 du 55	'key'
e	tsʰe 53	'deer'
ɛ	pʰɛ 55	'deceive'
ɑ	pʰɑ 53	'belly'
ɔ	ɕɔ 55	'hundred'
o	pʰo 31 lo 53	'roll'
u	pʰu 55	'silver'
ɯ	pʰɯ 55 ɲɑm 53	'wild pig'
y	tɕʰy 55 ɲin 53	'extinguish'
ɿ	dzɿ 55	'walk'

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2. Four syllabic nasals occur:

m̩	m̩ 31	'no; not'
ŋ̩	kʰi 31 ŋ̩ 55	'brew (wine)'
ɲ̩	ɲ̩ 31 na 31	'domestic animal; livestock'
ŋ̍	ŋ̍ 31 ɲin 55	'claw; paw'

3. Diphthongs are divided into three types. The first type is formed with /i/, /u/, or /y/ as the first element; these occur mainly in native words: /ie, iɛ, ia, iɔ, io, iu, iɯ, ui, ue, uɛ, ua, ye/. The second type is the two diphthongs beginning with /a/: /ai, au/. The third type is the triphthongs /iau/ and /uai/.

ie	u 55 ie 31	'member'	iɛ	a 31 tsʰiɛ 55	'free; idle'
ia	a 31 ia 55	'k. of wasp/bee'	iɔ	tsu 55 iɔ 35	'main; major'
io	io 31 muɯ 55	'cloud'	iu	liu 35	'doubt'
iɯ	iɯ 31	'army'	ui	dzui 55	'pair; couple'
ue	kue 55 tɕy 31	'rule; custom'	uɛ	kuɛ 35 pʰɛ 35	'national flag'
ua	ŋua 55	'fish'	ye	muɯ 55 xye 31	'tender maize'
ai	xo 55 tsʰai 31	'match'	au	au 31 ma 31	'aunt'
iau	pʰiau 35	'ticket'	uai	kʰuai 35 tɕi 35	'accountant'

4. Final consonants. Five consonants occur in final position: /m, n, ɲ, ŋ, ʔ/. The following table illustrates the vowel plus final combinations.

vowels\finals	i	e	ɛ	a	ɔ	o	u	ɯ	ı	iɛ	ia	iɔ	io	iu	iɯ	uɛ	ua
-m	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X							X
-n	X	X	X	X			X	X	X								X
-ɲ	X					X											
-ŋ	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X			X
-ʔ	X		X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X	X	

Notes on final consonant endings:
1) /ŋ/ is often deleted in speech, and the preceding vowel is usually nasalized.

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2) /ñ/ is very often the result of the coalescence of two syllables i.e., it becomes a part of the preceding syllable when the vowel following the /ñ/ is deleted.

3) /ɹ/ sometimes occurs in word final position in speech but it is infrequent and unstable. Sometimes it is pronounced as a retroflex vowel and sometimes it is deleted. Therefore, it is not included in my decription of consonants occurring in word final position.

4) The glottal stop is unstable. It seems to be disappearing. In some words it is manifested as tension on the vowel, while in others it is simply deleted.

im	lim 53	'bury'	em	a 31 nem 55	'should'
ɛm	ɕɛm 31	'knife'	am	kham 53	'ladle out'
ɔm	a 31 sɔm 53	'three'	om	dzom 31	'hold steady'
um	ɹum 55	'forge iron'	ɯm	ɲi 55 ɹɯm 31 'heart'
ɪm	ba 31 sɪm 53	'flies'	uam	uam 31 ɹɯ 55 'flaxen thread'
ɪam	ʔɪam 55	'needle'			

ɪn	ɲin 55	'nail, finger-'	en	a 55 ben 31	'maternal uncle'
ɛn	vɛn 35	'buy'	an	ɹan 55	'weave (cloth)'
ɔn	ɕɯŋ 55 tɔn 55	'timber; wood'	ɯn	a 31 khɯn 55	'cough'
ɪn	zɪn 53	'ask'	iɛn	iɛn 55 tɕi 31 ɛ 31 'escape'
uɛn	suɛn 55 tshu 35 'vinegar'				

iñ	ɕiñ 31	'wipe; rub'	ɪñ	sɪñ 35	'seven'

ɪŋ	khɪŋ 55 nuŋ 31 'peel'	eŋ	ɪ 31 feŋ 55	'one part'
ɛŋ	bɛŋ 55	'plate'	aŋ	saŋ 55	'daughter-in-law'
ɔŋ	phɔŋ 31	'five'	oŋ	ʔoŋ 55	'wear (hat)'
uŋ	nuŋ 55 ŋua 31 'cattle'	ɯŋ	bɯŋ 31	'name'
ɪaŋ	a 31 ɪaŋ 31	'sheep'	ɪɔŋ	ɪɔŋ 31	'once; used to'
ɹoŋ	phɯ 31 ɪoŋ 53 'ghost; gods'	iuŋ	a 31 iuŋ 31	'drool'
ɪɯŋ	ŋo 31 iɯŋ 55 'remain'	uaŋ	xuaŋ 53	'circle; hover'

ɪʔ	tɕɪʔ 55	'unit of weight (= 50 kilos)'			
ɛʔ	dzɛʔ 55	' a drop (clf)'	aʔ	khaʔ 55	'chicken'
ɔʔ	vɪ 55 kɔʔ 31	'cup'	oʔ	phoʔ 35	'change'
uʔ	kha 55 luʔ 53	'which one'	ɯʔ	bɯ 31 nɯʔ 55	'snail'

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ı? ˈxuɑʔ 55 dzıʔ 53 'thorn ın flesh' ıoʔ ıoʔ 55 'person (clf.)'

uɛ? guɛʔ 53 'loose' uɑʔ dɛ 53 guɑʔ 53 'cucumber'

III. Tones.

There are four tones: high level 55, high falling 53, low falling 31, and high rising 35. There is also an unstable mid-level tone which becomes a high-level tone when influenced by low-falling and high-rising tones, and becomes a low-falling tone when influenced by high-falling and high-level tones. Thus, in my description this mid-level tone has been treated as an environmentally-conditioned variant of other tones. The high-level and low-falling tones have a higher frequency than the other two tones. Tones carry a low functional load in terms of differentiating meaning.

1) the high-level tone:	xɛ 55 'basket',	kʰɻı 55 'pocket'	
2) the high-falling tone:	ʂɑ 53 'wild animal',	kʰɻı 53 'sweet'	
3) the low-falling tone:	xɛ 31 'silver',	dɑ 31 kʰɻı 31 'paint'	
4) the high-rising tone:	xɛ 35 'foot',	ɲi 55 tʂʰı 35 'green'	

IV. Syllables.

A syllable is usually composed of an initial, a final, and a tone, although some syllables consist of a final and a tone without an initial. Syllables consist of from one to five phonemes. The syllable canon is illustrated below, using C for consonant, and V for vowel; all the syllables have a tone.

1)	C	m̩ 31	'no; not'
		ŋ̩ 31 tʰam 55	'notebook'
2)	V	o 31	'back load (clf.)'
		ɛ 31	'declarative particle'
3)	VV	ɪɯ 31	'seed'
4)	VVV	ıɑu 55 tɕʰɯ 31	'demand'
		uɑı 31 kuɛ 31	'foreign country'
5)	CV	bɛ 55	'white'
		pʰu 55	'silver'
6)	CVV	ɑ 31 xuɑ 35	'go mad'
		liu 35	'doubt'
7)	CVVV	pʰıɑu 35	'ticket'
		tıɑu 55 kʰɛ 31	'carve'

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8)	CCV	pʰɹi 55	'plane, to'
		bɹi 53	'four'
9)	CCVC	ʔdɛm 55	'on credit'
		a 31 mɹan 55	'angry'
10)	CCCVC	ɕa 55 ʔbɹum 35	'stride over'
11)	VC	in 55	'sweat; perspire'
		dɛ 31 uŋ 35	'cotton'
12)	VVC	iaŋ 31	'thing; matter'
		a 31 iaŋ 31	'smoke'
13)	CVC	san 55	'kill'
		tsʰuŋ 55	'dump (earth, soil)'
14)	CVVC	giɛn 35	'keep, deposit; entrust'
		kʰuaŋ 31	'break by poking'

Among the fourteen types of syllables illustrated above, numbers 2, 3, 5, 6, 11, 12, and 13 have the highest frequencies. Number 10 has a very low frequency, and numbers 4 and 7 only occur in loan words from Chinese.

Lexicon

1. General characteristics.

Although Anong is a monosyllabic language, it doesn't have an overwhelmingly large number of monosyllabic words in its lexicon, due to the fact that most of the vocabulary occurs with either a prefix or a suffix.

The natural environments of the area inhabited by the Nu nationality has an influence over the composition of the vocabulary of the Anong language. It has a particularly rich vocabulary for certain things. For example, the Nujiang district has a wide variety of types of bamboo because of its tropical climate. As a result, several dozen names for distinct species of bamboo can be found in Anong:

Anong	Mandarin equivalent
tha 31 ua 55	'lóngzhú'
ʈhi 31 zɪ 31	'téngzhú'
a 31 tʂhɪn 55	'shíxīnzhú'
tʂhɪ 31 ɳ̩aŋ 31	'xiàngzhú'
a 31 ɣuŋ 55	'dúzhú'
thɪ 31 ma 31	'shānzhú'

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In addition, there are quite a number of others without Mandarin equivalents: si 55 mɛn 31, si 31 vɛn 55, ɑ 31 lu 31, ɑ 31 ʔbɛn 55, mɑ 31 ŋɑm 55, ɑ 31 dɛ 31, ɑ 31 ɹɯ 55, ɑ 31 vɑ 55, etc.

Another good example is the rich vocabulary for fishing equipment, fishing methods, and various species of fish. This is because the Anong live on the banks of the Nujiang river, and fishing is a major interest of theirs.

Anong has a large number of nouns and verbs that have the same form:

vɛn 55	'flower; to flower'
ʂi 55	'fruit; to bear fruit'
in 55	'sweat; to sweat'
ñi 55	'shit; to shit'
mɑŋ 55	'dream; to dream'
lim 31	'egg; to lay an egg'
ʈhim 55	'knot; to tie a knot'

II. Composition of the vocabulary.

The vocabulary of Anong can be divided into native vocabulary and loan words. The majority of the words are of Tibeto-Burman origin, as is illustrated by the following examples:

	Anong	Tibetan	Qiang	Yi	Burmese	Trung
'dog'	dɛ 31- gɹi 55	khji	khuə 55	khɯ 33	khwe 55	dɯ 31- gɯn 55
'firewood'	si 55	ɕiŋ	sie 33	s̩ 33	thĩ 55	ɕiŋ 55
'black'	ñi 31- xɑ 55 nɑŋ 55	nagpo	ñi 55- ñi 31	a 44- nɔ 33	nɛʔ 55	nɑʔ 55
'new'	ʔo 31 sɛ 55	gsarpo	tshi 55	a 33- ʂi 55	tɵiʔ 55	aŋ 31- sɑ̆ɹ 55
'three'	ɑ 31- sɔm 53	gsum	tshi 55	sɔ 33	tɵð 55	ɑ 31- sɯ̆m 53
'fish'	ŋuɑ 55	ña	dzɿ 33	hɯ 33	ŋɑ 55	ŋɑ 55- plɑ̆ʔ 55
'stone'	luŋ 55	rdo	ʁo 241	l(u̟) 33- mɑ 55	tɕɑuʔ 55	luŋ 55
'gall	ŋ 31 dɑ 31-	mkhrispa	xtʂə 55	tɕi 33	tɵɛ 55-	xɹi 55

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bladder'	khɹɪ 53				tɕhe 31	
'heart'	ñi 55	sñiŋ	xtie 55-	he 22-	ŋa 53-	ɹɯ 31-
	ɹɯɯm 31		mə 55	ma 55	lõ 55	mõʔ 55
'moon'	sɿ 31-	zlaba	ɕy 33-	ɬo 21-	la 53	sɯ 31-
	la 55		ɕya 55	bo 21		la 55
'nine'	dɯ 31-	dgu	xguə 33	gu 33	ko 55	dɯ 31-
	gɯ 31					gɯ 53
'steal'	khɯ 55	rku	xkə 55	khu 21	kho 55	kɯ 55

The preliminary statistics, although rough, show that a high percentage of the vocabulary in Anong is shared with the languages of the Yi and Jingpo groups: 14.8% with Yi, 16.1% with Lisu, 18.5 % with Jingpo, and 33.2% with Trung with only small percentages from other languages. In addition to shared native vocabulary, Anong also has some vocabulary unique to itself used to describe Anong life, habits, and local surroundings.

The loan words have multiple origins but are mainly from Mandarin Chinese and Lisu. These represent some 25% of the words analyzed. In addition, there are a few loans from Bai, from Burmese, and from Tibetan.

The Chinese borrowings can be divided into two categories: those borrowed at an early stage, which have already been phonetically assimilated, and those borrowed after liberation (1949), which still retain the Chinese pronunciation.

Examples of the first category:

lo 55 tsɯ 55	luózi	'mule'	da 31 mo 55	màozi	'hat'
tsho 55	cōng	'onion'	tshɯ 31 tɛ 55	jiǎndāo	'scissors'
so 55 thu 31	suǒ	'lock'	lo 35 tso 31	zào	'kitchen'

Examples of the second category:

tshau 35 fan 53	zàofǎn	'rebel'	ɕan 35 fa 31	xiànfǎ	'constitution'
khuai 35 tɕi 35	kuàijì	'accountant'	tsɿ 35 iu 31	zìyóu	'freedom'
thɛ 35 phiŋ 31	tàipíng	'peace'	nu 55 li 31	nǔlì	'try hard'

In the last few centuries a lot of intermarriage has occurred between the Nu and the Lisu nationalities, which has resulted in a considerable number of borrowings from Lisu in the Nu languages. In fact, the total number of loan

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words from Lisu is about the same as that from Chinese. These loan words are usually of a cultural or religious nature. Examine the following examples:

ʂɪ 55 gɯ 31	'celebrate'	mu 31 guɑ 31 guɑ 55	'sing'
phɛ 35	'flag'	kho 31 ʂɪ 31	'observe festival'
ɲɛ 55 tshɪ 31	'medicine'	tɯ 55 ʂɪ	'folksong'
tsho 55 dʑi 31	'photograph'	sɯ 55 ɲi 31	'culture'
lɑ 31 thɑ 55	'mill'		

III. Word formation.

The word formation may be derivational, compounding, and two- or four-syllable reduplication.

1. Derivation is mainly through the addition of prefixes. This is very productive in Anong. Anong is very rich in prefixes (or, as they also may be termed, reduced syllables). The prefixes only contain simple vowels without finals. The following prefixes are of relatively high frequency.

phɯ 31	phɯ 31 lɛ 31	'tongue'
	phɯ 31 lɑ 55	'poison'
	phɯ 31 lɛ 31	'extinguish'
bɯ 31	bɯ 31 ɕin 55	'liver'
	bɯ 31 lɯŋ 55	'insect'
	bɯ 31 sɑŋ 55	'itch'
mɯ 31	mɯ 31 gi 31	'chin'
	mɯ 31 ɲi 31	'cat'
	mɯ 31 khɑm	'bacteria'
sɪ 31	sɪ 31 lɑŋ 55 zɑ 55	'girl'
	sɪ 31 lɑŋ 55	'salt'
	sɪ 31 lɑ 55	'moon'
ʂɪ 31	ʂɪ 31 ɖɯŋ 31	'quilt'
	ʂɪ 31 ɹu 55	'pine tree'
	ʂɪ 31 tʂho 55	'pear'
dɯ 31	dɯ 31 gɯ 31	'nine'
	dɯ 31 bɛ 55	'goiter'
	dɯ 31 gu 31	'pulse'
ɹɯ 31	ɹɯ 31 ʔuŋ 55	'mountain'
	ɹɯ 31 luŋ 35	'string of pearls'

Sun, H. 1988, "Notes on Anong and a new language", in *Linguistics of the Tibeto-Burman Area*, vol. 11, no. 1, pp. 27-63. (purl.org/sealang/sun1988notes.pdf)

Back:mid, Text:mid :: mid-W:0.17, B-Peak:88 :: gamma:1, B:145, W:220

	ɹɯ 31 mɯm 55	'cure'
ŋ 31	ŋ 31 iɯ 31	'seed'
	ŋ 31 khuaŋ 31	'tunnel'
	ŋ 31 ñuŋ 55	'age'
ɑ 31	ɑ 31 nɑ 31	'ear'
	ɑ 31 sɑ 31	'teeth'
	ɑ 31 din 55	'mouse'

In addition to these nine frequently used, there are some infrequently used ones, such as pɯ 31, tshɪ 31, zɪ 31, ñi 31, tɯ 31, thɯ 31, dɯ 31, kɯ 31, khɯ 31, gɯ 31, etc.

Words formed by adding suffixes can also be found occcasionally, but there are far fewer suffixes than prefixes. The commonly used suffixes follow below:

1) su 55 is used to form words designating persons engaged in a certain profession or activity.

| ɑ 31 tɕhuŋ 31 su 55 | 'shepherd' | khɯ 55 su 55 | 'thief' |
| sɪ 31 lɑm 55 su 55 | 'teacher' | | |

2) khɑ 55 is used to form words designating locations:

| mɑ 55 ʂu 31 khɑ 55 | 'front' | lu 55 lu 35 khɑ 55 'opposite' |
| i 55 khɑ 55 | 'lower reaches; backwards' | |

3) ɛ 55 is used to form certain adjectives:

| ɑŋ 55 gɔ 31 ɛ 55 | 'strange' | ñuŋ 31 ɛ 55 | 'deep' |
| ɳɑŋ 55 ɛ 31 | 'black' | | |

4) zɑ 55 is used to form words designating a group of people of a certain age range:

| di 31 tɕhaŋ 31 zɑ 55 | 'young fellow' | tɕhɑ 31 mɑ 55 zɑ 55 'girl' |
| sɪ 31 laŋ 55 zɑ 55 | 'young married woman' | |

2. Compounding is the principal means of enriching the vocabulary. Compounds in Anong can be classified into the following types according to the relationships between roots that form the compounds.

Sun, H. 1988, "Notes on Anong and a new language", in *Linguistics of the Tibeto-Burman Area*, vol. 11, no. 1, pp. 27-63. (purl.org/sealang/sun1988notes.pdf)

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1) Coordinate compounds:

  a 31 phɯ 31 'father' + a 31 mɯ 31 'mother' ==>
      a 31 phɯ 31 a 31 mɯ 31 'parents'
  o 55 pha 31 'uncle' + o 55 ma 31 'aunt' ==>
      o 55 pha 31 o 55 ma 31 'aunt and uncle'

2) Modifier-modified or modified-modifier compounds:

  a) modified + modifier:
      la 31 + tɕa 55 'tea' + phɯm 55 'round' ==> la 31 tɕa 55 phɯm 55
                  'bowl-shaped compressed mass of tea leaves'
      luŋ 55 'stone' + sɯ 55 'sharpen' ==> luŋ 55 sɯ 55 'whetstone'

  b) modifier + modified:
      ɕa 31 ɹa 31 + buŋ 55 'string' ==> ɕa 31 ɹa 31 buŋ 55 'noodle'
      khɛn 55 'vegetable' + tʂhɪ 31 'juice' ==> khɛn 55 tʂhɪ 31 'vegetable soup'

3) Supplemental compounds:

      ɕuŋ 55 'firewood' + thɔn 55 'section' ==> ɕuŋ 55 thɔn 55 'wood'
      sɪ 55 'tree' + dzuŋ 55 ' plant (clf.)' ==> sɪ 55 dzuŋ 55 'tree'

4) Governing-governed compounds:

      la 31 'hand' + tɕhuŋ 55 'hoop' ==> la 31 tɕhuŋ 55 'bracelet'
      la 31 phuŋ 55 'head' + xuaŋ 55 'wrap' ==> la 31 phuŋ 55 xuaŋ 55 'scarf'

5) Predicative compounds:

      a 31 xɛ 35 'foot' + di 31 ʂa 31 'lame' ==> a 31 xɛ 35 di 31 ʂa 31 'cripple'
      a 31 na 31 'ear' + bɯ 31 dɯ 55 'deaf' ==> a 31 na 31 bɯ 31 dɯ 55 'deaf person'

3. Four character reduplication. This kind of compound falls into the following subtypes according to the pattern of reduplication.

1) AABB: maŋ 55 maŋ 55 ɲim 31 ɲim 31 'full of bumps and hollows'
           pha 55 pha 55 laŋ 31 laŋ 31 'flat-shaped'

2) ABAB: ba 31 tɕha 55 ba 31 tɕha 55 'whisper'
           kha 55 mɛŋ 55 kha 55 mɛŋ 55 'sound of whispering in
                      a soft voice'

3) ABAC: ka 31 ʈhaŋ 35 ka 31 phaŋ 35 'from top to bottom'
           tɕhi 31 ɲi 55 tɕhi 31 bo 55 'from north to south'

4) ABCB: kha 55 gam 55 ma 31 gam 55 'sound of groaning in pain'
           khu 55 doŋ 55 iɛ 55 doŋ 55 'sway back and forth'

4. Two character reduplication. Although this type is not productive, it is often found in the language.

Nouns: tɕhuŋ 55 tɕhuŋ 55 'jug'   Adjectives: sɪn 55 sɪn 55 'smooth'

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Back:mid, Text:mid :: mid-W:0.2, B-Peak:77 :: gamma:1, B:145, W:220

ɖaŋ 31 ɖaŋ 31 'hillside'   khɛ 55 khɛ 55 'hard'
phɛ 55 phɛ 55 'basket'   bɑ 35 bɑ 31 'thin'
Verbs: gɑ 31 gɑ 31 'plane'   Adverbs: tɕhuɯŋ 55 tɕhuɯŋ 55 'in vain'
ma 31 ma 31 'speak sarcastically'   si 31 si 31 'reliable'
ɖuɯŋ 55 ɖuɯŋ 55 'stable'   dʑu 55 dʑu 55 'straight'

GRAMMAR

I. PARTS OF SPEECH

The words in Anong are divided into eleven parts of speech according to their meanings, forms, and functions in sentences. The eleven parts of speech are nouns, numerals, classifiers, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, conjunctions, mood markers, interjections, and auxiliaries.

1) Nouns have the following grammatical properties:

(1) Nouns can be followed by the auxilliaries zɿ 31 ŋɯ 31 or mɯ 53, which mark plurality. These two auxiliaries have the same grammatical function. Both can be used after animate nouns. The only difference is that mɯ 53 can also be used after inanimate nouns.

ɑ 31 tshaŋ 31	'person'	ta 55 tɕha 55	'friend'
ɑ 31 tshaŋ 31 zɿ 31 ŋɯ 31	'people'	ta 55 tɕha 55 zɿ 31 ŋɯ 31	'friends'
ɑ 31 tshaŋ 31 mɯ 53	'people'	ta 55 tɕha 55 mɯ 53	'friends'
ɑ 31 bɛ 55	'goat'	ŋua 55	'fish'
ɑ 31 bɛ 55 zɿ 31 ŋɯ 31	'goats'	ŋua 55 zɿ 31 ŋɯ 31	'fish'
ɑ 31 bɛ 55 mɯ 53	'goats'	ŋua 55 mɯ 53	'fish'
sɿ 55 dzuɯŋ 55	'tree'	tɕhim 31	'house'
sɿ 55 dzuɯŋ 55 mɯ 53	'trees'	tɕhim 31 mɯ 53	'houses'

(2) Nouns can be prefixed to denote possession: ɑ 31 is used for first person, ŋɯ 31 is used for the second person, and ŋ is used for the third person.

first person	second person	third person
ɑ 31 phɯ 31 'my father'	ŋɯ 31 phɯ 31 'your father'	ŋ phɯ 31 'his father'
ɑ 31 mɯ 31 'my mother'	ŋɯ 31 mɯ 31 'your mother'	ŋ mɯ 31 'his mother'
ɑ 31 khaŋ 31 'my g f '	ŋɯ 31 khaŋ 31 'your g f '	ŋ khaŋ 31 'his g f '
ɑ 31 tʂhɿ 31 'my g m '	ŋɯ 31 tʂhɿ 31 'your g m '	ŋ tʂhɿ 31 'his g m '

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Back:mid, Text:mid :: mid-W:0.22, B-Peak:77 :: gamma:1, B:145, W:220

This kind of prefix is actually the reduced form of the singular personal possessive pronouns, which are usually added to the appelations for one's

The rule governing the use of the auxiliary word ḷ31 is as follows: it is not used from ten through twenty; it is optional from twenty through ninety-nine; above a hundred, it has to be used between two 'places'.

(2) Approximate numbers can be expressed in a number of ways.

a) By combining two adjacent numbers and putting the marker dan 31 after the combination:

phɔŋ 31 io? 55 kuŋ 55 io? 55 dan 31
  5   clf.   6   clf.   dan 31
    'five or six people'

a 31 ñ 55 tsha 55 a 31 sɔm 53 tsha 55 io? 55 dan 31
  2   10   3   10   clf.   dan 31
    'twenty or thirty people'

thi 31 tsha 55 a 31 sɔm 53 io? 55 bɹi 31 io? 55 dan 31
  1   10   3   clf.   4   clf.   dan 31
    'thirteen or fourteen people'

b) By using the marker dan 55 or the prefix ŋ 31 to mean 'several, a few, some'.

dan 55 io? 55   'several'
dan 55 tsha 55 'several dozen'   ŋ 31 tsha 55   'several dozen'
dan 55 ɕa 55 'several hundred' ŋ 31 ɕa 55   'several hundred'

c) By putting ka 31 than 55 after specific numbers to express 'more than; over'.

thi 31 tsha 55 ka 31 than 55 io? 55   'more than ten'
thi 31 ɕa 55 ka 31 than 55 io? 55   'more than one hundred'
a 31 sɔm 53 tsha 55 ka 31 than 55 io? 55   'more than thirty'

(3) Fractions. Fractions are expressed by numerical phrases connected by an auxiliary word.

sɔm 53 thɯ 55 doŋ 31 kha 31 thi 31 thɯ 55
  3   part   aux.   1   part   'one-third'

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phɔŋ 31 ʈhɯ 55 <u>dɔŋ 31 kha 31 a 31 ɲ 55</u> ʈhɯ 55
   5   part   aux.   2   part   'two-fifths'

(4) Multiples are expressed by putting <u>kha 55</u> after the specific number.

thi 31 kha 55   'once'   phɔŋ 31 kha 55   'five times'
thi 31 ɕa 55 kha 55 'a hundred times'

Sometimes multiples are expressed in Lisu.

thi 31 fu 55   'once'   phɔŋ 31 fu 55   'five times'
thi 31 ɕa 55 fu 55 'a hundred times'

(5) Ordinals are formed by putting <u>kɯ 31 phaŋ 55</u> or <u>ʔi 55 phaŋ 55</u> before a numeral.

kɯ 31 phaŋ 55 thi 55 'first'
kɯ 31 phaŋ 55 a 31 sɔm 53 'third'
kɯ 31 phaŋ 55 thi 31 tsha 55 'tenth'
kɯ 31 phaŋ 55 thi 31 ɕa 55 'hundredth'

Ordinals for dates are formed by putting <u>si 31 la 55</u> 'month' before the numeral.

si 31 la 55 thi 55 ɲi 31   'first day of the month'
si 31 la 55 a 31 sɔm 53 ɲi 31   'third day of the month'
si 31 la 55 ɕen 55 ɲi 31   'eighth day of the month'
si 31 la 55 thi 31 tsha 55 phɔŋ 31 ɲi 31 'fifteenth day of the month'

    3) Classifiers. The Anong language is rich in classifiers, which fall into two categories.
(1) Nominal classifiers. This category can be further subdivided into quite a number of subcategories according to their characteristics and the environment in which they are used.
    a) Classifiers describing the shape of objects: lɔŋ 55 'clf. for round objects', laŋ 31 'sheets, thin slices', tham 55 'sheets, layers', buɯŋ 55 'long narrow soft strips or pieces', kho 55 'long narrow pieces'.

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Back:mid, Text:mid :: mid-W:0.17, B-Peak:79 :: gamma:1, B:145, W:220

b) Classifiers for units of weight and measurement:

thɔn 55	'armspread, span'
buɪ 31 tha 55	'handspan i.e., thumb and middle finger'
luŋ 55	'weight (50 grams)'
gam 55	'weight (100 grams)'
duɪŋ 55	'measure for grain (1 decaliter)'
phɛn 55	'measure for grain (1 liter)'
ɕuɪŋ 55	'weight (1/2 gram)'

c) Classifiers for time:

ɲuɪŋ 55	'year'
ɲi 31	'day'
saŋ 31	'morning'
di 31 tshuɪŋ 55	'generation'
iaŋ 55	'night, evening'

d) Classifiers for abstract concepts:

tʂhɪ 31	'things, goods'
iaŋ 31	'matter'
ŋuɪ 31	'unit e.g., work unit'
thɪ 31 za 31	'problem; question'

e) Classifiers for collectives:

zɪ 31	'crowd'	za 55	'group'
khaŋ 35	'clump'	m̩ 31 ɕiŋ 55	'bunch'
dzuɪ 55	'pair'	ba 31 muɪ 53	'some; few'

Classifiers have the following properties:
1) Can be reduplicated to mean 'in turn' or 'one by one'.

thi 55 io? 55 io? 55	'one by one'
thi 55 dzuɪŋ 55 dzuɪŋ 55	'plant by plant'
thi 55 ɲi 31 ɲi 31	'day by day'
thɪ 55 buɪm 31 buɪm 31	'pile by pile'

2) Can be preceded by <u>kha 55</u> and followed by <u>nuɪ 31 guɪ 55</u> to mean 'each; every':

kha 31 io? 55 nuɪ 31 guɪ 55	'each person'
kha 31 iaŋ 55 nuɪ 31 guɪ 55	'each night'
kha 31 dzuɪŋ 55 nuɪ 31 guɪ 55	'each plant'

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Back:mid, Text:mid :: mid-W:0.17, B-Peak:76 :: gamma:1, B:145, W:220

kha 31 ʟoŋ 55 nɯ 31 gɯ 55　　　'each piece'

3) Can use the noun itself as a classifier:

ɲi 55 thi 55 ɲi 55	'eye one eye'
eye one eye	
phan 55 thi 55 phan 55	'leg one leg'
leg one leg	
vɛn 55 thi 55 vɛn 55	'flower one flower'
flower one flower	
ɕɛm 55 thi 55 ɕɛm 55	'tree leaf one tree leaf'
leaf one leaf	

2. There are a limited number of verbal classifiers: dzaŋ 31 'cì', dam 55 'xìa', so 31 'húi, bìan', zɪ 31 'jìào', bɯm 31 'dùn'.

IV. PRONOUNS

Pronouns can be divided into five categories: personal pronouns, demonstrative pronouns, interrogative pronouns, reflexive pronouns, and indefinite pronouns.

1. Personal pronouns. Personal pronouns can be further divided into first, second, and third persons. In terms of number, there are singular, dual, and plural. The first person dual and plural have inclusive and exclusive forms.

		singular	dual	plural
first person	inclusive	ŋa 55 or a 31 io 31	ŋa 55 iɯŋ 55 sɪ 31	ŋa 55 iɯŋ 55 (ɲɛ 31 nɪ 35)
	exclusive	---	a 31 iɯŋ 55 sɪ 31	a 31 iɯŋ 55
second person		ŋ̣a 55	ŋ̣ɛ 31 ŋ̣ɯŋ 55 sɪ 31	ŋ̣ɯ 31 ŋ̣ɯŋ 55
third person		ŋ 55	ŋ 55 ŋ̣ɯŋ 55 sɪ 31	ŋ 55 ŋ̣ɯŋ 55

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Back:mid, Text:mid :: mid-W:0.14, B-Peak:77 :: gamma:1, B:145, W:220

2. Demonstrative pronouns. There are two types of demonstrative pronouns, one type referring to something close by and the other to something further away. To refer to something close by ɪɑ 55 is used; it has two pronunciation variants: ɪɛ 55 and ɪɛ 31. To refer to something further away, khu 55 is used. To refer to something above, ŋɑ 55 is used. To refer to something below, ʔɪ 55 is used. khu 55 is used to refer to something on the same level from the speaker's viewpoint.

ia 55 bɑm 31 nɯ 31 ɑ 55 ɑ 31 ɪo 31 khɑ 31 ɪe 55,
this clf. aux. I aux. be
'This one is mine,

khu 55 bɑm 31 nɯ 31 ɑ 55 ŋɑ 31 khɑ 31 ɪe 55.
that clf. aux. you aux. be.
...that one is yours'

ʔi 55 bɑm 31 nɯ 31 ɑ 55 ɑ 31 khɑŋ 31 khɑ 31 ɪe 55,
that-above clf. aux. grandfather aux. be,
'The one below is grandfather's,

na 55 bɑm 31 nɯ 31 ɑ 55 ɑ 55 ben 31 khɑ 31 ɪe 55,
that-below clf. aux. maternal uncle aux. be,
...the one above is uncle's

3. Interrogative pronouns. Different referents require different interrogative pronouns. To refer to people khɑ 55 ɪoʔ 55 'who' is used; to refer to things khɑ 55 tʂhɪ 31 'what' is used; to refer to locations khɑ 55 ɑ 31 'where' is used; to refer to quantities khɑ 55 dɑŋ 55 'how much/many' is used; and, to refer to states and appearances khɑ 55 dɪ 55 'how' is used. All of these interrogative pronouns can be reduplicated to denote plurality except the one referring to quantity.

kha 55 ɪoʔ 55	'who'
kha 55 ɪoʔ 55 kha 55 ɪoʔ 55	'which people?'
kha 55 tʂhɪ 31	'what'
kha 55 tʂhɪ 31 kha 55 tʂhɪ 31	'which things?'
kha 55 ɑ 31	'where'

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kha 55 a 31 kha 55 a 31   'which places?'

4. Reflexive pronouns. Reflexive pronouns can occur independently and can be combined with another pronoun.   When combined with another pronoun, the prefixial and the suffixial elements can be omitted.

	singular	dual	plural
1st	a 31 io 31 luŋ 35	a 31 ŋuɯ 55 si 31 luŋ 35	a 31 ŋuɯ 55 luŋ 35
2nd	ŋa 31 luŋ 35	ŋɛ 31 ŋuɯ 55 si 31 luŋ 35	ŋɛ 31 ŋuɯ 55 luŋ 35
3rd	ŋ 31 luŋ 35	ŋ 31 ŋuɯ 55 si 31 luŋ 35	ŋ 31 ŋuɯ 55 luŋ 35

5. Indefinite pronouns. The indefinite pronouns are a 31 tshaŋ 31 'other people' and a 31 tshaŋ 31 tşhi 55 'somebody'.

ia 55 nɯ 31 a 55 a 31 tshaŋ 31 kha 31 ie 55
this auxiliary other people aux   be
'This is somebody else's'

a 31 tshaŋ 31 tşhi 55 m̩ 31 ɛm 55 nɯ 31
somebody   not eat Mood
'Somebody hasn't eaten yet!'

V. VERBS

Verbs have the grammatical categories of person, number, aspect, voice, mood, and direction, which are realized by inflections such as affixation, inflexion, and so on.

1. Person and number. Person and number are expressed through prefixes and suffixes. This is illustrated below with the word khi 55 'bite; gnaw'.

person	Singular	Dual	Plural
first	khiŋ 55	khi 55 sɛ 55	khi 55 i 31
second	ŋ 31 khi 55	ŋ 31 khi 55 sɛ 55	ŋ 31 khi 55 ŋɯ 31
third	khi 55	khi 55	khi 55

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From the inflections of this verb, we see that the first person singular requires the suffix -ŋ, the dual requires the suffix sɛ 55, plural requires the suffix ι31, the second person singular requires the prefix n 31, the dual requires the prefix n 31 and the suffix sɛ 55, and the plural requires the prefix n 31 and the suffix ŋɯ 31, while the third person forms are all unmarked.

In addition to these, there are also rules governing the sound changes marked by variation of initials and finals of the verb roots. The inflections of verb roots have to agree not only with subjects but also with objects according to specific conditions. Since the length of this article is limited, I will not cite any examples to illustrate these rules.

2. Aspect. Aspect is marked by suffixes. Verbs have the following aspects: future progressive, progressive, past progressive, past, and perfect.

1). Future progressive is marked by the the suffix bɯ 55 or ua 55 and expresses an action which will be started. bɯ 55 can be used with all three persons, whereas ua 55 can only be used with the third person.

a 31 ιo 31 a 55 ιoŋ 55 **bɯ 55** ɛ 55
I   aux. go-back **bɯ 55** ɛ 55
'I will go back'

ŋ 31 ŋɯŋ 55 khɛn 55 vɛn 35 ɛ 55 **ua 55**
they   vegetable buy   ɛ 55 **ua 55**
'They will buy vegetables'

2) Progressive is marked by the suffixes no 31, ɛ 55, or no 31 ɛ 31 and expresses an action which is ongoing.

mo 55 do 55 dɯ 31 ba 31 thaŋ 55 kha 31 a 31 ιaŋ 35 sι 31 a 31 gu 55 ɛ 55
car   bridge   on   aux   slowly   go   ɛ 55
'The car is going slowly on the bridge'

ŋ 31 ŋɯŋ 55 tɕhιm 31 kha 31 la 31 tɕhɯŋ 55 a 31 thι 55 ʐιn 55 sa 55 no 31 ɛ 31
they   home   aux   door   bolt **no 31 ɛ 31**
'The door of their house is bolted'

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Back:mid, Text:mid :: mid-W:0.22, B-Peak:76 :: gamma:1, B:145, W:220

3) Past progressive is marked by the suffix dʑe 31 (or, dʑɯ 31, dʑi 31) and expresses an action which was already going on. The suffix dʑe 31 has two variants: dʑɯ 31 and dʑi 31. The former is used with the first and second person singular and dual, while the latter is used with the first person plural.

a 31 io 31 a 55 ɕa 55 thi 31 gam 55 vɛn 35 **dʑɯ 31** ŋa 31
    I   aux meat one   pound buy **dʑɯ 31** suffix
'I bought a pound of meat'

tshɪ 55 dzaŋ 55 a 31 **dʑe 31**
·rain   down   **dʑe 31**
'It (was) raining'

4). Past aspect is marked by the suffix ie 31 and expresses an action which occurred in the past.

ŋa 55 pei 31 tɕin 55 dzɪ 55 buŋ 55 **ie 31**
  I   Beijing   go   **ie 31**
'I went to Beijing'

5). Perfect aspect is marked by the suffix ʈhaŋ 31 and expresses an action which has not only started but has also finished. The suffix is usually used together with the past aspect marker dʑe 31.

ŋ 31 a 35 a 31 gɹi 55 tʂhɪ 31 ɛm 55 **ʈhaŋ 31** dʑe 31 ɛ 55
he aux   meal   eat **ʈhaŋ 31** dʑe 31 ɛ 55
'He has eaten'

3. Voice. There are three voices: active, causative and reciprocal. They are marked by markers put before or after the verbs, or by inflexions or sound changes.

Sun, H. 1988, "Notes on Anong and a new language", in *Linguistics of the Tibeto-Burman Area*, vol. 11, no. 1, pp. 27-63. (purl.org/sealang/sun1988notes.pdf)

Back:mid, Text:mid :: mid-W:0.16, B-Peak:77 :: gamma:1, B:145, W:220

1) Active voice is marked by putting a marker after the verb; ɕuɳ 55 is used with the first person singular; ʂi 31 or sɛ 31 is used with the second and third person.

	first person		second/third person	
'wash (clothes)'	dzɛn 55	ɕuɳ 55	dzɛn 55	ʂi 31
'kill'	san 55	ɕuɳ 55	san 55	sɛ 31 (ʂi 31)
'comb (hair)'	tɕhaŋ 55	ɕuɳ 55	tɕhaŋ 55	ʂi 31 (sɛ 31)

2). Causative voice is marked either by putting a marker before the verb or by the alternation of the voicing of the initial consonant of the verb root.

a) The preverbal marker si 31. When the marker si 31 is put before the verb, the vowel of si 31 changes to agree with the vowel of the verb root. The rule for this change is as follows: When the main vowel of the verb root is a back vowel such as a, ɯ, ɔ, or u, the vowel in si 31 remains unchanged. When the main vowel of the verb root is ɛ, the marker si 31 becomes sɛ 31.   When the initial of the verb root is palatal or the main vowel of the verb root is -i, the marker becomes ɕi 31.

	active	causative
'cry'	ŋɯ 55	si 31 ŋɯ 55 (ŋɯ 55)
'glue to'	ga 55	si 31 ga 55
'eat'	ɛm 55	sɛ 31 ɛm 55
'bite (dog)'	dʑuɳ 55	ɕi 31 dʑuɳ 55

b) The preverbal marker dɯ 31. The marker dɯ 31 may be put before a verb to indicate the causative voice.

'to hatch'	buɯm 31	dɯ 31 buɯm 31
'melt'	gɹi 55	dɯ 31 gɹi 55
'rot'	buɯm 55	dɯ 31 buɯm 55
'put on'	gua 55	dɯ 31 gua 55

c) The initials of verbs that begin with voiced nasals or laterals become voiceless in the causative voice.

'bury'	lim 55	ɬim 55

Sun, H. 1988, "Notes on Anong and a new language", in *Linguistics of the Tibeto-Burman Area*, vol. 11, no. 1, pp. 27-63. (purl.org/sealang/sun1988notes.pdf)

Back:mid, Text:mid :: mid-W:0.22, B-Peak:77 :: gamma:1, B:145, W:220

'drunk'	ŋaŋ 55	ŋaŋ 55
'go to bed'	ñim 53	n̥im 53
'cry'	ŋɯ 55	ŋɯ 55 (sɯ 31 ŋɯ 55)

3). Reciprocal voice. The reciprocal voice is expressed by using the marker a 31 before the verb root.

'to shoot'	vam 55	'to shoot each other'	a 31 vam 55
'to miss'	tshom 55	'to miss each other'	a 31 tshom 55
'to ask'	zin 53	'to ask each other'	a 31 zin 53

4. Mood. There are three types of mood---the indicative, the imperative, and the precative---realized either by affixation or by the devoicing of root initial consonants.

1). The indicative mood is formed by adding the suffix ε 31. In cases where the suffix ε 31 is the only marker added to the verb, the verb is also progressive in meaning.

pha 55 dza 55 ma 31 a 31 gɹi 55 tʂhi 31 ɛm 55 **ε 31**
brother   meal   eat   ε 31
'Brother is eating (dinner)'

2). The imperative mood has three different forms: singular, dual, and plural. In addition to being marked by affixation, in some verbs the devoicing of initials also occurs. The verbs used in the imperative mood fall into the following four categories.

a). Verbs that have initial voiceless consonants, or initial voiced stops or affricates, or have initial clusters take the suffixes o 31, so 31, and ŋo 31 to express singular, dual, and plural imperative mood, respectively.

	root	singular	dual	plural
'to paste'	dzam 55	dzam 55 o 31	dzam 55 so 31	dzam 55 ŋo 31
'to cut (meat)'	bi 31	bi 31 o 31	bi 31 so 31	bi 31 ŋo 31
'to drain (in sieve)'	xɹɯm 53	xɹɯm 53 o 31	xɹɯm 53 so 31	xɹɯm 53 ŋo 31

b). Verb roots that begin with voiced fricatives, voiced nasals, or voiced laterals also take the suffixes o 31, so 31, and ŋo 31 to express the imperative; however, in addition, in roots with these the initials the initial also becomes voiceless.

Sun, H. 1988, "Notes on Anong and a new language", in *Linguistics of the Tibeto-Burman Area*, vol. 11, no. 1, pp. 27-63. (purl.org/sealang/sun1988notes.pdf)

Back:mid, Text:mid :: mid-W:0.2, B-Peak:78 :: gamma:1, B:145, W:220

	root	singular	dual	plural
'to light (a lamp)'	vɛ 31	fɛ 31 o 31	fɛ 31 so 31	fɛ 31 n̩o 31
'to ask'	zɪn 53	sɪn 53 o 31	sɪn 53 so 31	sɪn 53 n̩o 31
'to sell'	nɛm 35	ŋɛm 35 o 31	ŋɛm 35 so 31	ŋɛm 35 n̩o 31
'to dig (land)'	mɛŋ 35	ȵ̥ɛŋ 35 o 31	ȵ̥ɛŋ 35 so 31	ȵ̥ɛŋ 35 n̩o 31
'to lick'	laŋ 55	ɬaŋ 55 o 31	ɬaŋ 55 so 31	ɬaŋ 55 n̩o 31

c). Verbs that begin with an open vowel syllable take the same suffixes as the types a and b immediately above. Their verb root remains unchanged, but they also take the prefix phɯ 31, which is so closely linked to the verb root (or to the auxiliary prefix) that it sometimes sounds like one syllable.

	singular	dual	plural
'to drink'	phɯ 31 aŋ 55 o 31 (pha 55 n̩o 31)	phɯ 31 aŋ 55 so 31 (phaŋ 55 so 31)	phɯ 31 aŋ 55 n̩o 31 (phaŋ 55 n̩o 31)
'to chop'	phɯ 31 a 31- dza 55 o 31 (pha 31 dza 55 o 31)	phɯ 31 a 31- dza 55 so 31 (pha 31 dza 55 so 31)	phɯ 31 a 31- dza 55 n̩o 31 (pha 31 dza 55 n̩o 31)
'to eat'	phɯ 31 em 55 o 31 (phɛ 55 mo 31)	phɯ 31 ɛm 55 so 31 (phɛm 55 so 31)	phɯ 31 ɛm 55 n̩o 31 (phɛm 55 n̩o 31)

d). Verbs that begin with the vowel /i/ take the same suffixes as types a, b, and c above, but the vowel /i/ changes to the consonant [ɕ].

	root	singular	dual	plural
'to escape'	iɛn 55	ɕɛn 55 o 31	ɕɛn 55 so 31	ɕɛn 55 n̩o 31
'to shout'	iaŋ 55	ɕaŋ 55 o 31	ɕaŋ 55 so 31	ɕaŋ 55 n̩o 31

3). The precative mood has two different forms. One is used to ask for permission to do something yourself, in which case the suffix lie 31 is added to the imperative form of the verb. The other is used when one asks for permission for a third person to do something. In this case the prefix la 31 and the suffix lie 31 are both added to the imperative form of the verb.

Sun, H. 1988, "Notes on Anong and a new language", in *Linguistics of the Tibeto-Burman Area*, vol. 11, no. 1, pp. 27-63. (purl.org/sealang/sun1988notes.pdf)

Back:mid, Text:mid :: mid-W:0.21, B-Peak:78 :: gamma:1, B:145, W:220

a 31 lo 31 a 55 lɛ 55 dʑaŋ 55 o 31 **lie 3**
I   once   look   **lie 31**
'Please let me have a look'

ŋ 31 **la 31** dʑɛn 55 o 31 **lie 31**
he **la 31** wash   **lie 31**
'Please let him wash'

5. Directionality of verbs. Verbs can be marked for two types of direction suffix---centrifugal and centripetal. The choice of suffix depends on the locality of the speaker. The suffixes marking direction are mostly the weakened forms of notional words.

1). The centripetal form is realized by adding the suffixes a 31 ie 55, a 31 na 55, a 31 ɖa 55, and ʮo 31. In the following examples the verb zɪ 35 'carry on the back' is used to illustrate the grammatical meaning of these forms.

zɪ 35 a 31 ie 55   [the action starts from a position on the same level
'carry it here'   as that of the speaker and moves toward him]

zɪ 35 a 31 na 55   [the action starts from a lower position and moves
'carry it up here'   toward the speaker]

zɪ 35 a 31 ɖa 55   [the action starts from a higher position away
'carry it down here' from the speaker and moves toward him]

zɪ 35 ʮo 31   [the action starts from a position away from the
'carry it back here' speaker and moves toward him to return an
                      object to its original place]

2). The centrifugal form is realized by adding the suffixes a 31 ba 55, a 31 la 31, ɖaŋ 55, and ʮu 55

zɪ 35 a 31 ba 55   [outward movement of an action, without
'carry it there/away' further specifying direction]

zɪ 35 a 31 la 31   [the action starts from a higher position and
'carry it down there' moves downward away from speaker]

Sun, H. 1988, "Notes on Anong and a new language", in *Linguistics of the Tibeto-Burman Area*, vol. 11, no. 1, pp. 27-63. (purl.org/sealang/sun1988notes.pdf)

zɪ 35 ɖaŋ 55   [the action starts from a lower position and
'carry it up there'   moves upward away from the speaker]

zɪ 35 ɭu 55   [the action starts from the speaker's position
'carry it back there'   and moves away from him to return the
                        object to its original place]

These directional suffixes sometimes also undergo vowel change due to the influence of the environment in which they occur.

6. Nominalizations of verbs. The nominalization of verbs is realized by the addition of the suffix dɛm 55.

ɛm 55	'eat'	ɛm 55 dɛm 55	'something to eat'
aŋ 55	'drink'	aŋ 55 dɛm 55	'something to drink'
dʑaŋ 55	'look'	dʑaŋ 55 dɛm 55	'something to look at'
dzom 55	'use'	dzom 55 dɛm 55	'something to use'

VI. ADJECTIVES

Adjectives have the following properties.

1. The prefixes ua 55 and tɕhɪ 55 are used that two adjectives are opposite in meaning. Adjectives that describe appearance and form take such prefixes. The prefix ua 55 is usually added to adjectives such as 'big', 'tall', 'long', 'wide', and the prefix tɕhɪ 55 is added to adjectives such as 'small', 'short', 'short [= 'not long']', and 'narrow'.

ua 55 duɯŋ 31	'big'	tɕɪ 55 la 55	'small'
ua 55 maŋ 31	'tall'	tɕɪ 55 ɲim	'short; low'
ua 55 ɲa 31	'long'	tɕɪ 55 ʈhuɯŋ 55	'short'
ua 55 gaŋ 31	'wide'	tɕɪ 55 phɪ 55	'narrow'

2. Adjectives can be reduplicated to highten their degree. The following examples will illustrate this property.

phu 55	'yellow'	phu 55 phu 55	'very yellow'
tɕhuŋ 35	'straight'	tɕhuŋ 35 tɕhuŋ 31	'very straight'
ba 35	'thin'	ba 35 ba 31	'very thin'

Sun, H. 1988, "Notes on Anong and a new language", in *Linguistics of the Tibeto-Burman Area*, vol. 11, no. 1, pp. 27-63. (purl.org/sealang/sun1988notes.pdf)

Back:mid, Text:mid :: mid-W:0.21, B-Peak:78 :: gamma:1, B:145, W:220

ŋ̩uɯŋ 55   'soft'   ŋ̩uɯŋ 55 ŋ̩uɯŋ 55   'very soft'

3. Adjectives can be nominalized. This can be done either by adding the suffix o 55 or by adding the prefix ŋ 31.

buɯm 31   'many'   buɯm 31 o 55   'something large'
sɪn 55   'smooth'   sɪn 55 o 55   'something smooth'
ḷɪ 55   'old'   ŋ 31 ḷɪ 55   'something old'
ɲ̃in 55   'cooked (ripe)'   ŋ 31 ɲ̃in 55   'something cooked'

4. The suffix a 31 nɪ 55 can be added to show that the appearance, form, quality, nature, or character of something that is in the process of change.

a 31 mɯ 31 a 31 dza 31 nɯ 31 gam 55 **a 31 ni 55**
mama   illness   good   **a 31 ni 55**
'mother is getting better'

VII. ADVERBS

Adverbs can be put into the following six categories.

Adverbs of degree: ŋa 31 'very', a 31 du 35 thi 31 'fairly', ba 31 ʂɪ 31 'very; even more; especially', a 31 khɯ 55 'supreme; most'.

Adverbs of scope: gɯ 55 'also', ɖa 31 ɖaŋ 55 'all'.

Adverbs of time: ɪɛ 55 saŋ 55 nɯ 31 'now; just now', ɖo 55 'first', phaŋ 31 si 31 'then'.

Adverbs of probability: thɛ 55 lu 55 'approximately; roughly', lɛ 55 m̩ 31 ʐɪ 55 'perhaps'

Adverbs of manner: a 31 ɪaŋ 35 si 31 'slowly', kha 55 ma 55 ua 31 li 31 'quietly', sɪ 31 la 55 ŋ̩ɛm 55 ua 31 li 31 'properly'.

Adverbs of negation: m̩ 31 'not', tha 31 'don't'.

Adverbs have the following characteristics when used in a sentence.
1. Adverbs can be reduplicated for emphasis.

dɛ 55 ʂɪ 55 kha 55 a 31 <u>ɖa 31 ɖaŋ 55 ɖa 31 ɖaŋ 55</u> a 31 do 55 kho 55
  this evening   all   all   get together

mɪ 31 li 31   a 31 guɯŋ 55   ɪ 31
after   have meeting   suffix

Sun, H. 1988, "Notes on Anong and a new language", in *Linguistics of the Tibeto-Burman Area*, vol. 11, no. 1, pp. 27-63. (purl.org/sealang/sun1988notes.pdf)

'we will all get together to have a meeting tonight'

2. When functioning as adverbial, adverbs in most cases precede predicates. However, there are some that occur after predicates.

ɑ 31 io 31 tɕhɛn 31 ɑ 35 thi 31 io? 55 ɛ 31 si 55 ɳo 55 ɛ 31
I   child   aux   one   clf.   only   have suffix
'I have only one child'

ɳɑ 31 ɑ 55 dzɑ 31 dzɑ 31 phɑ 31 gɛ 55 dzı 55 ɛ 31 ɖo 55
you   aux hurry hurry   go   aux. first
'Hurry up, you go first'

VIII. AUXILIARIES

There are three types of auxiliaries: structural auxiliaries, nominal auxiliaries, and adverbial auxiliaries.

1. Structural auxiliaries can be further divided into eight subcategories: restrictive, causative, passive, instrumental, temporal, source of action, comparative, and associative.

1). The restrictive auxiliary ni 55 is usually used in an emphatic construction showing possession. In most cases, it can be omitted.

phɑ 55 dzɑ 55 mɑ 31 **ni 55** tɕhɛn 31   ɑ 31 muɪ 31 nı 55 ɑ 31 ñi 55
    brother   **ni 55** child   mother   **ni 55**   hair
'brother's child'   'mother's hair'

2). The causative auxiliary mɪ 55 is usually used in a sentence in which the doer of the action is unknown i.e., can't be identified.

ɡ 31 khɑ 31 m̩ 31 suɪ 31 lɑ 55   o 55 ɑ 31 tshaɳ 31 mı 55 san 55 ɛ 31 bɑ 35
he   aux   bad   person   mı 55 kill   suffix
'He was being killed by a bad man'

3). The passive auxiliary khɑ 31 has three functions: a) after indirect speech, it denotes the recipient of an action, b) after names of places, it denotes the place of an action, and c) after the names of objects, it indicates that they are instruments.

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ɑ 31 ɩo 31 ʈhɑ 31 ŋɑŋ 55 khɑ 31 ʂɩ 55 vɑ 31 thi 31 puɯŋ 55 dʑiŋ 55
   I   younger brother aux   book   one copy   give
'I gave my younger brother a book'

khoŋ 55 min 31 khɑ 31 bɑ 31 ʂɩ 31 thi 31 ɹom 55 ε 31
Kunming   aux   very   far   aux
'Kunming is very far away'

ɑ 31 tʂhɩ 31 tʂhɩ 55 khɑ 31 ʂɑ 55 ɹɑ 31 uɑ 55 tʂhɩ 31 duɯ 31 gom 55 ε 31
grandmother bag   aux   flour   put   suff
'Grandmother uses a bag to hold flour'

4) The instrumental auxiliary mi 55 is used after the name of an instrument to show that the instrument is used in the performance of an action.

ŋ 31 vɑ 55 mi 55 ɕuɯŋ 55 ɑ 31 tɕhiʔ 31 ε 31
he   axe   mi 55 firewood   chop   suffix
'He splits firewood with an axe'

5) The temporal auxiliary thɑ 35 is used after a temporal noun to show that the action is taking place <u>then</u>.

ɑ 31 ɩo 31 thi 31 tshɑ 55 ɑ 31 ñ 55 sɩ 31 lɑ 55 thɩ 55 ñi 31 thɑ 35 mo 31
I   one   ten   two   month one   day thɑ 35

ko 55 dʑɑŋ 31 khɑ 31 thuɯŋ 55 buɯŋ 55 ε 31
              aux   arrive   suffix
'I arrived at Mugujia on December 1st'

6). The <u>source of action</u> auxiliary khuɯŋ 31 ne 55 or ne 55 is put after a noun or a pronoun to show the starting point of an action.

khεn 55 dʑɑ 31 ham 35 ɖoŋ 31 ne 55 khɑʔ 55 ɑ 31 ñ 55 duɯ 31 ɑ 31
vegetable garden   inside ne 55 chicken   two   clf

tshɑŋ 31 ɑ 31 ne 55
run   suffix
'Two chickens ran out of the vegetable garden'

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7). The comparative auxiliary thaŋ 55 a 31 is put after a noun or a pronoun to show that it is being compared.

dɯ31 ʐaŋ31 khu 55 kho 55 nɯ 31 thaŋ 55 a 31 ɪa 55 kho 55 nɯ 31 sɪn 31 ɛ 31
stick   that clf. aux comp.   this clf. aux thin suff
'This stick is thinner than that stick'

8). There are two inclusive auxiliaries: ɲɛ 31 ɲɛ 31 ŋa 55 and ta 55 tɪ 55   They are more or less the same in meaning and usage.

a 31 ɪo 31 ɲɛ 31 ɲɛ 31 ŋa 55 phɔŋ 31 ɪoʔ 55 ɪɛ 31
I   (auxiliary)   five clf. have
'There are five people including me'

ŋ 31 dʑɛ 31 phɪ 55 nɯ 31 ta 55 tɪ 55 tɕha 31 ma 55 za 55 sɔm 53 ɪoʔ 55 ɪɛ 31
he sister   aux. auxiliary women   three clf. have
'There are three women, including his sister'

2. There are two determinative auxiliaries, namely, nɯ 31 and a 55. Sometimes the two are used together.   These occur after a noun, a pronoun, or a phrase to emphasize it in the sentence.

ɪa 31 khuaŋ 55 nɯ 31 thaŋ 55 a 31 khu 55 khuaŋ 55 nɯ 31 taʔ 55 ɛ 31
this room   aux. aux.   that   room   aux. big suffix
'That room is bigger than this room'

a 31 ɪo 31 a 55 khoŋ 55 mɪn 31 khɯŋ 31 ne 55 dzɪ 55 ne 31 ɪɯŋ 55 a 31
I   aux. Kunming   aux.   come   suffix
'I came from Kunming'

3. The adverbial auxiliary lɪ 31 or ua 31 lɪ 31 is mainly used after words or phrases to allow them to be used adverbially in a sentence.

ʂɪ 31 tha 31 thɪ 55 ñɪ 31 thɪ 55 ñɪ 31 lɪ 31 a 31 ba 35
time   one day one day aux go
'Time has passed by day by day'

ŋ 31 m̩ 31 sɪ 31 ŋu 31 m̩ 31 sɪ 31 ŋu 31 lɪ 31 phʑɪ 31 a 31 ʂu 35 a 31 da 55
he   as say   as say aux. tear fall   have
'He is crying while talking'

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Back:mid, Text:mid :: mid-W:0.2, B-Peak:80 :: gamma:1, B:145, W:220

IX. CONJUNCTIONS

The conjunction sı 55 is used to connect words or phrases.

a 31 hıŋ 35 sı 31 a 31 suŋ 55   ɛm 55 dɛm 55 sı 31 aŋ 55 dɛm 55
bowl   aux. chopsticks   eat   suffix aux   drink suffix
'bowls and chopsticks'   'something to eat and something to drink'

Conjunctions which are used to connect sentences are dealt with in the syntax section.

X. MODALS

The language has a rich inventory of modals, which are usually put at the end of a sentence to express a certain mood, such as interrogation, warning, rhetorical question, estimation, conjecture, declaration, etc. The examples below will give you a rough idea of the modals.

ıa 55 tʂhı 35 nɯ 35 a 55 ŋa 31 a 55 m̩ 31 so 55 o 31 mɛ 53
this clf.   aux.   you aux. not know suff. question
'Don't you know about it?'

dɯ 31 ba 31 kha 31 mɛ 31 gu 55 tha 35 phɯ 31 a 31 dʐa 55 ʂı 31 la 35
bridge   aux.   pass aux. prefix   careful suf. mood
'Be careful when you cross the bridge'

a 31 ıo 31 a 55 dʐaŋ 55 a 31 dʐɯŋ 55 a 31, ŋa 31 le 53
I   aux. see   suf.   you mood
'You have also seen it, right?'

XI. INTERJECTIONS

Interjections are usually used at the beginning of a sentence to express emotions, such as an emotional reply, a surprise, or a sigh.

ʔo 55   ʔo 55 ɬu 53 o 31. dza 35 ɬu 53 o 31
hey!   hey take.   quick, take.
'Hey, take it. Come on, take it!'

ɛ 35   a 31 ɲ̍ 55 gɯ 55 ba 55 a 31 ıe 55
Oh!   hair   also white suffix
'Oh, my hair has turned white already'

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ɕɑ 55.   ιε 55 sɑŋ 55 nɯ 31   gɯ 55 tʂhɩ 55 m̥ 31 dzɩ 55 dɑ 55
what!   now   also yet   not leave mood
'What! Still haven't left?'

SYNTAX

I. MEMBERS OF A SENTENCE AND WORD ORDER

A sentence in Anong consists of a subject, predicate, object, attribute, and adverbial.

1. The word order is SOV.

ɑ 31 bε 55 ŋ 31 khɯ 55 io 55 ε 31
goat   horn   have suffix
'Goats have horns'

2. Nouns and pronouns precede the head noun when used attributively.

ɑ 31 phɯ 31 nɪ 55 vɑ 55   ŋ 31 mεŋ 55
father   aux. axe   he   face
'father's axe'   'his face'

Adjectives, numerals, and demonstratives follow the head noun.

ɲi 55 luŋ 55 thi 55 ɭoŋ 55   gɑ 31 mɯ 31 sε 55
eye   one clf.   clothes   new
'one eye'   'new clothes'

ɕuŋ 55 dzɯŋ 55 ιε 31 dzɯŋ 55
tree   this clf.
'this tree'

3. Adverbials usually precede predicates. However, some of them can be placed after predicates. Please see the examples given in the adverbial section.

II. SIMPLE SENTENCES

Simple sentences can be divided into the following categories according to the mood and sentence structure.

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1. Declarative sentences are indicated by either a declarative affix or a declarative modal.

ŋ 31 mɛŋ 55 nɯ 31 phu 55 phu 55 ɛ 31
he face   aux. yellow yellow suffix
'His face is very sallow'

2. Interrogative sentences are formed in a number of ways. They can be formed by using interrogative pronouns, an alternative interrogative pattern, or a yes-no interrogative pattern.

ȵa 31 ɑ 55 iɛ 55 phie 55 thi 55 dʑɑŋ 31 n̩ 31 dzɿ 55 ɛ 31 ie 55 ɖɑ 53
you aux.   again one   time   come suf.   mood
'Have you come again?'

kha 55 io? 55 gɑ 31 mɯ 31 nɯ 31 iɑ 55 kha 31 gɛn 55 ɑ 31 dʑɑ 53
who   clothes aux. here   put   suffix
'Whose clothes are place here?'

3. In imperative sentences the imperative form of the verb is used.

ȵɑ 31 khɛn 55 fɛn 31 ɛ 31 bi 55
you vegetable buy   go
'(You) go and buy vegetables'

4. Implorative sentences use the implorative form of the verb.

ŋ 31 kha 31 iɛ 55 phie 55 thi 55 hiŋ 35 tʂhɿ 55 lɑ 55 ɛm 55 lie 31
he aux.   one time   time bowl again suf. eat suf.
'Please let him eat another bowlful'

5. Exclamatory sentences contain either an interjection or an exclamatory modal.

?ɑ 55 lɑ 55.   bɑ 31 ʂɿ 31 ɑ 31 dzɑ 31 ɛ 31
Wow!   very   painful suf.
'Wow! It's very painful'

6. With some sentences, a modal indicating estimation is used.

mɯ 55 sɯm 55 iɑ 55 xɑ 55 nɯ 31 ɑ 55 phɔŋ 31 tshɑ 55 gɑm 55
peach   this basket aux.   fifty   pound

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.the 31 lu 55   a 31 nɛ 31 bɯ 31 ŋ 35
approximately have   modal
'This basketful of peaches is about 25 kilograms'

III. COMPLEX SENTENCES

Complex sentences can be divided into two types, compound sentences and complex.

1. Compound sentences are not usually connected by conjunctions. According to the relationship between the simple sentences, compound sentences can be divided into the following types.

1). Comparative compound sentences.

a 31 io 31 a 55 ta? 55 o 55 thi 55 nɯ 31 vɛn 35 tham 55 ɛ 31 dʑuŋ 55 a 31,
I   aux. big   suf. one   clf. buy   prt.   suffix   ,

ŋ 31 a 55 tɕhɛm 31 o 55 thi 55 nɯ 31 vɛn 35 tham 55 ɛ 31 dʑɯ 31 a 31
he aux. small   suf. one clf. buy   prt.   suffix
'I bought a big one; he bought a small one'

2). Progressive comparison compound sentences.

mo 31 ko 55 dʑaŋ 31 ia 55 kha 31 khuŋ 31 ne 55 tʂhɪ 55 thi 31 ɹom 55 ɛ 31,
Mugujia   here   aux.   very far   suf.,

mo 31 ko 55 dʑaŋ 31 khuŋ 31 ne 55 koŋ 31 sɛn 55 kha 31 ba 31 ʂɪ 31
Mugujia   aux.   gong shan   aux. even

thi 31 ɹom 55 ɛ 31
far   suf.
'Mugujia is very far from here; Gongshan is even farther than Mugujia from here'

3). Continuous compound sentences

ŋ 31 saŋ 55 ba 31 ʂɪ 31 a 31 ne 55, thɪ 31 ɕa 55 gam 55 ka 31 ʈhaŋ 55
he strength very   have, one   100 pounds   over

gɯ 55 zɪ 35 dʑo 31 ɛ 31
emp. carry can

Sun, H. 1988, "Notes on Anong and a new language", in *Linguistics of the Tibeto-Burman Area*, vol. 11, no. 1, pp. 27-63. (purl.org/sealang/sun1988notes.pdf)

'He is very strong; he can even carry over a hundred pounds on his back'

2. Complex sentences with subordinating clauses usually have conjunctions. According to the relationship between the main clause and the surbordinating clauses, they can be divided into the following types.

1). Transitional

ŋɑ 31 mɑ 55 ṣu 31 khɑ 55 ɑ 31 ɪo 31 khɑ 31 ṣɪ 55 vɑ 31 le 31 ɕu 55
you   from now on   I   aux.   letter

phɯ 31 ɑ 31 ʐɑ 55 i 35 lɑ 53 m̩ 31 ie 35 lɛ 53 ɑ 31 ɪo 31 nɑ 31 mɑn 55
pref.   write   suf.   mood   I   angry

ɛ 31 ie 31
suffix
'You must write to me from now on; otherwise I will be offended'

2). Cause

lɑ 31 mɑ 55 ie 31 xɑŋ 35 nɯ 31 ɖoŋ 55 khɑ 31 fi 31 ŋɑ 31 fii 55 bɑ 31
field   this piece   aux.   inside aux. plow animal dung very

ṣɪ 31 ɑ 31 sɑ 55 ṣɪ 31 le 31 ɑ 31 mɯ 55 dzuɳ 55 ṣɪ 31 sɪ 31 lɑ 55 ɛ 31
        load suf. conj.   corn   very   good suf.
'A lot of dung was applied to this field; therefore, the corn is thriving'

3). Conditional

ŋɑ 31 m 31 so 55 o 55 lɑ 55 ʐɪ 31 ñɑ 31, ɑ 31 ɪo 31 khɑ 31 sɪn 53 ʑuɳ 55
you   not-understand-suff conj.   , I   aux. ask   can
'If you don't understand, you can ask me'

4). Concession

ŋ 31 ɑ 55 ʈhɪ 31 mɑŋ 31 ɑ 55 ie 55 lɪ 31, lɑ 31 mɑ 55 ɑ 55 tṣhɪ 55
he   aux.   old   suf. conj. , field   aux. very

uɑ 55 dʑo 31 ɛ 31
do   can   suf.
'Although he is very old, he can still do a lot of work'

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Back:mid, Text:mid :: mid-W:0.15, B-Peak:86 :: gamma:1, B:145, W:220