CAUSE AND RESULT CLAUSES FROM THE RAMKAMHAENG INSCRIPTION TO MODERN THAI

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Introduction

In this paper, we investigate the words used to express the meanings of cause and result obtaining between pairs of clauses in the Ramkhamhaeng manuscript, in the Ayuddhaya, Sukhothai, and Ratanakosin periods, and in modern Thai. We identify the words we consider to have such a linking function, assign a word class to each of them based on its syntactic function, characterize the semantic contribution that each makes to the text, and give a representative syntactically analyzed sentence for each class. We discuss differences between the stages, and make proposals about what changes took place to get from the earlier stage to the later stage. The framework used in the syntactic analysis for all stages is lexicase dependency grammar.

We find that cause and result clauses are linked by various syntactic mechanisms, including clause-linking verbs, adverbs, prepositions (including 'subordinating conjunctions' as a subset), and extension and non-extension nouns, used alone or in combinations.
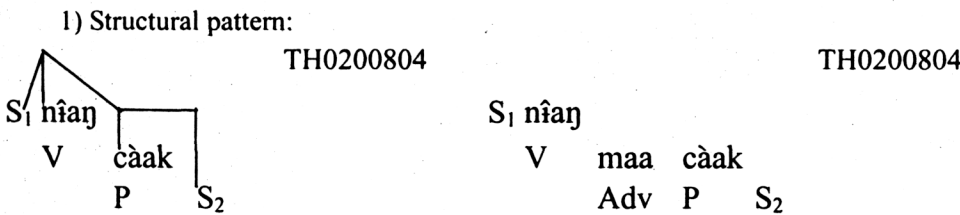
The following connecting words have been identified in our original data set.

Grammatical classification of cause and result words

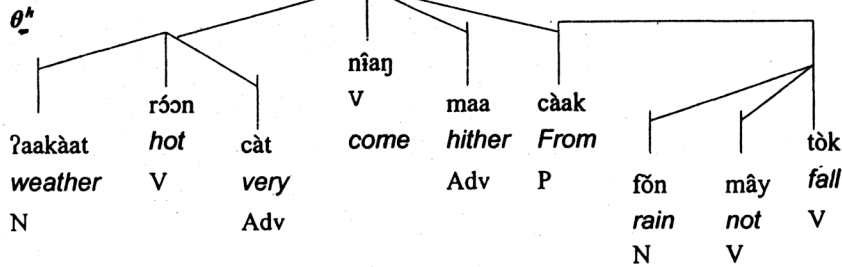## Verbs: Verb + preposition

nîaŋ

nîaŋ is the main verb of the sentence as a whole, and appears between two dependent sentences. The preceding sentence is the subject surrogate and the second is a situational source of the first; so 'S$_1$ comes from S$_2$'. The hypothesis that *nîaŋ* is a verb is supported by the fact that it is followed by a prepositional phrase introduced by *càak* 'from', or by a directional adverb *maa* 'toward speaker' followed by *càak*.

1) Structural pattern:

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S$_1$ nîaŋ
V   càak
     P   S$_2$

S$_1$ nîaŋ
V   maa   càak
     Adv   P   S$_2$

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2) Sentential example:

θ^h

```
ʔaakàat    rɔɔn    càt      nîaŋ     maa      càak     fǒn     mây     tòk
weather    hot     very     come     hither   From     rain    not     fall
N          V                V        Adv      P        N       V       V
                   Adv
```
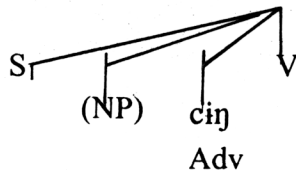
'The weather is hot due to (the cause that) it does not rain.
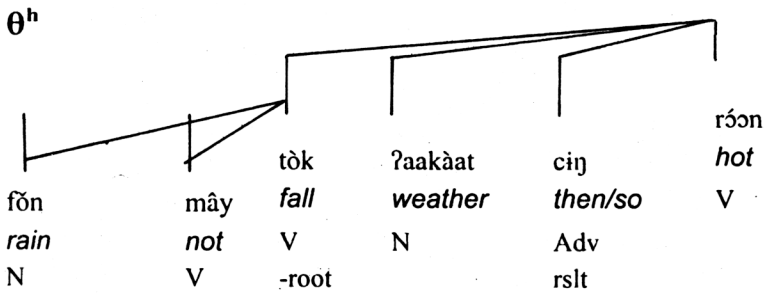
Adverbs (pre-verbal)

ciŋ

The adverb *ciŋ* appears between the Nominative dependent ('grammatical subject') and the root verb of the second clause of a two-clause subordinating construction. The Nom actant of the second clause is normally identical with the Nom of the preceding clause and so is commonly omitted. Syntactically, *ciŋ* indicates that the second verb is the head verb of the whole construction, even though unlike a 'complementizer' preposition, it does not occur at the boundary of either clause.

3) Structural pattern:

```
S
   (NP)    ciŋ              V
           Adv
```

4) Sentential example:

θ^h

```
fǒn     mây     tòk      ʔaakàat    ciŋ        rɔɔn
rain    not     fall     weather    then/so    hot
N       V       V        N          Adv        V
                -root                rslt
```

'It does not rain, therefore it is hot.

The construction is typologically different from Modern Thai in that the common position for adverbs in Modern Thai is clause-final, not pre-verbal. The clause-second position in Thai is otherwise limited to negative and tense-marking adverbs, and in Khmer only to negative adverbs. In Chinese, however (South Min *kóh*, Mandarin *jiù*), similar adverbs with almost identical functions occur in the same post-subject pre-verb position.

5) Modern Thai (θ^h)

```
fǒn   mây   tòk    ʔaakàat   ciŋ        rɔɔn
rain  not   fall   weather   then/so    hot
N     Adv   V      N         Adv        V
```
It does not rain, therefore it is hot.

6) Modern Thai (Indrambarya 1994, 14a, reformatted by SS)

lèk khǝǝy khit wâa thúkkhon càʔ khɔy khǎw
Lek ever think that everyone will wait he
N   V   V   P   N   Adv V   N
'Lek once thought that everyone would wait for her.'

7) Khmer negative adverb (KM101003f; Chhany Sak-Humphry, SS reformatting)

koat min   mɔǝk meel 'nakcumnii tee
he +ngtv come see patient +ngtv
N   Adv -trns -trns N   Sprb
'He does not come to see the patient.'

8) Taiwanese clause-linking adverb kóh (TW2002H192, SS reformatting; *h* is [ʔ])

goa kóh khî patūi   khòaⁿ, long khóaⁿ bô.
I just go elsewhere seek all seek unsuccessful
'I went elsewhere to look but couldn't find any.'

9) Taiwanese clause-linking adverb *kǒh*[1] (TW203541c2, SS reformatting)

ǐ tǐ hakhāu kǒh chīn gāu   thakchheh.
he at school then very clever study
'At school he's very good at studying.'

10) Mandarin clause-linking adverb (TW203541c2, SS reformatting) &&

tā màle wǒ yídùn, wǒ jiù huíjiāle.
she scold me a whack I just returned home
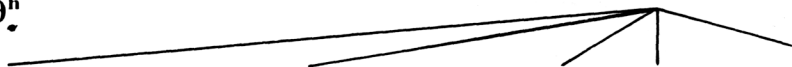'After she scolded me, I just went home.'

kɔ̂ʔ

kɔ̂ʔ has the same syntactic properties as *ciŋ*. *kɔ̂ʔ* may also be preceded by a non-clausal time expression.

As mentioned above, it is similar in shape as well as in syntactic properties to South Min Chinese *kóh*.

11) Sentential example:

θ̬ʰ

[1] BRASE, J.L.- *English Thai Dam language lessons.* Huntington Beach, CA, Summer Institute of Linguistics, 1977, 77 p. , reed.: 1980.

COOKE, Jr.- *Pronominal reference in Thai, Burmese and Vietnamese.* M.A. diss. University of California. Berkeley, 1965, 307 p.;
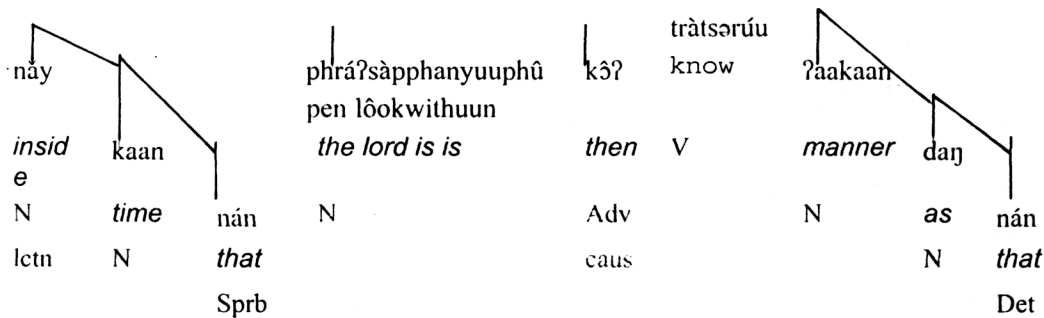
DIGUET, E.- *étude de la langue tai précédée d'une notice sur les races des hautes régions du Tonkin;* Comprenant grammaire, méthode d'écriture tai et vocabulaires. Hanoi, F. H. Schneider, 88, 2, 192, Ivp. 1895.

DONALDSON, J.- *White Tai thesausus (Vietnam).* SIL/UND, m.s., 1961.DON. BACCAM & JAME L.B.- Păp sư ep quám Tay-Táy đăm (Leðon de langue franðais-tai đam).] Huntington Beach: Summer Institute of Linguistics, 1978, 77p.

FIPPINGER, J and D.- *Black Tai phonemes with reference to White Tai.* An L. 1970, vol. 12, pp. 83-97.

FRAISSE, A.- *Les Phou Theng et les Thai Bo.* BSEI, 1949, pp. 51-53.

GEORGES MINOT.- Vocabulaire français-tñi blanc et ïïments de grammaire. Hanoi, 1949.

·nǎy

insid e

N

lctn

kaan

time

N

nán

that

Sprb

phrá?sàpphanyuuphû
pen lôokwithuun

the lord is is

N

k3?

then

Adv

caus

tràtsərúu

know

V

?aakaan
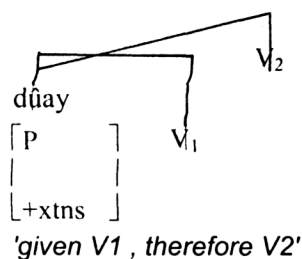
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Det

Prepositions, extension fact

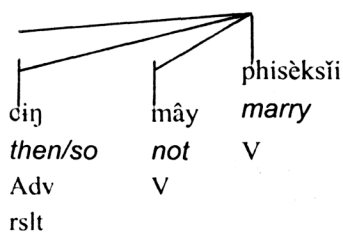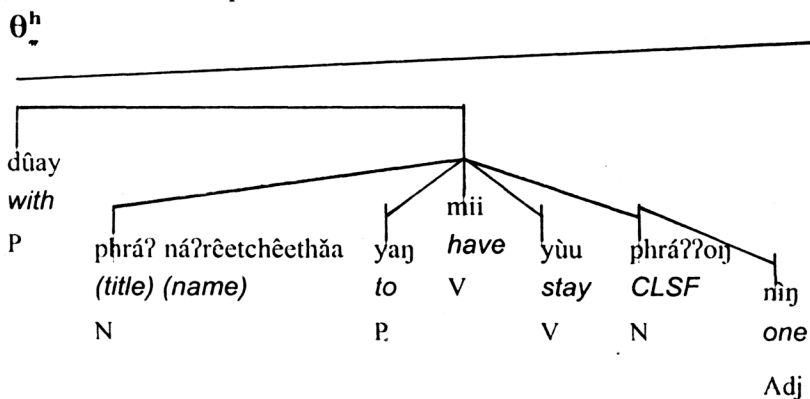# dûay

The extension preposition *dûay* marks its dependent V₁ as a subordinate clause depending on the following verb.

12) Structural pattern:

dûay

$\begin{bmatrix} P \\ +xtns \end{bmatrix}$

V₁

V₂

'given V1 , therefore V2'

13) Sentential example:

θ̱ʰ

dûay

with

P

phrá? ná?rêetchêethǎa

(title) (name)

N

yan

to

P.

mii

have

V

yùu

stay

V

phrá??on

CLSF

N

nin

one

Adj

ciŋ

then/so

Adv

rslt

mây

not

V

phisèksǐi

marry

V

'Because there still was Phranaret, the brother, (he) did not get married...'