CASES AND CLAUSES IN VIETNAMESE

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0. Introduction


In that this paper is tagmecmically oriented, it recognizes firstly hierarchical levels in syntax and secondly the tagmeme, a grammatical unit composed of a slot and a filler class. The concept of hierarchies in syntax makes it possible to single out phrase structure rules (Chomsky 1965) and at the same time makes it unnecessary to write them in this paper. The grammatical slot of the tagmeme at the clause level, as has been pointed out by Becker (1967a and 1967b), Fries (1970), and Young, Becker, and Pike (1970), has not only an overt syntactic
Relationship (case realization) but also a covert meaning relationship (case relation) with the predicative verb.

In that the paper is also case grammar oriented, it recognizes the case relations between various nouns and the predicative verb in the clause (or proposition in Fillmore's terminology). However, it also recognizes the centrality of the verb (Chafe 70). The type of case grammar utilized here, called lexicase by its developer, Stanley Starosta, introduces both overt case realizations and covert case relations into the grammar as syntactic features assigned to nouns by verbs (Starosta 1971a, 1971b, 1972a, and 1972b).

Because the paper presents data rather than favours the linguistic models utilized, theoretical discussions are kept to the minimum. The reader is also referred to Vietnamese linguistic bibliographies (Thompson 1965, and Thompson and Thomas 1966).

Cases

In Vietnamese, there seem to be twelve case relations, the definitions of which are taken mostly from Fillmore 1968, 1969, and 1971:

The AGENTIVE (AGT) case: the AGT actant is the "instigator of the event".

The OBJECTIVE (OBJ) case: the OBJ actant is the "most neutral" actant.

The DATIVE (DAT) case: the case of the "animate being affected by the state of, the verb".

The BENEFECTIVE (BEN) case: the BEN actant receives the benefit of the action identified by the verb.

The COMITATIVE (COM) case: the COM actant accompanies another actant in the verbal activity or state
described.

The **INSTRUMENTAL** (INS) case.

The **LOCATIVE** (LOC) case: The LOC actant indicates the location.

The **DIRECTIONAL** (DIR) case: the DIR actant indicates the direction toward which motion occurs.

The **TIME** (TIM) case: the TIM actant identifies the time-setting of the action or state identified by the verb.

The **SOURCE** (SRC) case: the SRC actant indicates the location of time from which the action has begun.

The **GOAL** (GOAL) case: the GOAL actant indicates the location or time toward which the action occurs.

The **EXTENT** (EXT) case: the EXT actant indicates the space or time through which action or state identified by the verb has occurred.

Of these twelve cases, only the agentive and objective cases are nuclear in the clause; the dative, benefactive, and instrumental cases are semi-nuclear in the sense that they can be hosted only by certain verb classes; and the rest of the cases, the comitative, locative, DIRECTIONAL, TIME, SOURCE, GOAL, and EXTANT are satellite in that they occur with most verbs except those otherwise marked.

The twelve covert case relations are pigeon-holed in eleven overt case realizations, of which some are marked by their positions vis-à-vis the verb and some are marked by prepositions. The case realizations are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NM</th>
<th>Nominative position immediately preceding the verb, no prepositions.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>Objective position immediately</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
following the verb, no prepositions.

D  Dative realization with preposition cho. (This preposition and all the following ones except với and bằng are co-verbs. For discussion and examples, see Thompson 1965: 230-234).

I  Instrumental realization with preposition bằng.

B  Benefactive realization with prepositions gìa or hộ.

C  Comitative realization with preposition với.

L  Locative realization with preposition &.

Di Directional realization with prepositions such as lên, xuống, qua, lại, etc.

SR Source realization with preposition từ.

GL Goal realization with prepositions tự or đến.

EX Extent realization with preposition được.

The twelve covert case relations and the eleven overt case realizations can be charted in a twodimensional matrix yielding twenty five possibilities, as in Chart I.
The twenty-five possible combinations of overt case relations and covert case realizations are arrived at by applying case-related redundancy rules which are not specified here but which can be drawn from Chart II.

Chart II begins with [+K] for case positivity and ends with the twenty-five tagmemic slots (covert case relations and overt case realizations) already stated in another way in Chart I. Following are examples of the tagmemic slots; their filler classes will be discussed along with the classification of verbs in Vietnamese.

1. [+NM, +AGT] is hosted by transitive agentive (i.e. -submissive, and -dative) verbs.

1. Ông ấy mua báo.
    he bought newspapers.
    \[ [+NM] \quad [+O] \quad [+AGT] \quad [+OBJ] \]

2. [+NM, +OBJ] is hosted by copulative, stative, and intransitive verbs.

2.1. Ông ấy là bác sĩ.
    he is a doctor.
    \[ [+NM] \quad [-K] \quad [+OBJ] \]
2.2a. Ông ấy chậm làm.
   he is slow very. (he is very slow)
   [+NM] (Adverb)
   [+OBJ]

2.2b. Ông ấy lạnh lắm.
   he is cold very. (he is very cold)
   [+NM] (Adverb)
   [+OBJ]

2.2c. Ông ấy chết.
   he died.
   [+NM]
   [+OBJ]

2.3a. Ông ấy ở Sài Gòn.
   he stays in Sài Gòn.
   [+NM] [+0]
   [+OBJ] [+LOC]

2.3b. Ông ấy ra Sài Gòn.
   he went out to Sài Gòn.
   [+NM] [+0]
   [+OBJ] [+DIR]

2.3c. Ông ấy đi Sài Gòn.
   he went to Sài Gòn.
   [+NM] [+0]
   [+OBJ] [+DIR]

2.3d. Ông ấy tới Sài Gòn.
   he arrived in Sài Gòn.
   [+NM] [+0]
   [+OBJ] [+GOAL]

3. [+NM, +DAT] is hosted by transitive submissive (bị and duợc) and transitive dative verbs.

3.1a. Ông ấy bị đày.
   he was forced to go.
   [+NM] [+0]
   [+DAT] [+OBJ]

3.1b. Ông ấy bị họ đánh.
   he was forced they beat (he was beaten by them)
   [+NM] [+0]
   [+DAT] [+OBJ]

3.2a. Ông ấy biết bà ấy.
   he knows her.
   [+NM] [+0]
   [+DAT] [+OBJ]
3.2b. Ông ấy biết (rằng) bà ấy đi rồi.
he knew (that) she had gone already.

3.2c. Ông ấy muốn (rằng) bà ấy đi rồi.
he wanted (that) she went already.

3.2d. Ông ấy muốn (cho) bà ấy đi rồi.
he wished (so that) she had gone already.

[+NM, +INS] is hosted by transitive agentive and intransitive verbs.

4.1. Dao này cắt thịt.
knife this cuts meat. (this knife cuts meat)

Note: only "potent" nouns can occur in the [+NM, +INS] slot.

4.2. Xe này đi Sài Gòn.
vehicle this goes to Saigon. (This vehicle goes to Saigon)

[+NM, +LOC] is hosted by stative verbs.

5. Phòng này lạnh.
room this is cold. (this room is cold)

For a special class of nouns occurring in this slot, see Thompson (1965: 200-203),
who calls them "relator nouns", while Starosta calls similar nouns in Sora
"noun auxiliaries" (Starosta 1967).

6. [+0, +OBJ] is hosted by transitive verbs.

6.1. Ông ấy mua sách.
he bought books.

[+NM, +AGT] [+0, +OBJ]
6.2. Ông ấy biết chuyển ấy.
   he knows story that. (he knows that story)
   [+NM]   [+DAT]
   [+O]    [+OBJ]

7. [+O, +DAT] is hosted by ditransitive dative verbs.

7. Ông ấy bán tôi sách.
   he sold me books
   [+NM]   [+O]    [+O]
   [+AGT]  [+DAT]  [+OBJ]

8. [+O, +BEN] is hosted by ditransitive benefactive verbs. It is noted that this construction is always ambiguous, and therefore is usually avoided.

8. Ông ấy mua tôi sách.
   he bought me books.
   [+NM]   [+O]    [+O]
   [+AGT]  [+BEN]  [+OBJ]

9. [+O, +INS] is hosted by transitive or intransitive verbs. (It may be that there are only special transitive verbs that can host [+O, +INS].)

9.1. Ông ấy dùng dao.
   he used knives.
   [+NM]   [+O]
   [+AGT]  [+INS]

9.2. Ông ấy đi xe đạp.
   he went by bus.
   [+NM]   [+O]
   [+OBJ]  [+INS]

10. [+O, +LOC] is hosted by intransitive locative verbs.

10. Ông ấy ở Sài Gòn.
    he stays in Saigon. (Same as example 2.3a.)
    [+NM]   [+O]
    [+OBJ]  [+LOC]

11. [+O, +DIR] is hosted by intransitive directional verbs.

11.1. Ông ấy ra Sài Gòn.
      he went to Saigon.
11.2. Ông ấy đi Saigon.
he went to Saigon.

[+NM]  [+O]  
[+OBJ]  [+DIR]  

(Same as example 2.3b.)

3. [+O, +TIM] is hosted by any verb, thus may be considered as being a sentence tagmemic slot and consequently is not a case.

12. Ông ấy đi hôm qua.
he went yesterday.

[+NM]  [+O]  
[+OBJ]  [+TIM]  

4. [+O, +GOAL] is hosted by intransitive +goal verbs.

13. Ông ấy tới Saigon.
he arrived in Saigon.

[+NM]  [+O]  
[+OBJ]  [+GOAL]  

(Same as example 2.3d.)

5. [+O, +EXT] is hosted by any verb except those marked otherwise.

14.1. Ông ấy đi hai ngày.
he went for two days.

[+NM]  [+O]  
[+OBJ]  [+EXT]  

14.2. Ông ấy đi hai dặm.
he went for two miles.

[+NM]  [+O]  
[+OBJ]  [+EXT]  

6. [+D, +DAT] is hosted by transitive agentive verbs.

15. Ông ấy bán sách cho tôi.
he sold books to me.

[+NM]  [+O]  
[+AGT]  [+OBJ]  [+D]  
[+DAT]  

8. [+D, +BEN] is hosted by transitive and intransitive verbs. (This is an ambiguous construction, because [+D] can be either [+BEN] or [+DAT].)

16.1. Ông ấy mua sách cho tôi.
he bought books for me.

[+NM]  [+O]  
[+AGT]  [+OBJ]  [+D]  
[+BEN]  
[+D]  
[+DAT]
16.2. Ông ấy đi cho tôi.

he went for me.

[+NM]  [+B]
[+OBJ]  [+BEN]

17. [+B, +BEN] is hosted by transitive and intransitive verbs.

17.1. Ông ấy mua sách giùm tôi.

he bought books for me.

[+NM]  [+O]  [+B]
[+AGT]  [+OBJ]  [+BEN]

17.2. Ông ấy đi giùm tôi.

he went for me.

[+NM]  [+B]
[+OBJ]  [+BEN]

18. [+C, +COM] is hosted by any verb except those marked otherwise.

18.1. Ông ấy mua sách với tôi.

he bought books with me.

[+NM]  [+O]  [+C]
[+AGT]  [+OBJ]  [+COM]

18.2. Ông ấy đi với tôi.

he went with me.

[+NM]  [+C]
[+OBJ]  [+COM]

19. [+I, +INS] is hosted by transitive, intransitive, and some stative verbs such as chết 'to die'.

19.1. Ông ấy mua sách bằng tiền Việt-Nam.

he bought books by means of Vietnamese money.

[+NM]  [+I]
[+AGT]  [+INS]

19.2. Ông ấy đi bằng xe đạp.

he went by bus.

[+NM]  [+INS]
[+OBJ]  [+INS]

20. [+L, +LOC] is hosted by any verb except those otherwise marked.

20. Ông ấy mua sách ở Mỹ.

he bought books in America.

[+NM]  [+L]
[+AGT]  [+LOC]

1. [+L, +SRC] is hosted by intransitive verbs, and could be thought of as [+L, +LOC] or even as [+O, +LOC] if 'to stay' in the following example were considered as the main verb of the clause.

21. Ông ấy ở Mỹ qua.

he stayed America came over (he came over from America)

[+NM] [+L] [+SRC]
[+OBJ] [+L]
[+LOC]

[+O] [+LOC]

2. [+Di, +DIR] is hosted by transitive and intransitive verbs.

22.1. Ông ấy đem sách lên Sài Gòn.

he brought books up to Sài Gòn.

[+NM] [+O] [+Di] [+DIR]
[+AGT] [+OBJ]

22.2. Ông ấy đi lên Sài Gòn.

he went up to Sài Gòn.

[+NM] [+Di] [+DIR]
[+OBJ]

3. [+SR, +SRC] is hosted by all verbs if it means a time source, and by most verbs except those marked otherwise if it means a place source.

23.1. Ông ấy đi từ Mỹ.

he went from America.

[+NM] [+SR] [+SRC]
[+OBJ]

23.2. Ông ấy đi từ hôm qua.

he went since yesterday.

[+NM] [+SR] [+SRC]
[+OBJ]

4. [+GL, +GOAL] is hosted by all verbs if it means a time goal, and is hosted by most verbs except those marked otherwise if it means a place goal.

24.1. Ông ấy đi tới hai giờ.

he went till two o'clock.

[+NM] [+GL] [+GOAL]
[+OBJ]
24.2. Ông ấy đi får Saigon. 
he went to (and arrived at) Saigon.

25. [+EX, +EXT] is hosted by all verbs if it means a time extent, and is hosted by most verbs except those otherwise marked when it means a place extent.

25.1. Ông ấy đi được hai giờ.
he went for two hours.

25.2. Ông ấy đi được hai dặm.
he went for two miles.

Theoretically, given a verb that is hospitable to all the tagmemic slots, all the twenty-five slots could appear in one single clause. However, because what is already known in larger linguistic or situational contexts is not normally repeated, only a limited number of them occur in the same clause. When they co-occur in the same clause, there seems to be a relative order of case realizations as follows, with those vertically ordered alternating with each other:

+L +NM +verb +O +I +C +SR +GL +EX
+D +DI

When there are many case realizations in a clause, one of them, usually the time case realization, is topicalized and moved to the front position of the clause.

Any clause level slot---whether a nuclear slot such as [+NM, +AGT], a semi-nuclear slot such as [+O, +DIR], or a satellite slot such as [+T, +TIM]---
can be omitted when it is clearly understood in higher linguistic hierarchies than the clause itself.
For example, the reply in this two-sentence conversation does not have a [+NM, +OBJ] because it is clearly understood:

Ông đi không? you go no? (Are you going?)

[+NM]

[+OBJ]

Đi. go. (Yes, I am going)

2. Verbs

According to their hospitality to the various case-marked tagmemic slots, verbs in Vietnamese can be classified into sixteen classes as indicated in Chart III. Sixteen verbs representative of each class are listed below with the case-marked tagmemic slots allowed to cooccur with them. It is to be noted that all of the case-marked tagmemic slots, except the [+0, +OBJ] slots containing submissive verbs, are filled by noun phrases. When they can be filled by other than noun phrases, they will be so indicated below. Numbers will refer to the examples found earlier in this paper.

1. là 'be'

[+NM, +OBJ][−K]
	noun phrase verb phrase clause prepositional phrase

Example 2.1.

Đi là chết† to go is to die.

Ông Ba đi là phải. Mr. Ba's going is right (the right thing).

Từ đây đến đó là hai dặm. from here to there is two miles.
châm 'slow', stative, adverbializable.
[+[NM, +OBJ] (Intensifier)] Example 2.2a.
Adverbializable as in:
Ông ấy đi chậm.
he went slowly.

lạnh 'cold', stative, not adverbializable.
[+[NM, +OBJ] (Intensifier)]
Example 2.2b.

cệt 'die', stative, cannot be followed by adverbs. (There is also reason to classify these verbs in the intransitive group).
[+[NM, +OBJ] ]
Example 2.2c.

bj 'to be adversely affected', transitive submissive.
[+[NM, +DAT] [+0, +OBJ, +Clause]]
Examples 3.1a and 3.1b.

mua 'buy', ditransitive, +benefactive
[+[N, +AGT] [+0, {+BEN} [+0, +OBJ]]
{+DAT}
Example 8.

bán 'sell', ditransitive, -benefactive
[+[NM, +AGT] [+0, +DAT] [+0, +OBJ]]
Example 7.

chọn 'choose', transitive, + complement.
[+[+NM, +AGT] [+0, +OBJ] +complement] Example:
Ông ấy chọn bà ấy làm đại diện.
he chose her to be representative
[+NM ]
[+AGT]
[+0 ]
+complement

9. ēn 'eat', transitive, -complement.
[+[+NM, +AGT] [+0, +OBJ]] Example:
Ông ấy ēn thịt.
he eats meat.

10. nói 'speak', transitive agentive.
[+[+NM, +AGT] [+0, OBJ]]
noun phr.
clause

Examples:
Ông ấy nói chuyện.
he told stories (or 'he conversed')
[+NM ]
[+0 ]
[+AGT]
[+OBJ]
11. biết 'know', transitive dative.

\[ [+\text{NM}, +\text{DAT}][+0, +\text{OBJ}] \]

noun phr. Example 3.2a.
clause Examples 3.2b, 3.2c, and 3.2d.

A sub-classification of this class of verb can be made according to whether their objective clause can be introduced by rằng 'that' as in the case of biết 'know' in example 3.2b or by either rằng 'that' or cho 'so that' as in the case of muốn 'want' in examples 3.2c and 3.2d.

12. ghét 'hate', transitive dative.

\[ [+\text{NM}, +\text{DAT}][+0, +\text{OBJ}] \]

noun phr. clause

Examples:

Ông ấy ghét chuyễn đó.
he hated that matter.

\[ [+\text{NM} ] \]
\[ [+0 ] \]
\[ [+\text{OBJ} ] \]

Ông ấy ghét rằng ông ấy phải đi.
he hated that he had to go.

\[ [+\text{NM} ] \]
\[ [+0 ] \]
\[ [+\text{OBJ} ] \]

13. ở 'stay at, live at, be at', intransitive, locative

\[ [+\text{NM}, +\text{OBJ}][+0, +\text{LOC}] \]
Example 2.3a.

14. ra 'go out', intransitive, directional, + locomotion.

\[ [+\text{NM}, +\text{OBJ}][+0, +\text{DIR}] \]
Example 2.3b.

15. đi 'go', intransitive, directional, -locomotion.

\[ [+\text{NM}, +\text{OBJ}][+0, +\text{DIR}] \]
Example 2.3c.

16. tới 'arrive', intransitive, +goal.

\[ [+\text{NM}, +\text{OBJ}][+0, +\text{GOAL}] \]
Example 2.3d.
According to identificational-contrastive features such as the nuclear tagmemic slots (Lone 1964), clauses in Vietnamese can be classified into five types, as in Chart IV below:

CHART IV

Clause Types
  -Copulative
    +Stative
    -Stative
      +Transitive
      -Transitive
        +Submissive
        -Submissive
          Copulative Stative Submissive Transitive Intransitive
          2 3 (Trans.) 4 5

It is to be noted that the classification of clauses into clause types is parallel to that of verbs in Chart III, and that the five clause types can be subclassified into sixteen allo-types just as verbs are classified into sixteen groups.
For the reader's convenience, examples of the five clause types are repeated below. Only pertinent tag-memnic slots and pseudo-features of verbs will be given.

1. Copulative Clause
Type:
(Examples 2.1)
\[
\begin{align*}
&\text{ông ấy} \quad \text{là bác sĩ}. \\
&\text{he} \quad \text{is a doctor.}
\end{align*}
\]
\[
\begin{align*}
&[+\text{NM}] \quad [+\text{verb}] \quad [-\text{K}]
\end{align*}
\]
\[
\begin{align*}
&[+\text{OBJ}] \quad [+\text{copula}]
\end{align*}
\]

2. Stative Clause
Type:
(Example 2.2c)
\[
\begin{align*}
&\text{ông ấy} \quad \text{chết.} \\
&\text{he} \quad \text{died.}
\end{align*}
\]
\[
\begin{align*}
&[+\text{NM}] \quad [+\text{verb}] \\
&[+\text{OBJ}] \quad [+\text{stative}]
\end{align*}
\]

3. Submissive Clause
Type:
(Example 3.1b)
\[
\begin{align*}
&\text{ông ấy} \quad \text{bị họ đánh.} \\
&\text{he} \quad \text{was forced they beat he was beaten by them.}
\end{align*}
\]
\[
\begin{align*}
&[+\text{NM}] \quad [+\text{verb}] \quad [+\text{O}]
\end{align*}
\]
\[
\begin{align*}
&[+\text{DAT}] \quad [+\text{trans}] \quad [+\text{OBJ}]
\end{align*}
\]
\[
\begin{align*}
&[+\text{subm}]
\end{align*}
\]

(See also Nguyen Dinh-Hoa 1972.)

4. Transitive Clause
Type:
(Example 1)
\[
\begin{align*}
&\text{ông ấy} \quad \text{mua báo.} \\
&\text{he} \quad \text{bought newspapers.}
\end{align*}
\]
\[
\begin{align*}
&[+\text{NM}] \quad [+\text{verb}] \quad [+\text{O}]
\end{align*}
\]
\[
\begin{align*}
&[+\text{AGT}] \quad [+\text{trans}] \quad [+\text{OBJ}]
\end{align*}
\]

5. Intransitive Clause
Type:
(Example 2.3a)
\[
\begin{align*}
&\text{ông ấy ở Sài gòn.} \\
&\text{he stays in Saigon.}
\end{align*}
\]
\[
\begin{align*}
&[+\text{NM}] \quad [+\text{verb}] \quad [+\text{O}]
\end{align*}
\]
\[
\begin{align*}
&[+\text{OBJ}] \quad [-\text{trans}] \quad [+\text{LOC}]
\end{align*}
\]
\[
\begin{align*}
&[+\text{loc}]
\end{align*}
\]

4. Clause Classes

Besides the dimension of clause types, there is also the dimension of clause classes. The thirteen clause classes in Vietnamese are stated in Chart V below.

1. Declarative Clause Class. This is the kernel clause class from which all the other eleven clause classes are derived when appropriate transform rules (Longacre 1964) are applied. All the examples so far given are declarative clauses. The example below will serve as kernel for all the derived clause classes.

\[
\begin{align*}
&\text{ông ấy} \quad \text{mua báo.} \\
&\text{he} \quad \text{bought newspapers.}
\end{align*}
\]
\[
\begin{align*}
&[+\text{NM}] \quad [+\text{verb}] \quad [+\text{O}]
\end{align*}
\]
\[
\begin{align*}
&[+\text{AGT}] \quad [+\text{trans}] \quad [+\text{OBJ}]
\end{align*}
\]
2. Imperative Clause Class. Clauses of this class are identified by their imperative predicate (i.e. having hãy 'had better', dùng 'had better not, etc.)

Ông hãy mua báo.
You (Mr.) 'd better buy newspapers.
[+imperative]

3. Interrogative Alternative Clause Class. Clauses of this class have one of their tagmemes paired with an alternative tagmem.

Ông ấy mua báo hay sách?
Did he buy newspapers or books?

[+0] [+alt] [+0]
[+OBJ] [+OBJ]

4. Interrogative Right-Wrong Clause Class. Clauses of this class have a right-wrong interrogative phrase at the end.

Ông ấy mua báo, phải không?
he bought newspapers right not?
(he bought newspapers, didn't he?)
[+RightWrong]

5. Interrogative Possibility Clause Class. Clauses of this class have a possible-impossible interrogative phrase at the end.

Ông ấy mua báo, được không?
he bought newspapers possible not
(he bought newspapers, OK?)
[+Possibility]

6. Interrogative Yes-No Clause Class. Clauses of this class have a negative interrogative phrase at the end.

Ông ấy mua báo không?
he buy books no
(Does he buy newspapers?)

7. Interrogative Nominative Clause Class. Clauses of this class have an interrogative nominative actant.

Ai mua báo?
who bought newspapers?
[+NM
[+AGT
[+Interr]
8. Interrogative Objective Clause Class. Clauses of this class have an interrogative objective actant.

Ông ấy mua gì?
he bought what?

9. Interrogative-Extra Clause Class. Clauses of this class have an interrogative satellite actant, for example Time.

Ông ấy mua báo hỏi nào?
he bought newspapers when?
(when did he buy newspapers?)

10. Dependent Relative Clause Class. Clauses of this class are introduced by ràng 'that' or cho 'so that', and fill the Objective slot of the embedding clause.

Ông ấy nói (rằng) ông ấy mua báo.
he said (that) he bought newspapers.

11. Dependent Nominative Clause Class. Clauses of this class have a dependent nominative actant which may be omitted.

Người (mà) mua báo...
the person that bought newspapers...

12. Dependent Objective Clause Class. Clauses of this class have a dependent objective actant which may be omitted and which is pre-posed to the position before the nominative actant when present.

Báo (mà) ông ấy mua...
the newspapers (that) he bought...
13. **Dependent-Extra Clause Class.** Clauses of this class have a dependent satellite actant, for example Time, which is pre-posed to the position before the nominative actant or omitted all together.

Ngày (mà) ông ấy mua báo...
the day when he bought newspapers...

5. **Clause Units**

The five Clause Types and the twelve Clause Classes form a bi-dimensional matrix giving sixty four possibilities or Clause Units of which only fifty one are grammatical in Vietnamese. The 51 Clause Units are listed in the following Chart VI.

**Chart VI**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clause Classes</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>11</th>
<th>12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Copulative</td>
<td>X</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Stative</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>(X)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 Submissive</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>4 Transitive</td>
<td>X</td>
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<td>X</td>
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<td>X</td>
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<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>5 Intransitive</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

(X). Some Stative verbs can be used in imperative forms.
REFERENCES


