THE STATUS OF *MAN* AND *TEL* IN PRE-ANGKORIAN KHMER

Chhany Sak-Humphry
Khmer Instructor
Department of Indo-Pacific Languages
University of Hawaii
Spalding Hall 459--2540 Maile Way
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822 U.S.A.

This paper will examine the function of the words *man* and *tel* as they are used in the relative clause construction. These words are found in the pre-Angkorian dated inscriptions from the period between A.D. 600 to 800. Lexicase dependency grammar is used in this analysis (Taylor 1971). This investigation expands on material covered in the author's master's thesis, "Syntax of Dated Pre-Angkorian Inscriptions Nouns and Noun Phrases."

The N_2 *man* or *tel* bears the lexical feature [+rltv]. In the indirect verbal relative clause construction, the N_2 *man* or *tel* is found either between the head noun of a noun phrase and a following verbal relative clause, or between the preposition ta_4 and the S of the relative clause.

The two possible syntactic analyses for this structure differ in the relationship postulated to hold between N_2 and the following S. In the first analysis, N_2 is the regent of S_2 and outside the verbal relative clause S_2, as in Thai (Savetamalya 1988). In the second analysis, the relative N_2 is a dependent of the verb inside the verbal relative clause S_2, as in English. These analyses are illustrated in the following diagrams.

In diagram #1, the [2([+rltv])] and [2([+prdc])] imply that N_2, the nominal relative noun *man* or *tel*, is functioning as a predicate attribute of the regent N_1. In the lexical matrix of N_2, [3([+V])] and [3[+fint]], mean *man* or *tel* requires a dependent verb as its complement. Thus *man* or *tel* function as 'complementizers', the marker of the beginning of a verbal relative clause.

In diagram #2, [3([+V])] in N_1 shows that the verb is an endocentric dependent of N_1, and [2([+rltv])] indicates that this verb expects a relative noun as

dependent. Thus the relative noun *man* or *tel* is the
dependent of the verb in the relative clause S₂, and
this V, in turn, is the direct dependent attribute of
the N₁.

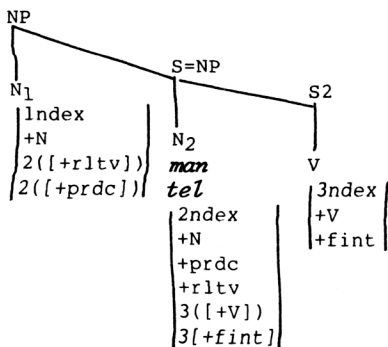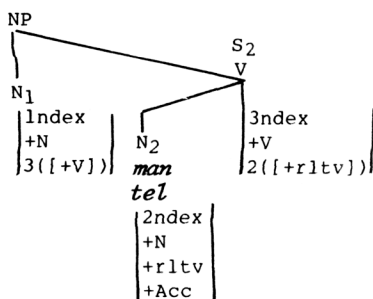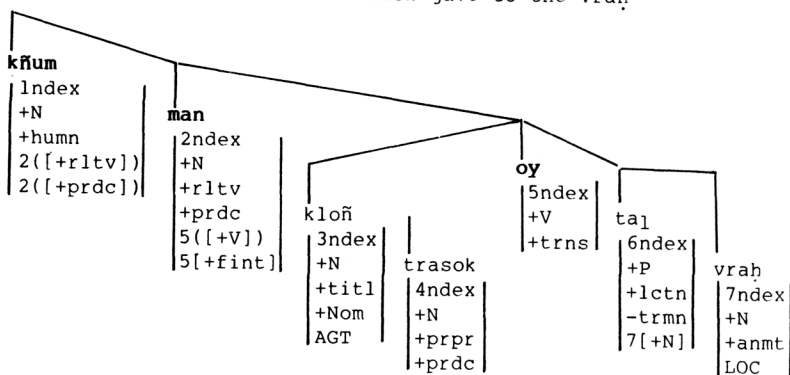Diagram #1   Diagram #2

Examples 1a and 1b illustrate each alternative
analysis.

1. **EXAMPLE OF *MAN* OR *TEL* AS REGENT OF THE VERBAL
    RELATIVE CLAUSE**

1a. (K.561:27-28)

    kñum man kloñ trasok oy   ta₁ vrah
    slave whom Baron Trasok give to Vrah

    Slaves whom the Baron Trasok gave to the Vrah

In word 1 of example 1a the contextual features [2([+rltv])] and [2([+prdc])] imply that the relative predicate noun **man** is an adjunct to the noun **kñum**. In word 2, the contextual features [5([+V])] and [5.[+fint]] imply that the noun **man** requires a verb as its complement and S is obligatory.

In this phrase, **kñum** [+humn] is the regent of the relative noun **man**. The relative noun **man** [+rltv, +prdc] is the predicate attribute to the regent noun **kñum**, and, in turn, is the regent of the verb **oy**, the head of this sentence **kloñ trasok oy taɟ vrah**. **Man** links its regent **kñum** to its dependent clause **kloñ trasok oy taɟ vrah**. **Man** directly dominates or cap-commands the following relative verbal clause. In turn, **man** is cap-commanded by the head of the noun phrase, to which it bears a predicate relation. In the relative verbal clause **kloñ trasok oy taɟ vrah**, there is a missing object of the verb **oy**. **Oy** is a ditransitive verb, meaning that it expects a Patient, an object that bears the Accusative case form. The prepositional phrase 'to the Vrah' **taɟ vrah**, with **vrah** [LOC] bears the Locus case relation, is the indirect object of the verb 'give' **oy**. Semantically **man** represents the missing object. **Man** [+prdc] is co-referential both with the head noun **kñum** and with the missing object of the verbal relative clause, thereby establishes a link of coreference between the head noun **kñum** and the missing argument of the verb **oy**.
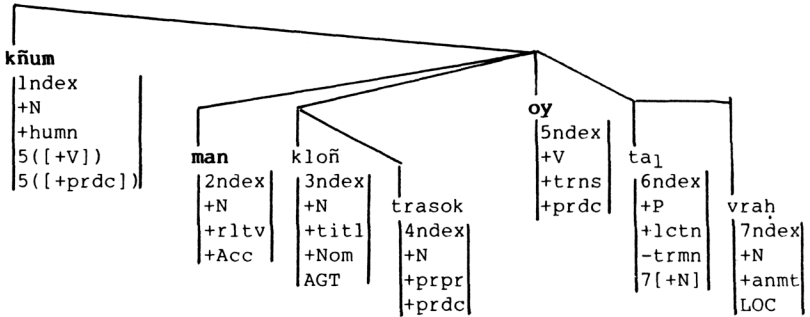
2. EXAMPLE OF *MAN* OR *TEL* AS DEPENDENT OF THE VERBAL RELATIVE CLAUSE

The same example is analyzed according to the second analysis in example 1b.

1b. (K.561:27-28)

```
kñum   man   kloñ   trasok   oy     taɟ vrah
slave  whom  Baron  Trasok   give   to  Vrah
```

Slaves whom the Baron Trasok gave to the Vrah

```
kñum
|1ndex
+N
+humn
5([+V])                              oy
5([+prdc])   man    kloñ             |5ndex
             |2ndex |3ndex           +V      ta1
             +N     +N      trasok   +trns  |6ndex
             +rltv  +titl   4ndex    +prdc   +P     vrah
             +Acc   +Nom    +N               +lctn  |7ndex
             AGT            +prpr            -trmn   +N
                           +prdc            7[+N]    +anmt
                                                     LOC
```

In example 1b, **kñum** [+humn] is the regent of the
verb **oy**, and **oy** is the head of the relative clause **man
kloñ trasok oy ta1 vraḥ**. The verb **oy** has: **kloñ trasok**
as subject [+Nom, AGT], **ta1 vraḥ** as its indirect
object, and **man** as a clause-initial [+Acc] topic
dependent of the verb **oy**. **Man** is coreferential both
with the head noun **kñum** and with the missing object of
the head verb of the verbal relative clause **oy**.

After presenting the same data in each of these two
alternative analyses, the structure in diagram #1 is
preferable to the one in diagram #2 based on the evi-
dence discussed in the following section. This
preference implies that the word **man** or **tel** with
lexical feature [+prdc] is the regent of a dependent
verbal relative clause and links its regent to its
dependent relative clause attribute.

3. ANALYSIS OF *MAN* OR *TEL* AS [+prdc] REGENT OF THE VERBAL RELATIVE CLAUSE

This section will show that **man** or **tel** is a relative
noun and should function as predicate rather than the
clause-internal topic in the relative clause NP-S con-
struction. The [] is used in the tree diagram as a
convenient way of indicating the position of the
missing NP. It is not part of a formal lexicase
representation.

3.1 *GUI* ∿ *GI* AS REGENT OF *TEL* [prdc]

In this analysis, **gui ∿ gi** is an intransitive copula
verb and must have a predicate dependent noun as attri-
bute. In example 2, **gi** is the regent of the clause,
and is followed immediately by **tel** and a finite clause
with a missing direct object. As copula verb, **gi**

requires a following [+prdc] NP, and since by the
analysis represented in diagram #2, *man* or *tel* plus
the following verbal clause is not an NP, only the
analysis represented in diagram #1 can satisfy this
requirement. Thus, the relative noun *tel* must be the
head of the whole construction following *gi* and must
bear the [+prdc] lexical feature in order to satisfy
its regent's requirement. Example 2 justifies that
tel is a predicate noun.

2. (k.154B:5-6)

    gi tel mratāñ devasvāmi oy   taį poñ śutra
    is what Lord   Devasvāmi give to Sir Śutra

    This is what Lord Devasvāmi has given to Sir Śutra.
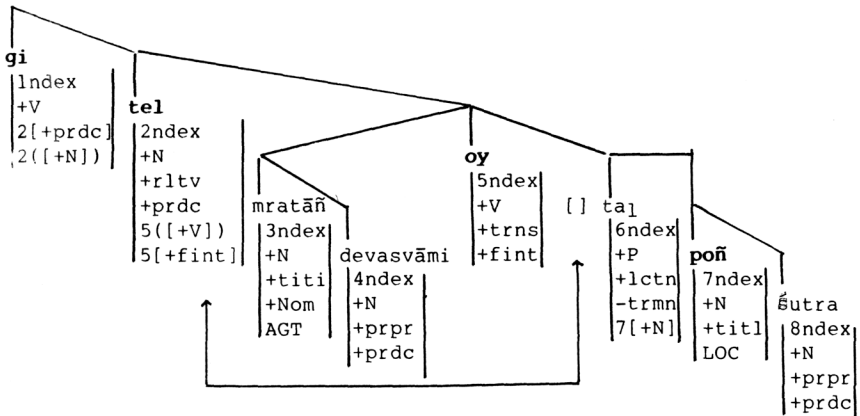
The copula verb *gi* is the regent of the dependent
relative noun *tel* and requires a dependent predicate
noun. *Tel* is *gi*'s complement and bears the [+prdc]
function, which is grammatically like a CR case rela-
tion than a CF case form, in order to satisfy its
regent's requirement. Therefore the relative noun
[+prdc] is the regent of a verbal relative clause. *Tel*
connects the verb of the higher clause *gi* to the sub-
ordinate clause *mratāñ devasvāmi oy taį poñ śutra*.
The verb *oy* has *mratāñ devasvāmi* as its subject, *taį
poñ śutra* as its indirect object, and a missing direct
object, which is linked to *tel* by the (RCCR).

3.2 *GUIⱽ GI* AS REGENT OF PP WITH *TEL* [+prdc] AS ITS SECONDARY LEXICAL HEAD

Example 3 is almost identidal to example 2 except
that the relative noun *tel* is the secondary lexical

head of the PP exocentric construction, with the preposition *ta₄* [+xtns] as its regent.

3. (k.341IN:3-4)

gi ta₄ tel prativaddha ai₁ vraḥ kammrateṅ 'añ
are that who devoted to to V. K.   A.

Those who are ever devoted to the shining one Our High Lord
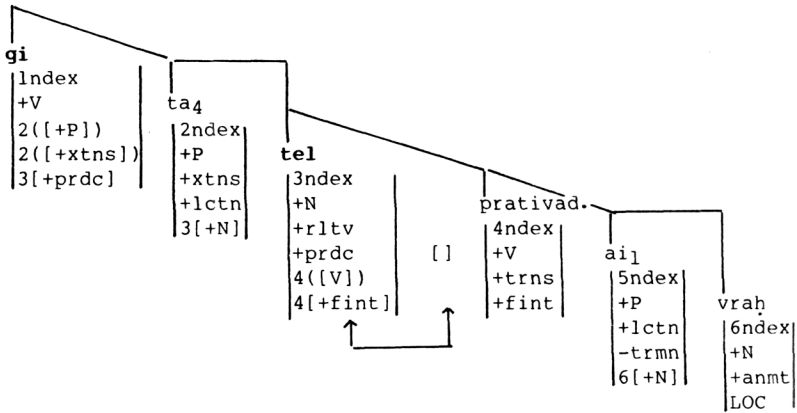
The prepositional phrase *ta₄ tel* is the dependent attribute of the copula verb *gi.* The preposition *ta₄* [+xtns] is the lexical head of the PP exocentric construction where *tel* is its dependent. *Ta₄* functions as the complementizer connecting the *tel* S construction to the regent copula verb *gi.* The relative noun *tel* [+prdc] is the regent of the verbal relative clause *prativaddha ai₁ vraḥ kammrateṅ 'añ,* and is linked to the missing subject of *prativaddha.*

3.3 *GUI ∿ GI* AS REGENT OF *MAN* [+prdc]

Example 4 shows the relative noun *man* is the head of a free noun phrase, the predicate noun, and is the regent of the verbal relative clause that follows it.

4. (k79:21)

tmeṅ gui₁ man   gui₂ noḥ sre   tel oy
owner is the one who is that ricefield which give

ta₁ vrah poñ rudrabhava
to Vrah Sir Rudrabhava

Owner of the one, such that his ricefield, [he hereby] gives to the shining one: Sir Rudrabhava.

```
tmen
│1ndex│
│+N   │   gui₁
          │2ndex    │
          │+V       │    man
          │+copl    │   │3ndex │
          │3([+N]) │   │+N    │    gui₂
          │3[+prdc]│   │+rltv │   │4ndex    │
                      │+prdc │   │+V       │   noh
                      │4([+V])│  │+copl    │  │5ndex│
                                │5([+N]) │  │+N   │    sre
                                │5[+prdc]│  │-prnn│   │6ndex │
                                            │+prdc│   │+N    │
                                                      │+prdc │
```
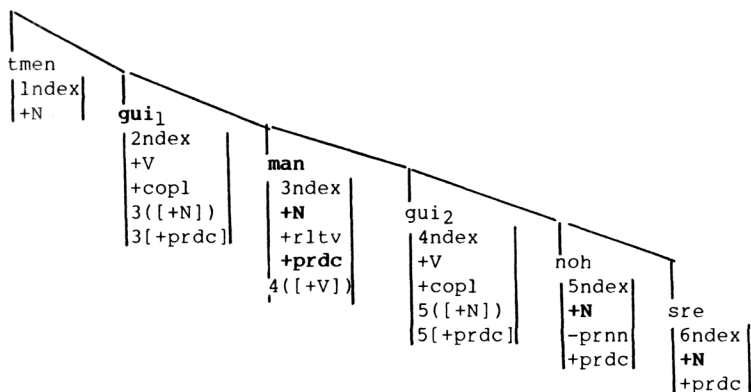
The copula verb *gui₁* requires a predicate noun
[+N, +prdc] as its dependent, and the relative noun
man satisfied this requirement.

3.4 *GUI ~ GI* AS REGENT OF PP WITH *MAN* [+prdc] AS ITS SECONDARY LEXICAL HEAD

5. (k.49:13)

'ampal kñuṃ tmur   krapi sre   damrin   gui ta₄
all   slaves cattle carabao ricefields plantations are of

man   ge   pu caḥ   'añ oy   ta₁ vraḥ
what they Elder Lords Our give to Vraḥ

All of the slaves, cattle, carabao, ricefields (and)
plantations are what they Our Elder Lords gave to the Vraḥ.

```
                              gi
                             │7ndex    │
                             │+V       │   ta₄
                             │+copl    │  │8ndex    │
'ampal                       │8([+P]) │  │+P       │   man
│1ndex│    kn.               │9[+prdc]│  │+xtns    │  │9ndex │
│+N   │                                 │9[+N]    │  │+N    │
│+Nom │         tm.                                │+rltv │        oy
│PAT  │                                            │+prdc │ ge    │13ndex│    [] ta₁
                  kr.                                                │+V    │
                     sre                                                            vraḥ
                       dam.

                                                                pu caḥ 'añ
```
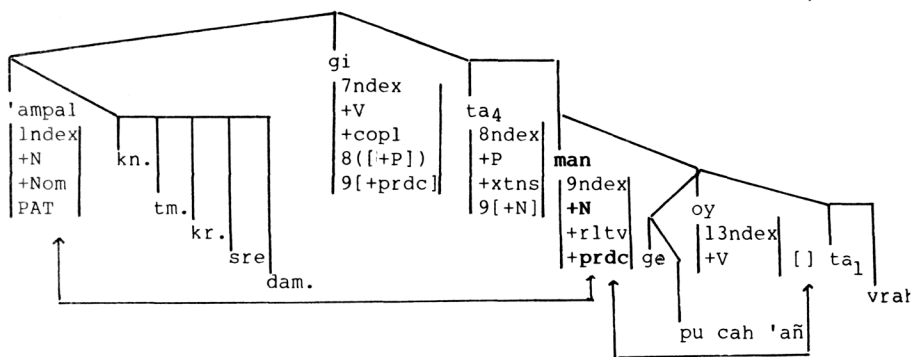
The copula verb *gi* [6ndex] is the main verb of this sentence and has *'aṃpal* as its subject and *ta man* as its predicate. The noun *'aṃpal* is the regent of the coordinate predicate relative clauses *kñum, tmur, krapi, sre, damrin,* with a missing conjunction [*doṅ*]. The predicate prepositional phrase *ta₄ man* has *man* as the regent of the relative clause *ge pu cah 'añ oy ta₁ vrah.* The copula verb *gi* in turn requires *man* to bear the [+prdc] feature.

These four examples help to establish the syntactical function of the relative noun *man* or *tel* [+prdc] due to its dependency relationship with its regent, the copula verb *gui* ∿ *gi*, or the preposition *ta₄* in the exocentric construction, where this PP is also the dependent of the copula verb *gui.* The simplest analysis, then, is to claim that the two relative nouns *man* and *tel* should also be analyzed as [+N, +prdc] dependents with following verb-headed clausal complements.

3.5 [NP N₁ - COR - [+N, +prdc]]: *MAN/TEL* -S AS A [+prdc] ATTRIBUTE

Syntactically, a noun phrase can have another noun phrase as its dependent. The nominal dependent can bear a CF and either a CR or [+prdc] as required by its regent. In the multiple dependent constructions, in terms of pre-Angkorian regular grammar order, the analysis shows that, when a noun cooccurs with both a possessive COR and an equative [+prdc] dependent, the possessive dependent always precedes its equative co-dependent.

Example 6 shows that *man* [+prdc] is preceded by its possessive co-dependent noun phrase. This type of regent-dependent relationship reinforces and conforms to the finding above (possessive-predicate sequencing). In addition the relative noun *man* or *tel* is interpreted as coreferential with its antecedent that is its regent through the Relative Clause Chaining Rules (RCCR).

6. (k.493:27)

sre   mratāñ bhā kusuma man   oy   ta₁ vrah
ricefield Lord   Bhā Kusuma which give to Vrah

Ricefield of Lord Bhā Kusuma, which [he] gives to the shining one

```
sre
│1ndex
│+N
│-humn        mratāñ                    man
│2([+COR])    │2ndex       bhā kusuma   │4ndex
│4([+prdc])   │+N          │3ndex       │+N        oy
             │+titl       │+N          │+rltv    [ ]  │5ndex   [ ]
             │COR         │+N          │+prdc         │+V           ta1
                          │+prpr       │-Nom          │+trms        │6ndex
                          │+prdc       │5([+V)]                      │+p        vrah
                                                                     │+lctn     │7ndex
                                                                     │-trmn     │+N
                                                                     │7[N]      │+anmt
                                                                               │LOC
```
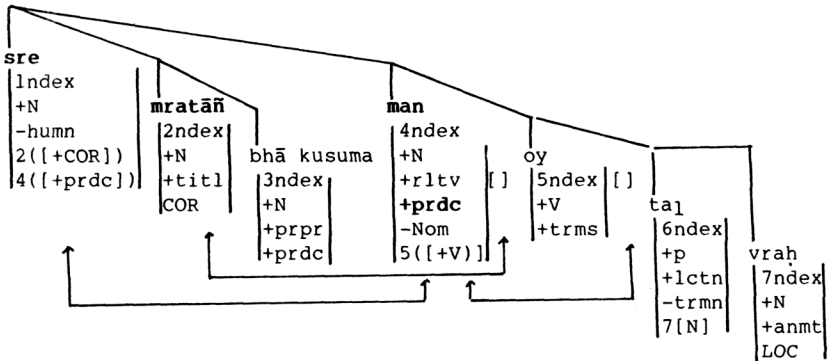
The tree in example 6 illustrates the regent noun
sre as having two dependent attributes: (1) the pos-
sessive noun phrase *mratāñ bhā kusuma* where *mratāñ* is
the regent and bears [COR] case relation to its regent
sre; and (2) the relative clause construction *man oy
ta1 vrah* where the relative noun *man* is the regent of
a verbal relative clause and bears the [+prdc] required
by *sre*.

3.6 [NP N₁ - LOC - [+N, +prdc]]: *MAN/TEL* -S AS A [+prdc] ATTRIBUTE

In the multiple dependent noun phrase, if the
regent noun has a LOC and a [+prdc] dependent, the
locational noun phrase precedes its co-dependent predi-
cate noun phrase. In example 7 the locational noun
phrase is followed by its co-dependent predicate noun
phrase *man*, supporting the analysis proposed here that
man or *tel* constructions are NPs with head nouns bear-
ing the feature [+prdc].

7. (k.493:26)

    sre   kuṃluñ tnal   man   tāñ   'amvī pradāna
    ricefield inside elevated road which Retainer 'Amvī gave

    The ricefield inside of the elevated road which the Retainer
    'Amvī gave [me]

```
sre
|lndex                                                              |
|+N                                                                 |
|-humn      kamluṅ          man                                     |
|2([+lctn]) |2ndex          |4ndex                                  |
|2([+LOC])  |+N      tnal   |+N                                     |
|4([+prdc]) |+lctn   |3ndex||+rltv                        pradāna  |
            |+rltr   |+N    ||+prdc    tāñ                 |7ndex|  |
            |+ntrr   |-anmt ||7([+V])| |5ndex|             |+V    |
            |LOC     |-Nom  |         | |+N    'amvī        |+trns|
            |3[-Nom] |COR             | |+titl |6ndex|
            |3[+COR]                    |+Nom  |+N   |
                                               |+prpr|
                                               |+prdc|
```
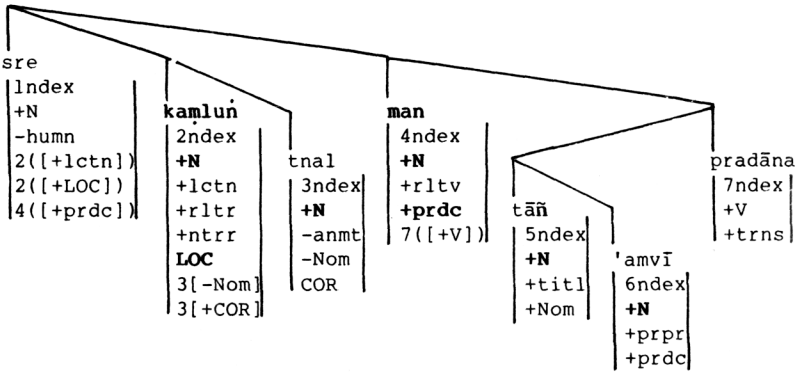
In example 7, the regent noun *sre* has two dependent attributes: (1) the locational noun phrase *kamluṅ tnal* where the relator noun *kamluṅ* functions as LOC to its regent, and (2) the predicate noun phrase *man tāñ 'amvī pradāna* where the relative noun *man* functions as [+prdc] to its regent *sre*. This analysis accords with the regular LOC-[+prdc] dependent order in terms of the relationship among the co-dependents of a noun.

The four types of examples show: (1) the *man* or *tel* construction is a free NP, and is the predicate dependent of a copula verb (examples 2 and 4), (2) *man* or *tel* is the predicate dependent of a preposition ta_4 [+xtns] in the exocentric construction, in turn ta_4 is the dependent of a copula verb (examples 3 and 5), (3) the predicate noun *man* or *tel* [+N, +prdc] confirms and strengthens the pattern of pre-Angkorian regular grammar in 'possessive-predicate sequencing' (example 6), and (4) 'locative-predicate sequencing' (example 7) are established in the multiple dependent relationships.

Earlier we said that the relative noun *man* is found between either its regent noun and its dependent verbal relative clause S_2 or its regent preposition and its dependent verbal relative clause S_2. In the following section, the focus is on noun functions as regents of *man* or *tel*.

4.1 *MAN* OR *TEL* [+prdc] FUNCTIONS AS THE MISSING OBJECT OF S=[+V]

The relative noun *man* or *tel* in examples 8 and 9 is interpreted as the missing object of the subordinate verbal relative clause and may be marked as coreferential with its human antecedent N_1 in the higher clause.

8. (K.561:27-28)

```
kñum  man  poñ candrānna oy   ta₁ piṭr
slave whom Sir Candrānna give to  dead
```

slaves whom Sir Candrānna gave to the Dead
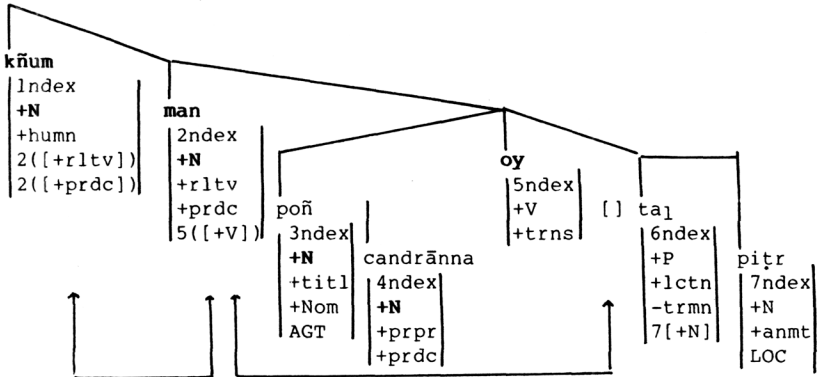
9. (k.561:33)

```
ge   tel  poñ bhavacandra pre    tve       sre
they whom Sir bhavacandra command cultivate riceland
```

They whom Sir Bhavacandra commanded to cultivate riceland

4.2 *MAN* [+prdc] FUNCTIONS AS THE MISSING INDIRECT OBJECT OF S=[+V]

In example 10, the relative noun *man* is interpreted as the missing indirect object of the subordinate verbal relative clause and coreferential with its animate antecedent in the higher clause by (RCCR).

10. (k.904A:19-20)

```
vrah kammrātañ 'an śri tripurāntakesvara
V.   K.        'A Śri Tripurāntakesvara
```

```
man        mratān sakrasvāmi oy  raṅko      je l
to whom Lord      Sakrasvami give husked rice je l
```

The V.K.'A. Śri Tripurāntakesvara to whom the Lord Sakrasvami gives 1 **Je** of husked rice [to VKAS]

```
vrah
|1ndex|
|+N  | k|    man
|+anmt|      |5ndex|
         A|  |+N  |
            |+rlty|                        oy
         S.|+humn|   mratāñ          |8ndex|
            |+prdc|   |6ndex|         |+V  |  raṅko        [VKAS]
            |6([+V])| |+N  |          |+trns| |9ndex|
            |6[+fint]||+titl| śakrasvāmi|+fint||+N  | je  |
                      |+Nom |  |7ndex|        |+Acc |    |
                      |AGT  |  |+N  |         |PAT  |
                               |+prpr|
                               |+prdc|
```
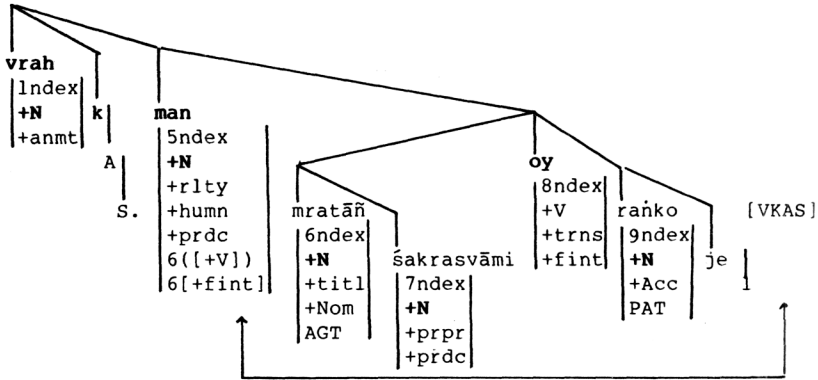
4.3 *TA₄ MAN*, WITH *MAN* [+prdc] FUNCTIONING AS MISSING DIRECT OBJECT OF S= [+V]

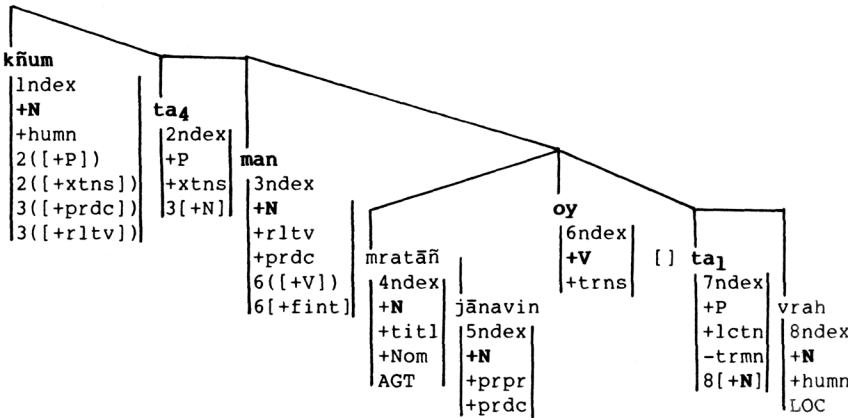11. (k.561:30)

```
kñum  ta₄  man  mratāñ jānavin oy   ta₁ vraḥ
slave that whom Lord   Jānavin gave to  Vraḥ
```

Slaves whom Lord Jānavin has bestowed upon the Vrah

```
kñum
|1ndex|
|+N  |
|+humn|      ta₄
|2([+P])|    |2ndex|
|2([+xtns])| |+P  |   man
|3([+prdc])| |+xtns| |3ndex|
|3([+rltv])| |3[+N]| |+N  |
                     |+rltv|
                     |+prdc|           oy
                     |6([+V])| mratāñ  |6ndex|
                     |6[+fint]||4ndex| |+V  |  [] ta₁
                              |+N  |  jānavin|+trns|  |7ndex|
                              |+titl| |5ndex|        |+P  | vrah
                              |+Nom | |+N  |         |+lctn||8ndex|
                              |AGT  | |+prpr|        |-trmn||+N  |
                                     |+prdc|        |8[+N]||+humn|
                                                          |LOC |
```

In example 11, *kñum* [+humn] is the regent of the prepositional phrase *ta₄ man mratāñ jānavin oy ta₁ vraḥ*. *Kñum* cap-commands the preposition *ta₄* and commands the relative noun *man* which, in turn, bears the lexical feature [+prdc] required by *kñum*. The relative noun *man*

is the regent of the verbal relative clause *mratāñ*
jānavin oy ta₁ vraḥ, where *mratāñ jānavin* is the
nominative agent of the verb *oy*. *Oy* has a missing
direct object that is coindexed to *man*, that has *kñum*
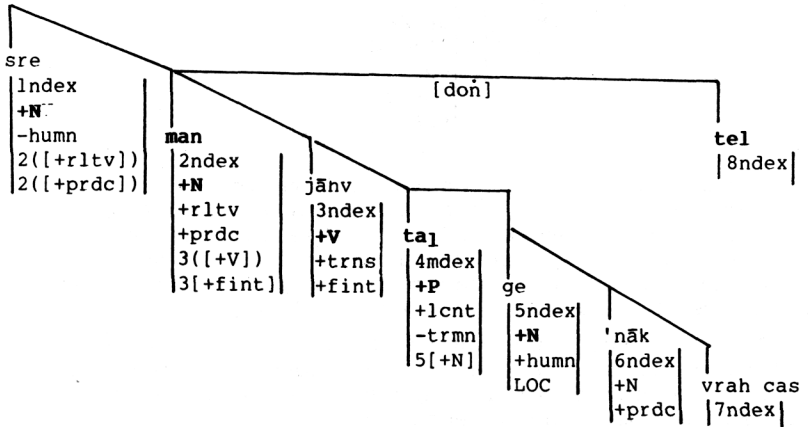as its antecedent.

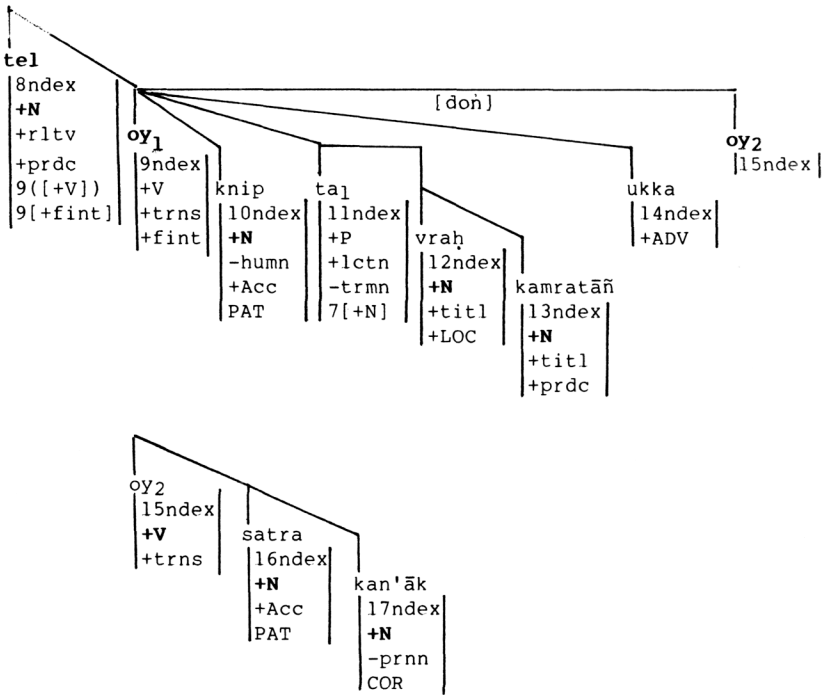## 4.4 COOCCURRENCE OF *MAN* AND *TEL* WITH THE SAME ANTECEDENT

12. (k.493:28)

> sre   man   jāhv   ta   ge   'nak   vraḥ   cas   tel
> ricefield which acquire from   they people   Elder Lord which
>
> oy₁ knip   ta₁ vraḥ kamratāñ ukka oy₂ satra   kan'āk
> give revenue to Vrah Kamratāñ also give offering Kan'āk
>
> The ricefield which [I] acquired from the folk the Elder
> Lord, [and] which [I] gave as a source of revenue to the
> V.K. also [I] gave as the Kan'āk offering

sre
|Index
|+N⁻
|-humn   [doń]
|2([+rltv])
|2([+prdc])

man   tel
|2ndex |8ndex|
|+N   jāhv
|+rltv |3ndex|
|+prdc   +V   ta₁
|3([+V]) |+trns| |4mdex|
|3[+fint]||+fint| +P   ge
| |+lcnt| |5ndex|
| |-trmn| +N   'nāk
| |5[+N]| |+humn| |6ndex|
| |LOC | +N   vrah cas
| |+prdc| |7ndex|

```
tel
|8ndex |
|+N    |
|+rltv |      oy₁                              [doṅ]
|+prdc |      |9ndex |                                                    oy₂
|9([+V])|     |+V    | knip    ta₁                              ukka      |15ndex|
|9[+fint]|    |+trns | |10ndex| |11ndex|                        |14ndex|
              |+fint | |+N    | |+P    | vraḥ                    |+ADV  |
                       |-humn | |+lctn | |12ndex| kamratāñ
                       |+Acc  | |-trmn | |+N    | |13ndex|
                       |PAT   | |7[+N] | |+titl | |+N    |
                                        |+LOC  | |+titl |
                                                 |+prdc |

              oy₂
              |15ndex|
              |+V    | satra
              |+trns | |16ndex|
                       |+N    | kan'āk
                       |+Acc  | |17ndex|
                       |PAT   | |+N    |
                                |-prnn |
                                |COR   |
```

Example 12 illustrates the grammatical equivalence of *man* and *tel*. The relative nouns *man* and *tel* cooccur in the same sentence, and both have the same antecedent 'ricefield' *sre*. Here *tel* is conjoined to *man*, and together they form a predicate coordinate relative clause with a missing conjunction [*doṅ*].

The relative noun *man* is the regent of the verbal relative clause *jāhv ta₁ ge 'nak vraḥ cas*, with *jāhv* as its dependent verb. This verb *jāhv* has a missing subject and missing object. By context, the missing subject is *Jnanacandara*, and *man* is interpreted as the missing object, coreferential with its antecedent ricefields *sre*.

The relative noun *tel* is the regent of the coordinate verbal relative clause *oy ta₁ vraḥ kamratāñ ukka,* and *oy satra kan'āk*. These two relative clauses are conjoined with the missing conjunction [*doṅ*].

Jnanacandara again the subject of these two verbs *oy's*
and *tel*, is interpreted as its missing object that
referred to *sre*.

As conclusion the identification of the words *man*
and *tel* are found between the head noun N_1 of a noun
phrase NP and a following verbal relative clause, as
predicate relative nouns due to its dependency rela-
tionship with its regent, the copula verb *gui ∿ gi*.
Man and *tel* can be interpreted as the missing object,
subject, an indirect object, dependent of a verb in
the relative subordinate clause are marked as co-
referential with its antecedent in the same or pre-
ceding clause by the RCCR. When the preposition ta_4
intervenes between *man* or *tel* and the head noun, ta_4
is analyzed as the complementizer of the equational
predicate which is headed by *man* or *tel*.

This work will contribute to the understanding of
historical syntax of the Mon-Khmer group, the typolog-
ical change and a real convergence of the SEA language
area.

REFERENCES

Jenner, N. Philip. 1981. A chrestomathy of pre-
    Ankorian Khmer II: Lexicon of dated inscriptions.
    SEA paper No. 20, Part II, SEA UH.

_____. 1983-83. Text vieux Khmers faisant partie
    du corpus des inscriptions du pays Khmer, Tome I.1
    et 2. Unpublished.

_____. 1983-84. Text vieux Khmers faisant partie
    du corpus des inscriptions du pays Khmer, Tome I.3.
    Unpublished.

Sak-Humphry, Chhany. 1991. The syntax of dated pre-
    Angkorian inscriptions nouns and noun phrases.
    Master's thesis, University of Hawaii.

Savetamalya, Saranya. 1989. Thai nouns and noun
    phrases: A lexicase analysis. Ph.D. dissertation,
    University of Hawaii.

Starosta, Stanley. 1982. Case relation, perspective,
    and patient centrality. University of Hawaii Work-
    ing Papers in Linguistics 14/1:1-34.

_____. 1988. The case for lexicase. An outline
    of lexicase grammatical theroy. Printer Publishers,
    London.

Taylor, H. M. 1971. Case in Japanese. Ph.D. disser-
    tation, University of Hawaii.