KHMER FINAL PARTICLES $phōõg$ \& $dae$

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1 Introduction
In Khmer, there are a number of words occurring at the end of sentences, clauses, or phrases which add meanings such as “question” or “emphasis”. Huffman(1967) and Ueda(2002) refer to these words as “final sentence particles”, Jacob(1968) calls them “final phrase particles”. Because it is difficult to identify the exact locus of occurrence of these words, I will call them “final particles” collectively in this paper. This paper deals with two “final particles”, $phōõg$ and $dae$, which occur with an apparently similar meaning “too, also”.

(1) msol man $kəom r Ion n̄o̞v pannaalaj $phōõg$
yesterday I study at library
rIon n̄o̞v $pōõh$ $phōõg$
study at home FP
“Yesterday I studied at library, and studied at home, too”

(2) msol man $kəom r Ion n̄o̞v pannaalaj
yesterday I study at library
haaj n̄o̞v $pōõh$ kəc $kəom r Ion $dae$
and at home I study FP
“Yesterday I studied at the library. I also studied at home, too”

There also exist usages of $phōõg$ and $dae$ which cannot be translated into “too” or “also”.

(3) $ɕcəŋ$ $phōõg$ !
delicious FP
“It is unexpectedly delicious!”

(4) - $ɕcəŋ$ tēe - “Is it delicious?”
delicious (question)
- $ɕcəŋ$ $dae$ - “It is not so delicious.”
delicious FP

Table 1 shows the range of meanings assigned to $phōõg$ and $dae$ in three previous studies.
Table 1: Previous studies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>phɔɔŋ</th>
<th>dae</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Huffman (1967:196)</td>
<td>“too, also”</td>
<td>“as well”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacob (1968:102)</td>
<td>“too, as well”</td>
<td>“too, also, even so”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ueda (2002:46)</td>
<td>“to emphasize the clauses”</td>
<td>“to express that a sentence shares the same predicate as the other sentence”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Huffman (1967) notes that phɔɔŋ means “too, also” and dae means “as well”. Jacob (1968) states that phɔɔŋ means “too, as well” and dae means “too, also, even so”. Ueda (2002) observes that phɔɔŋ is used “to emphasize the clauses” and that dae is used “to express that a sentence shares the same predicate as the other sentence”.

Previous studies seem to have left it unclear what the differences are between these two particles. This paper is intended to identify the function of each particle and the differences.

2 Analysis

In this section, based on my elicitation results, I will show how phɔɔŋ and dae are used. It should be noted that the range within a syntactic unit (e.g. phrase, clause, sentence) where a final particles operates is referred to as its “scope”, which is somewhat different from the general usage of this term. Each “scope” is indicated by a gray square.

2.1 phɔɔŋ

The scope of phɔɔŋ is one predicate and its function is to parallel different predicates in a sentence as in Figure 1.

![Figure 1:](image)

2.1.1 Basic usage

First, consider example (5).

(5) jop mæŋ kənom nam baaj phɔɔŋ
    last night I eat dinner FP

mɔel tuurɛstɔh phɔɔŋ
  watch TV FP

“I ate dinner, watched TV, too”

As in Figure 2, two different predicates, nam baaj “ate dinner” and mɔel tuurɛstɔh “watched TV”, are both followed by phɔɔŋ in a sentence.
Figure 2:

Subject: kpom
I

Predicate:

Subject: krom
I

 Predicate: nam baaj + phoon
eat dinner
 Predicate: moel tuureeboh + phoon
watch TV

Scope: ate dinner
Parallel Predicate: watched TV

Example (5) shows that these two activities occurred at the same time. (6a) is an example where only the objects of the predicates occur in parallel.

(6a) nèok kruu tèn krooc phoon ceek phoon
teacher buy orange FP banana FP
“The teacher bought orange, and banana, too”

Figure 3 shows how just the objects, “orange” and “banana”, are arranged in parallel.

Figure 3:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nèok kruu</td>
<td>tèn</td>
<td>krooc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teacher</td>
<td>buy</td>
<td>orange</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(6a) indicates that the teacher bought both the orange and the banana at the same time. We can in fact repeat the verb twice as in (6b) and have two parallel predicates.

(6b) nèok kruu tèn krooc phoon tèn ceek phoon
teacher buy orange FP buy banana FP
“The teacher bought orange, and bought banana, too”

Scope: bought orange
Parallel Predicate: bought banana

So it is safe to say that, even in (6a), two predicates (not only objects) are paralleled. It is not acceptable to repeat the subject twice as in (6c).

(6c) *nèok kruu tèn krooc phoon
teacher buy orange FP
nèok kruu tèn ceek phoon
teacher buy banana FP

The observation that the scope of phoon is one predicate, thus holds true.
Let’s move to (7a), where only adjuncts are arranged in parallel.

(7a) msal mën knom riən nəv pannaalaj phɔɔŋ

  yesterday I study at library FP

  nəv pteəh phɔɔŋ (= 1)

  at home FP

  “Yesterday I studied at library, and at home, too”

Figure 4 shows how the two adjuncts are paralleled and that “I” studied both at library and at home.

Figure 4:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjunct</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>knom</td>
<td>riən</td>
<td>nəv pannaalaj + phɔɔŋ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>study</td>
<td>at library</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As in (6b), we can repeat the verb twice as in (7b).

(7b) msal mën knom riən nəv pannaalaj phɔɔŋ

  yesterday I study at library FP

  riən nəv pteəh phɔɔŋ

  study at home FP

  “Yesterday I studied at library, and studied at home, too”

Scope : studied at library
Parallel Predicate : studied at home

2.1.2 When parallel predicates are contextually recoverable
When parallel predicates are not expressed explicitly, they need to be presupposed in the context. (8) is an utterance of surprise by the speaker at his friend’s ability to speak Chinese.

(8) ʔæŋ nɪʔjɛaj pʰɛasəa cəŋ phɔɔŋ

  you speak Chinese FP

  ”You speak Chinese, too!”

Scope : speak Chinese
Parallel Predicates : speak Khmer, speak English, etc…

In (8), there must be one or more languages that the person can speak. For example, the person may be able to speak Khmer and English besides Chinese.

2.1.3 When parallel predicates are not contextually recoverable
Unlike examples shown above, there exist some examples of phɔɔŋ in which parallel predicates are not contextually recoverable.