A Brief Sketch
of Cua Clause Structure

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1. Major Clause Type
2. Minor Clause Types
3. Clause Variants Caused by Emphasis

1. The major clause type in the Cua (Kol) language is an independent clause consisting of two obligatory tagmemes, subject and predicate, such as Đô họa. 'Đô goes'. This minimal clause may be expanded by additional tagmemes, usually one or two in any clause.

1.1 The tagmemes, in their normal order, are:
I - instrument, T - time, S - subject, P - predicate, O - object, D - destination. This may be symbolized as:

\[ \pm I \pm T \pm S \pm P \pm O \pm D \]

The filler of the destination tagmeme is conditioned by the class of verb in the predicate slot. Most transitive verbs will take a destination tagmeme marked by either ka-, an affix of location, or ma-, an affix of movement. Some intransitive verbs will take a destination marked by either affix, but some intransitive verbs are restricted to one or the other of the affixes.

1.2 The instrument tagmeme is filled by words such as: jôk 'foot', siah 'knife', dol 'chopsticks', or noun phrases such as siah ywoet aneq 'knife long this'.

1. Cua (or Kol) is a Mon-Khmer mountain language of Central Vietnam, spoken in the Trà Bông area of Quảng Ngãi province. This analysis is based on about 6 months' fieldwork. The specific data analyzed was primarily tape-recorded narrative.

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siah gô koh ot 'knife I hit him'
siah yovot aneq gô koh ot 'knife long this I hit him'

1.3 The time tagmeme is filled by time words such as: janeq 'now', adrooy 'before', téq 'after', or time phrases such as: hunguy tadurh 'tomorrow', dong mel 'early', siiq adrooy 'a long time before.'
janeq gô suq mahnur. 'now I return home.'
hunguy tadurh gô suq mahnur. 'tomorrow I return home.'

1.4 The subject tagmeme is filled by nouns such as: so 'dog', Madê 'person's name', kadri 'woman'; by pronouns such as: go 'I', ép 'you', ni 'he'; by noun phrases such as: oh kanau 'young boy', muy dro oh kadri 'one classifier young girl.'
A noun or phrase is usually followed by a pronoun.
Madê suq mahnur. 'Madê goes home.'
Madê may suq mahnur. 'Madê you go home.'
gô suq mahnur. 'I go home'.
oh kanau suq mahnur. 'young boy goes home'.
oh kanau ni suq mahnur. 'young boy he goes home.'

1.5 The predicate tagmeme is filled with transitive verbs such as: sok 'to get', hmot 'to fight', doerp 'to work', and intransitive verbs such as: hooy 'to go', bik 'to sleep', ahra 'to toss while sleeping'. All verbs may take auxiliaries such as: sung 'to want', pago 'together with'.
gô sung sok daak. 'I want to get water.'
wort pago hooy tok. 'We together go up.'

1.6 The object tagmeme is filled by nouns such as: daak 'water', pâng 'rice', kadri 'woman', and by noun phrases such as: oh kadri anuw 'young girl there', muy dro manih 'one classifier person'.
gô sa pâng. 'I eat rice.'
gô hloq oh kadri anuw. 'I see young girl there'.

1.7 The destination tagmeme is filled by nouns such as: vaq 'father', vua 'king', daak 'water'; by personal pronouns such as: gô 'I', ép 'you', ni 'he'; and by demonstrative pronouns such as: ho 'there (close by)', lor 'there (far away)', ding 'here'. Transitive verbs can take either the destination prefix ka - or the directional prefix ma-.
gò adrâk daak mavaq. ‘I carry water dir. father.’
gò adrâk daak kavaq. ‘I carry water dest. father.’
gò adrâk daak mamaay. ‘I carry water dir. you.’
gò adrâk daak kamaay. ‘I carry water dest. you.’
gò adrâk daak malo. ‘I carry water dir. there.’
gò adrâk daak kalo. ‘I carry water dest. there.’

Intransitive verbs of motion such as jarovk ‘run’, suq ‘return’, klêh ‘to fall’ can take either a ka- or ma- prefix.

gò hooj magôk. ‘I go dir. forest’.
gò hooj kagôk. ‘I go dest. forest’.
gò hooj mamaay. ‘I go dir. you’.
gò hooj kamaay. ‘I go dest. you’.
gò hooj malo. ‘I go dir. there’.
gò hooj kalo. ‘I go dest. there’.

Intransitive verbs of emotion such as yòq, ‘fear’, nhim ‘cry’, garon ‘angry’, take only a ka- prefix.

gò yòq kamanih. ‘I fear person.’
gò yòq kamaay. ‘I fear you.’
gò yòq kalo. ‘I fear there.’

Intransitive verbs such as mut ‘enter’, hòop ‘bathe’ take only a ma-prefix, and will not take a personal pronoun.

gò hòop madaak. ‘I bathe water (river).’
gò hòop malo. ‘I bathe there.’

2. The minor clause types are classified as equative, fused and quotation introduction.

2.1 The equational clause is filled by ni ‘he, she, it’ plus e ‘be’ plus noun phrase.

ni e jon. ‘there is a countryman.’
ni e jon anrq. ‘there is a countryman there.’

2.2 The fused clause is identical to the transitive clause except at the object of the first predicate is simultaneously the subject of a cond predicate.

\[
S - \ P_1 - \ O/S - \ P_2
\]

gò hloq Madè sa. ‘I see Madè is eating.’
If there is a destination tagmeme marked by the prefix *ka-* following the object of the main clause, it becomes the subject of the second predicate.

\[ S \rightarrow P_1 \rightarrow O \rightarrow D/S \rightarrow P_2 \]

*maay am ka kagô sa.* ‘you give fish for me to eat’.

### 2.3 The quotation introduction clause is a dependent clause consisting of an obligatory subject and predicate plus an optional *ji* with noun phrase.

\[ S \rightarrow P (ji \rightarrow NP) \]

*ni sanoh.* ‘he said.’

*ni sanoh ji kadri.* ‘he said to the woman.’

*ni sanoh ji oh kadri anwrq.* ‘he said to the young woman there.’

### 3. The subject, object and destination tagmemes may be emphasized by repetition.

#### 3.1 The subject tagmeme normally consists of a single pronoun, or of a noun phrase followed by a pronoun. The pronoun may be emphasized by repeating it at the end of the clause. The noun phrase may be emphasized by adding a pronoun before as well as after it. The pronoun may be repeated a third time at the end of the clause.

Normal: *maay pah so,* ‘you hit the dog.’

*Madê maay pah so.* ‘Madê you hit the dog.’

Emphasized: *maay pah so maay.* ‘you hit the dog you.’

*maay Madê maay pah so.* ‘you Madê you hit the dog.’

*maay Madê maay pah so maay.* ‘you Madê you hit the dog you.’

#### 3.2 The object may be emphasized by putting it before the subject as well as in its normal position after the predicate.

Normal: *ô klât am daak kamanih.* ‘the snake gives water to the man.’

Emphasized: *daak ô klât am daak kamanih.* ‘water the snake gives water to the man.’

#### 3.3 The destination tagmeme may be emphasized by adding it again before the subject, without its affix.

Normal: *ô klât am daak kani.* ‘The snake gives water to him.’

*gô hooy malor.* ‘I go there.’

Emphasized: *ni ô klât am daak kani.* ‘him the snake gives water to him.’

*lor gô hooy malor.* ‘there I go there.’