THE STATUS OF MAN AND TEL IN PRE-ANGKORIAN KHMER

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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 N₂ man or tel bears the lexical feature [+rltv]. In the indirect verbal relative clause construction, the N₂ man or tel is found either between the head noun of a noun phrase and a following verbal relative clause, or between the preposition ta₄ and the S of the relative clause.

The two possible syntactic analyses for this structure differ in the relationship postulated to hold between N₂ and the following S. In the first analysis, N₂ is the regent of S₂ and outside the verbal relative clause S₂, as in Thai (Savetamalya 1988). In the second analysis, the relative N₂ is a dependent of the verb inside the verbal relative clause S₂, as in English. These analyses are illustrated in the following diagrams.

In diagram #1, the [2([+rltv])] and [2([+prdc])] imply that N₂, the nominal relative noun man or tel, is functioning as a predicate attribute of the regent N₁. In the lexical matrix of N₂, [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 N₁ shows that the verb is an endocentric dependent of N₁, 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.

Examples 1a and 1b illustrate each alternative analysis.

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

la. (K.561:27-28)

kñum man kloñ trasok oy taļ 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 kňum. 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, kňum [+humn] is the regent of the relative noun man. The relative noun man [+rltv, +prdc] is the predicate attribute to the regent noun kňum, and, in turn, is the regent of the verb oy, the head of this sentence kloň trasok oy taj vrah. Man links its regent kňum to its dependent clause kloň trasok oy taj 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 kloň trasok oy taj 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' taj 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 kňum and with the missing object of the verbal relative clause, thereby establishes a link of coreference between the head noun kňum 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)

kňum man kloň trasok oy taj vrah
slave whom Baron Trasok give to Vrah

Slaves whom the Baron Trasok gave to the Vrah
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 vrañ. The verb oy has: kloñ trasok as subject [+Nom, AGT], ta1 vrañ 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 evidence 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 construction. 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 attribute. 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)

\[\text{gi tel mrata\n\text{\breve{\text{}}\breve{\text{}}\breve{\text{}}} devasv\text{\breve{\text{}}\breve{\text{}}\breve{\text{}}}\text{\breve{\text{}}\breve{\text{}}\breve{\text{}}} oy ta}_1 \text{ po\n\text{\breve{\text{}}\breve{\text{}}\breve{\text{}}}} \text{\breve{\text{}}\breve{\text{}}\breve{\text{}}} sutra}\]

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 relation 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 subordinate clause mrata\n\text{\breve{\text{}}\breve{\text{}}\breve{\text{}}} devasv\text{\breve{\text{}}\breve{\text{}}\breve{\text{}}}\text{\breve{\text{}}\breve{\text{}}\breve{\text{}}} oy ta}_1 \text{ po\n\text{\breve{\text{}}\breve{\text{}}\breve{\text{}}}} \text{\breve{\text{}}\breve{\text{}}\breve{\text{}}} sutra.

The verb oy has mrata\n\text{\breve{\text{}}\breve{\text{}}\breve{\text{}}} devasv\text{\breve{\text{}}\breve{\text{}}\breve{\text{}}}\text{\breve{\text{}}\breve{\text{}}\breve{\text{}}} as its subject, ta}_1 \text{ po\n\text{\breve{\text{}}\breve{\text{}}\breve{\text{}}}} \text{\breve{\text{}}\breve{\text{}}\breve{\text{}}} sutra as its indirect object, and a missing direct object, which is linked to tel by the (RCCR).

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

Example 3 is almost identical to example 2 except that the relative noun tel is the secondary lexical
head of the PP exocentric construction, with the preposition \textit{ta₄ [+xtns]} as its regent.

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

\textit{gi \textit{ta₄ tel} prativaddha aᵱ vrah kammrateṅ 'aṅ}
are that who devoted to to V. K. A.

Those who are ever devoted to the shining one Our High Lord

The prepositional phrase \textit{ta₄ tel} is the dependent attribute of the copula verb \textit{gi}. The preposition \textit{ta₄ [+xtns]} is the lexical head of the PP exocentric construction where \textit{tel} is its dependent. \textit{Ta₄} functions as the complementizer connecting the \textit{tel} S construction to the regent copula verb \textit{gi}. The relative noun \textit{tel [+prdc]} is the regent of the verbal relative clause \textit{prativaddha aᵱ vrah kammrateṅ 'aṅ}, and is linked to the missing subject of \textit{prativaddha}.

3.3 \textit{GUI ~ GI AS REGENT OF MAN [+prdc]}

Example 4 shows the relative noun \textit{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)

\textit{tmen guᵱ man guᵱ noṅ sre tel oy}
owner is the one who is that ricefield which give

taᵱ vrah poṅ rudrabhava
to Vrah Sir Rudrabhava

Owner of the one, such that his ricefield, [he hereby] gives to the shining one: Sir Rudrabhava.
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 REGENCY OF PP WITH MAN [+prdc] AS ITS SECONDARY LEXICAL HEAD

5. (k.49:13)

'ampal kführung tmur krapir sre damrin gui ta₄ all slaves cattle carabao ricefields plantations are of

man ge pu caḥ 'aŋ 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.
The copula verb gi [6ndex] is the main verb of this sentence and has 'ampilal as its subject and ta man as its predicate. The noun 'ampilal is the regent of the coordinate predicate relative clauses kñum, tmur, krapy, sre, damrin, with a missing conjunction [doṇ]. The predicate prepositional phrase ta₄ man has man as the regent of the relative clause ge pu cah 'aṭh 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 gi or the preposition ta₄ in the exocentric construction, where this PP is also the dependent of the copula verb gi. 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 mratāṇ 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
The tree in example 6 illustrates the regent noun *sre* as having two dependent attributes: (1) the possessive noun phrase *mratañ bhā kusuma* where *mratañ* is the regent and bears [COR] case relation to its regent *sre*; and (2) the relative clause construction *man oy taį 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 predicate 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 bearing the feature [+prdc].

7. (k.493:26)

*sre* kumluñ 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]
In example 7, the regent noun sre has two dependent attributes: (1) the locational noun phrase kamluñ tnal where the relator noun kamluñ functions as LOC to its regent, and (2) the predicate noun phrase man tañ 'amvî pradañã 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 taq [+xtns] in the exocentric construction, in turn taq 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 S₂ or its regent preposition and its dependent verbal relative clause S₂. 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 N₁ in the higher clause.
8. (K.561:27-28)

kñum man poñ candrānna oy taḷ piṭr
slave whom Sir Candrānna give to dead
slaves whom Sir Candrānna gave to the Dead

9. (k.561:33)

gle 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)

vraḥ kamṛrātaṇ 'an śri tripurāntakesvara
V. ' K. 'A Śri Tripurāntakesvara

man mṛtāṇ sakrāsvāmi oy raṅko je 1
to whom Lord Sakrāsvami gives 1 je of husked rice je 1

The V.K.'A. Śri Tripurāntakesvara to whom the Lord Sakrāsvami gives 1 Je of husked rice [to VKAS]
4.3 \( TA_4 \) man, with \( \text{man} [+\text{prdc}] \) functioning as missing direct object of \( S = [+V] \)

11. (k.561:30)

\[ k\text{ñum } ta_4 \text{ man mraṭān jānavin oy ta}_1 \text{ vrah } \]
slave that whom Lord Jānavin gave to Vrah

Slaves whom Lord Jānavin has bestowed upon the Vrah

In example 11, \( k\text{ñum} [+\text{humn}] \) is the regent of the prepositional phrase \( ta_4 \text{ man mraṭān jānavin oy ta}_1 \text{ vrah} \). \( k\text{ñum} \) cap-commands the preposition \( ta_4 \) and commands the relative noun \( \text{man} \) which, in turn, bears the lexical feature \([+\text{prdc}]\) required by \( k\text{ñum} \). The relative noun \( \text{man} \)
is the regent of the verbal relative clause mratān jānavin oy ta₁ vrah, where mratān jānavin is the nominative agent of the verb oy. Oy has a missing direct object that is coindexed to man, that has kānūm as its antecedent.

4.4 COOCCURRENCE OF MAN AND TEL WITH THE SAME ANTECEDENT

12. (k.493:28)

sre man jāhv ta ge 'nāk vrah cas tel ricefield which acquire from they people Elder Lord which oy₁ knip ta₁ vrah kamratān ukka oy₂ satra kan'āk give revenue to Vrah Kamratān 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
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 [don].

The relative noun *man* is the regent of the verbal relative clause *jāhu ta1 ge 'nak vrah cas*, with *jāhu* as its dependent verb. This verb *jāhu* 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 vrah kamratān ukka*, and *oy satra kan'āk*. These two relative clauses are conjoined with the missing conjunction [don].
*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 N₁ of a noun phrase NP and a following verbal relative clause, as predicate relative nouns due to its dependency relationship 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 preceding clause by the RCCR. When the preposition *ta₄* intervenes between *man* or *tel* and the head noun, *ta₄* 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 typological change and a real convergence of the SEA language area.

**REFERENCES**


