Concurrent functions of Hawyiengz Zhuang classifiers

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Abstract
Unlike those of other languages, the classifiers of Hawyiengz Zhuang can act as a subject pronoun, an object pronoun, a predicate, an attribute, an adverbial or a complement alone and communicate new meanings of both words and grammar in certain sentences. This concurrent functions of the classifiers of Hawyiengz Zhuang are confined to give conditions when they act as a subject pronoun, a predicate or an object pronoun alone. And they indicate the shape of the thing when they act as the attribute. And those that can act as adverbials and complements are mainly the classifiers for actions.

In most languages, classifiers are syntactically used with numbers to enumerate nouns. Hawyiengz Zhuang (Zhuang vernacular of Hawyiengz village, Mashan county, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region) classifiers are not simply syntactic units but they can function as a pronoun by substituting nouns already mentioned and as a modifier for nouns and verbs, that is to say, they can concurrently take on all six constituents of the sentences (including subject, predicate, object, attribute, adverbial and complement) alone. In these cases, Hawyiengz Zhuang classifiers carry content and communicate meaning.

The concurrent function of a Hawyiengz Zhuang classifier is confined to given conditions. The aim of this paper is to reveal what constituent of the sentence the classifier acts as alone and what new meanings it produces in certain conditions.

1. Classifier as a subject pronoun

The classifier that can act as the subject alone appears in the second or the last clause and acts for the related noun or pronoun in the first clause or the foregoing paragraphs, which is limited to given conditions and rules that can cause the classifiers to change their meanings. The given conditions and rules shown as follows:
1.1 Clause+Clause2 (SUBJ.PRO: CLF+Predicate: CLF)

(1) tau² ki³ ma:k⁷ te¹ tau³ fan¹ hau³ kjon⁵
    Take these fruit that come handout give group

    vun² nei⁴ pou⁴ an¹
    People this each cl. one cl.
    Hand out that fruit, one for each, to these persons.
    (‘___’ indicates ‘subject’ and ‘___’ ‘predicate’)

On condition that the classifier an¹ for nonliving matter assumes
the predicate alone (see it in the last clause), the classifier pou⁴ for people
acts for the noun vun² (person) in the first clause and serves as the subject in
the last clause. In Hawyiengz Zhuang, a sentence like this can be divided
into two clauses, and pou⁴ an¹ is not a part of the first clause but
an independent unit that gives further explanation to the first clause.
And it means that each person is given one of the fruits. It is an
idiomatic expression and there is not anything omitted between pou⁴
and an¹ (the same below). CLF+Predicate:CLF, CLF+Predicate:NUM+CLF,
CLF+Predicate:ADJ, or CLF+Predicate:INTERPRO can become a sentence or
clause, which is a characteristic of Hawyiengz Zhuang grammar.

(2) tau² ki³ nu³ nei⁴ pai¹ tu⁷k va², tu² kam¹.
    Take these grass this to put buffalo each cl. bunch cl.
    Feed this grass, one bunch of it for each, to the buffaloes.

On condition that the classifier kam¹ for a branch of things assumes
the predicate alone (see it in the last clause), the classifier tu² for animal acts
for the noun va² (buffalo) in the last clause.

(3) muŋ⁵ pai¹ ru:⁸ pjak⁷, ko¹ va³⁸
    you go water vegetable each cl. ladle cl.
    You go to water the vegetables, one ladle of water for each
    vegetable.

On condition that the classifier va³⁸ for liquids, grains or powders
assumes the predicate alone (see it in the last clause), the classifier ko¹ for plant
acts for each of the nouns pjak⁷ (vegetables) in the first clause and serves as
the subject in the last clause.

All the classifiers assuming the subjects alone indicate ‘each’, and the
ones assuming the predicates alone indicate ‘one’, in the last clauses mentioned
above. The construction ‘subject acted by single classifier+predicate
acted by single classifier’ may overlap for the emphasis on the meaning
‘each’. e.g. the last clause in the example 1 may be changed into the
repeated form ‘pou⁴ an¹ pou⁴ an¹’ (one fruit for each person); the one
in the example 2 may be also be changed into the overlapped form
‘tu³ kam¹ tu² kam¹’ (a bunch of grass for each buffalo), and so on.
1.2 Clause+Clause2 (SUBJ.PRO: CLF+Predicate: NUM+CLF)

(1) pi¹ kva⁵ rau² dam¹ pak⁷ mou⁴ na², mou⁴ cim¹ kan¹
    last year we plant hundred cl. field each cl. thousand cl.
    We planted one hundred mou⁴ of rice and reaped one thousand
    kan¹ of grains from each mou⁴ of field last year.

    On condition that the construction ‘cl.+numeral (nu.)’ cim¹ kan¹
    (one thousand kan¹) assumes the predicate (see it in the last clause), the
    classifier mou⁴, a unit of area (=0.0667 hectares), acts for the noun ‘na²’,
    (field) in the first clause and as the subject in the last clause.

(2) kou¹ soŋ⁵ ki³ pit³ nei⁴ haut³ sou¹, pou⁴ sam¹ tu²
    I send these duck this give you each cl. three cl.
    I give you these ducks, three for each person.

    On condition that the construction ‘cl.+nu.’ sam¹ tu² (three ducks)
    assumes the predicate, in the last clause, the classifier pou⁴ acts for the
    pronoun sou¹ (you) in the first clause and as the subject in the last clause.

(3) kou¹ kjaï² kun¹ ki³ maŋ⁷ nei⁴, kam² soŋ¹ an¹
    I like eat these fruit this each cl. two cl.
    I like eating these fruits and can have two in one mouthful.

    On condition that the form ‘cl.+nu.’ soŋ¹ an¹ (two fruits) assumes
    the predicate in the last clause, the classifier kam² (one mouthful) acts for
    the unit of the action kun¹ (eat) in the first clause and as the subject in the last
    clause.

    In the last clause mentioned above, only the classifiers assuming the
    subject alone indicate ‘each’, and the ones in the form ‘nu.+cl.’ not, because
    they are modified by numerals.

1.3 Clause+Clause2 (SUBJ.PRO: CLF+Predicate: V)

(1) pou⁴ hek⁷ deu¹ jou⁵ pak⁷ tou¹ cau⁵ ta⁴ me⁶
    cl. guest one at door with mother
    kan³ va⁶, jap⁷ he pou⁴ cou⁶ teu² lo.
    talk language moment a cl. rightafter leave mood
    A guest left right after he talked with my mother at the door for a
    moment.

    On condition that the verb teu² (leave) assumes the predicate in the
    last clause, the classifier pou⁴ acts for the noun hek⁷ (guest) in the first clause
    and as the subject in the last clause.
(2) tu³ ma¹ laŋ¹ ta⁴luŋ² can¹ jàk⁷, tu² ñon³luːn² hap⁸
  cl. dog family uncle very fierce cl. yesterday bite
  tu² kai⁵ kou¹ taːi¹ lo.
  cl. chicken I die mood
  The dog of my uncle is so fierce that it bit my chicken to death
  yesterday.

On condition that the verb hap⁸ (bite) assumes the predicate in the
last clause, the classifier tu² acts for the noun ma¹ (dog) in the first clause and
as the subject in the last clause.

(3) paːi⁶laŋ¹ raːn² kou¹ mi² ko¹ fai⁴ deu¹ can¹
  back house I have cl. tree one very
  kei²hei⁶, ko¹ ro⁴ tok⁷ ram⁵ta¹
  strange cl. can drop tear
  There is a strange tree that can tear at the back of my house.

On condition that the verb ro⁴ tok⁷ (can drop) assumes the predicate
in the last clause, the classifier ko¹ acts for the noun fai⁴ (tree) in the first
clause and as the subject in the last clause.

In interim summary, on condition that the verb acts as the predicate in
the last clause, the classifiers assuming the subjects mentioned above cannot
indicate ‘each’ but act for only the noun itself in the first clause.

1.4 Clause1+Clause2 (SUBJ.PRO: CLF+Predicate: ADJ)

(1) te¹ hau³ kou¹ an¹ mak⁷ deu¹, an¹ som³ lak⁷taːi¹.
  he give I cl. fruit one cl. sour very
  He gave me a fruit that was very sour.

On condition that the adjective som³ (sour) assumes the predicate in the
last clause, the classifier an¹ (without the meaning ‘each’) acts for the noun
mak⁷ (fruit) in the first clause and as the subject in the last clause.

(2) pi¹ kjai¹ kou¹ jou⁵ hen² ram² dam¹ ko¹
  the year before last I at side house plant cl.
  luk⁸maŋ³ deu¹, pan¹ nei⁴ ko¹ li³ tam⁵ tet tet.
  plum one now cl. still short very
  I planted a plum tree by the house the year before last and now it
  is still short.

On condition that the adjective tam⁵ tet tet (very short) assumes the
predicate in the last clause, the classifier ko¹ (without the meaning ‘each’) acts
for the noun luk⁸maŋ³ (plum) in the first clause and as the subject in the last
clause.
tu² mou¹ nei⁴ kou¹ ɲam⁵ ciːŋ⁴ dai³ ton⁶ pi¹,
cl. pig this I just raise can half year

pan' nei⁴ tu² pi² lak⁷taːi¹.
now cl. fat very

The pig has been raised by me for only half a year, but it has
gotten very fat now.

On condition that the adjective pi² (fat) assumes the predicate in the
last clause, the classifier tu² (without the meaning ‘each’) acts for the noun
mou¹ (pig) in the first clause and as the subjective in the last clause.

1.5 Clausel+Clause2 (SUBJ.PRO: CLF+Predicate: INTER PRO)

(1) kou¹ tiŋ⁵ vun² kaːŋ³, mʊŋ² ɲon²luːn² čau⁴
I hear people tell you yesterday buy
tu² meu² deu, tu² pan²lau² jiːŋ⁶ ha?
cl. cat one cl. how mood
I heard that you got a cat yesterday. How is it now?

On condition that the interrogative pronoun pan²lau²jiŋ⁶ (how) assumes the predicate in the last clause, the classifier tu² (without the meaning
‘each’) acts for the noun meu² (cat) in the first clause and as the subject in the
last clause.

(2) mʊŋ² pi¹pi¹ dam¹ fai⁴, ko¹ pan²lau² ha?
you every year plant tree cl. how
You plant trees every year. How are they now?

On condition that the interrogative pronoun pan²lau² (how) assumes the predicate in the last clause, the classifier ko⁴ (without the meaning ‘each’) acts for the noun fai⁴ (tree) in the first clause and as the subject in the last clause. There is a point for attention here: a noun or noun phrase can act as a predicate in many sentences but cannot in one in which a classifier acts as a subject pronoun in Hawyiengz Zhuang. Thus it can be seen that no predicate can appear in the clause in which the classifier acts as a subject. So, the predicate is one of the conditioning constituents for the classifier to act as the subject.

To sum up, the classifier assuming subjective alone has a substitutionary function and can appear in various clauses (the last ones). It includes the meaning ‘each’ when it acts as a subject in the last clause whose predicate is assumed by a single classifier or the form ‘nu.+cl.’. But it loses the meaning ‘each’ and acts for only the noun in the first clause when it acts as a subject in the last clause whose predicate is assumed by verb, adjective or interrogative pronoun. Besides, the classifier assuming predicate alone also includes the meaning ‘each’, and the construction ‘cl. (subject)+cl. (predicate)’ can overlap for emphasis on the meaning ‘each’.

The classifier can act as a subject alone, and so can the construction ‘cl. + modifier’. e.g.:

(1) tu² (pa:i⁶kun²) lai¹ pi².
cl. up more fat
The one (some animal) above is fatter.
(‘( )’ indicates the modifier)

(2) ko¹ (mun²) jou⁵ pa:i⁶te¹.
cl. you at overthere
Your one (some plant) is overthere.

2. Classifier as an object pronoun

Hawyiengz Zhuang classifier can act as an object only on condition that the predicate in the last clause is assumed by an transitive verb. The classifiers assuming objects can be divided into two types: substitutionary one and non-substitutionary ones, according to different properties of the verbs assuming predicates.

A Hawyiengz Zhuang classifier can serve as almost every type of object, that is, objective one, agent one, neuter one, direct one and indirect one, of which the first is the most common.

2.1 Objective

(1) kou¹ caur⁴ dai³ soŋ¹ an¹ luk⁸lei², hau³ mun² an¹
I buy gain two cl. pear give you one cl.
I have bought two pears. I’ll give you one.
(___ indicates object)

In the last clause, hau³ (give) is a transitive verb, and mun² (you) an indirect object, and the classifier an¹ (one) a direct one (objective one) which acts for one of two pears (soŋ¹ an¹ luk⁸lei²) in the first clause.

(2) nei⁴ lij mi² kei³ tu² pit⁷, kou¹ au¹ tu².
here still have a few cl. duck I want one cl.
A few ducks are left here and I want one.

In the last clause, au¹ (want) is a transitive verb, and the classifier tu² an object (objective one) which acts for one of a few ducks (kei³ tu² pit⁷) in the first clause.

(3) mun² ci:m² ki³ oi³ nei⁴ hum³ tau³,
you pull up these sugarcane this up,
kou¹ kun¹ ko¹.
I eat one cl.
Please, pull up this sugarcane because I want to eat some.
In the last clause, **kun**¹ (eat) is a transitive verb, and the classifier **ko**¹ serves as an object (objective one) which acts for one of sugarcanes (ki³ oí³) in the first clause.

In interim summary, the classifiers assuming the objects in the sentences mentioned above not only act for the nouns related in the first clauses but also produce the meaning ‘one’. But the classifiers assuming the objects below the examples don’t have the meaning ‘one’ and only act for the nouns related:

(1) \(\text{muń}² \text{tau}² \text{tu}² \text{ma}¹ \text{te}¹ \text{tau}³ \text{hau}³ \text{kou}¹, \text{kou}¹\)
you take cl. dog that come give I I
\(\text{cau}⁴ \text{tu}².\)
buy it cl.
Bring that dog to me and I want to buy it.

In the last clause of the example above, **cau**⁴ (buy) is a transitive verb, and the classifier without the meaning ‘one’ (analogous to ‘it’ here) that serves as an object only acts for **tu**² **ma**¹ **te**¹ (that dog) in the first clause.

(2) \(\text{ta}⁶ \text{luk}⁸ \text{muń}² \text{non}² \text{nei}¹ \text{bou}³ \text{pai}¹ \text{hak}⁸, \text{muń}² \text{nau}²\)
cl. daughter you day this not go school you scold
\(\text{ta}⁶ \langle \text{bat}⁷ \text{deu}¹ \rangle\)
her cl. once
Your daughter didn’t go to school today and you should give her a scolding.
(< > indicates a complement)

In the last clause of example 2, **nau**² (scold) is a transitive verb, and the classifier without the meaning ‘one’ **ta**⁶ (for young girl and analogous to ‘her’ here) that serves as an object only acts for **ta**⁶ **luk**⁸ **muń**² (your daughter) in the first clause.

There is a line of distinction on the basis of the substitution in number between the classifier assuming objects, with ‘one’ and the ones without ‘one’: when the substitution are used in plural, the classifiers assuming objects have the meaning ‘one’, e.g. the examples 1; and when in singular, not, e.g. the examples 2.

2.2 **Agent object (the doer of action as a object in a sentence)**

(1) \(\text{tīn}⁵ \text{tan}² \text{tok}⁷ \text{lań}¹, \text{mi}² \text{ti}¹ \text{hak}⁸ \text{ser}¹ \text{teu}² \text{lo}, \text{an}¹\)
listen to later some student leave each (cl.)
\(\text{keu}² \text{si}² \text{teu}² \text{pou}⁴.\)
classroom leave one cl.
When the classes were drawing to an end, some students, one from each classroom, slipped away.
In the last clause of the example 1, the predicate teu² (leave) belongs to the action of the person marked by the classifier pou⁴ following teu², so pou⁴ is the agent object of teu² and acts for one of the students (mi² ti¹ ha:k⁸ seŋ¹) in the first clause and includes the meaning ‘one’.

(2) heu⁶ ki³ kaŋ¹ nei⁴ pai¹ naŋ⁶, an¹ taŋ⁵ naŋ⁶ tu².
ask these monkey this go sit one cl. stool sit one cl.
Order these monkeys, one for each stool, to sit down.

In the last clause of the example 2, the predicate naŋ⁶ (sit) belongs to the action of the animal marked by the classifier tu² following naŋ⁶, so tu² is the agent object of naŋ⁶ and acts for one of monkeys (ki³ kaŋ¹) in the first clause and includes the meaning ‘one’.

2.3 Neuter object (the objects except the agent object and objective one)

(1) ran² muŋ² mi² pit⁷ haur³, ran² kou¹ cam⁶
family you have western duck family I also
mi² tu²
have one cl.
Your family has western ducks and mine has one, too.

In the last clause of the example 1, the predicate mi² (have) is a verb that indicates ‘existence’ and so can be followed by the neuter object. The classifier with the meaning ‘one’ tu² acts as the neuter object of pit⁷ haur³ and it does not act for one of concrete western-ducks but for one of the same category.

When the classifier assuming the neuter object follows the predicate assumed by the verb pan² (become), it acts for nothing and does not include the meaning ‘one’ but indicates the integrity of something. e.g.:

(2) tu² pja¹ te¹ cau³ nei⁴ pan² tu² ho.
cl. fish he cook this become full cl. mood
The fish he cooked kept the complete one.

In this sentence, the classifier tu² is the object of the predicate pan² and shows the integrity of the cooked fish.

(3) ki³ fai⁴ lutk⁸ nei⁴ bou³ pan² ko¹ kva⁵.
these tree seeding this not become cl. already
These tree seedlings have not been the complete ones.

In this sentence, the classifier ko¹ is the object of the predicate pan² and shows the integrity of each tree seedling.
2.4 *Indirect and direct object*

I. As the indirect one

(1) tu² mou¹ kun¹ bou³ im⁵, hau² tu² pat⁷ mok⁷
cl. pig eat not enough give it cl. basin cl. hogwash
deu¹ tem¹
one again

The pig is not full. Give another basin of hogwash to it.

In this sentence, the classifier *tu²* serves as an indirect object for the
predicate *hau²* (give) in the last clause and acts for the noun *mou¹* (pig) in the
first clause.

(2) lan⁶ ta⁶ nuŋ⁴ pai¹ hak⁸, kou¹ soŋ⁵ ta⁶ kon³ pit⁷ deu¹
if sister go school I give her cl. pen one
If my younger sister goes to school, I will give her a pen.

In this sentence, the classifier *ta⁶* serves as an indirect object for the
predicate *soŋ⁵* (give) in the last clause and acts for the noun *nuŋ⁴* (younger sister) in the first clause.

II. As the direct one

(3) ki³ mak⁷ nei⁴ pan² kun¹, kou¹ hau³ muŋ² an¹.
These fruit this delicious I give you one cl.
These fruits are delicious. I’ll give you one.

In this sentence, the classifier *an¹* serves as a direct object for the
predicate *hau³* (give) in the last clause and acts for one of the fruit
(*ki³ mak⁷*) in the first clause.

Judged by the three sentences mentioned above, both the classifier
assuming indirect object and the one assuming direct object have
substitutionary functions, but the latter includes the meaning ‘one’ and
the former not.

3. **Classifier as a predicate**

A Hawyiengz Zhuang classifier can act as predicate alone in the
clause that means ‘each shares something.’ A classifier like that has three
characteristics: (1) The classifier assuming the predicate is not followed by the
object; (2) the classifier has the substitutionary function; (3) the classifier
includes the meaning ‘one’. e.g.:
(1) ɲon² nei¹ kou¹ caur¹ dai³ soŋ¹ tu² pit⁷, soŋ¹ raŋ²
today I buy get two cl. duck two family
rau² fan¹, raŋ² tu²
we share family one cl.
I bought two ducks today and our two families, one for each, shared them.

The third clause in this sentence includes the meaning ‘each shares something’, so the classifier tu², following the subject raŋ² (each family, n.with cl. nature-NCN), can serve as a predicate and acts for one of two ducks (soŋ¹ tu² pit⁷) in the first clause.

(2) kou¹ fan¹ kei³ an¹ luuk⁸ puk⁸ hau³ sou¹, pou⁴ an¹.
I give a few cl. Shaddock give you each cl. one cl.
I give you a few shaddocks, one for each person.

The last clause in this sentence includes the meaning ‘each shares something’, so the classifier an¹, following the subject pou⁴ (cl. as subj.), can serve as a predicate and acts for one of shaddocks (kei³ an¹ luuk⁸ puk⁸) in the first clause.

(3) nei⁴ mi² soŋ¹ fak⁸ li:m² muŋ² fak⁸, kou¹ fak⁸.
here has two cl. sickle you one cl. I one cl.
There are two sickles here, and you get one and so do I.

The last two clauses in this sentence includes the meaning ‘each shares something’, so the two classifiers fak⁸ following the subjects muŋ² (you) and kou¹ (I) respectively, can serve as a predicate and acts for one of two sickles (soŋ¹ fak⁸ li:m²) in the first clause.

In addition, in Hawyiengz Zhuang, all linguistic units that include the predicate can form a sentence or a clause. The predicate can be composed of the verb, as well as the classifier, CLF+NUM phrase, adjective and INTER PRO, so not every sentence or clause contains a verb. e.g.: tau² ki³ ma:k⁷ pai¹, pou⁴ an¹. The predicate in the last clause in this sentence is formed by classifier an, and there is no verb omitted between pou⁴ and an¹.

The predicate can be also formed by the noun or noun phrase in Hawyiengz Zhuang, e.g.:

\[
\begin{align*}
tu² & \text{ pja¹ te¹ pja¹ lei⁴} \\
\text{CLF fish that carp} \\
\text{That is a carp.}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
me⁶ & \text{ kou¹ luuk⁸ buuk⁷ Vu³ min²} \\
\text{mother my woman place name} \\
\text{My mother is from Vu³ min².}
\end{align*}
\]
The classifier cannot act as a subject pronoun in a clause that contains the predicate noun.

4. Classifier as an attributive

In the past, some held that a Hawyiengz Zhuang classifier cannot act as an attribute alone. But the facts of Hawyiengz Zhuang language are just the opposite: A Hawyiengz Zhuang classifier can definitely be put after the noun and plays the role of an attribute that modifies the noun and shows the complete appearance of something. e.g.:

(1) kun² nam⁶ mi² hau³ lai¹ hau⁴ (nat⁸).
   up earth has many rice grain cl.
   There are many grains of rice on the ground.

In this sentence, the noun hau⁴ (rice) is the central word and the classifier nat⁸ (grain) an attribute that modifies hau⁴ in front of it. hau⁴ nat⁸ means ‘complete grain of rice’.

(2) te¹ lau¹ vun² (kjoŋ⁵).
   he fear people crowd cl.
   He fears the throng.

In this sentence, vun² kjoŋ⁵ is not a collective noun but a word group in Hawyiengz Zhuang, in which the classifier kjoŋ⁵ (crowd) acts as an attribute and modifies the noun vun² (people) in front of it. vun² kjoŋ⁵ means ‘people in crowds’.

(3) tau² rin¹ (kep⁷) dau³ sep⁸ ka¹ con².
   take stone piece cl. come pad leg bed
   Put some thin pieces of stone under the legs of the bed.

In this sentence, the classifier kep⁷ (thin piece) acts as an attribute and modifies the noun rin¹ (stone) in front of it. rin¹ kep⁷ means ‘thin pieces of stones.’

5. Classifier as an adverb and complement

The classifiers assuming subject, predicate, object and attribute are mainly the ones for nouns, and the classifiers assuming adverbials and complements are mainly the ones for verbs (CFV). CFV lies before the predicate when it acts for an adverbial and after the predicate when it becomes a complement (note: there is nothing omitted between the verb and the complement in Hawyiengz Zhuang. The classifier as a complement itself contains the meaning ‘one’, not omit ‘one’). There are similarities as well as differences in function and in meaning between the CFV assuming an adverbial and the one assuming a complement. In common, both of them have relations with the predicate and include the meaning ‘one’.
However, they differ in that the former modifies the verb assuming the predicate and stresses ‘a time for action’ and includes the meaning ‘each’ whereas the latter gives an additional explanation to the verb assuming the predicate and stresses ‘the unit of action’ and includes the meaning ‘one’. e.g.:

(1) I. As an adverbial alone:

\[ ki^3 \ ju^1 \ nei^4 \ bou^3 \ dai^3 \ kun^1 \ lai^1, \ [pai^2] \]
these medicine this not can eat more once

\[ kun^1 \ ce^6 \]
eat one cl.

This medicine cannot be repeated, and only one pill at a time.
(‘[ ]’ indicates adverbial)

In the last clause of this sentence, the CFV \( \text{pai}^2 \) (once) acts as an adverbial in front of the predicate \( \text{kun}^1 \) (eat) and indicates the meaning ‘each time’ for the action \( \text{pai}^2 \text{kun}^1 \text{ce}^6 \) means ‘take one pill at a time.’

II. To compare this with the single classifier that acts as a complement below the example below:

\[ rau^2 \ dau^3 \ pet^3 \ tau^3 \ lam^2, \ pou^4 \ tau^2 \langle \text{pai}^2 \rangle. \]
we come emulate shoot basket each cl. shoot one cl.
Let’s copy each other in shooting (a basket), and each shoots once.

In the last clause of this sentence, the classifier \( \text{pai}^2 \) is the same as the one in example I, but it acts as a complement after the verb \( \text{tau}^2 \) (shoot) and indicates the meaning ‘one’. \( \text{pou}^4 \text{tau}^2 \text{pai}^2 \) means ‘each person shoots one once’.

(2) I. As an adverbial alone:

\[ \non^2 \ nei^4 \ fun^1 \ bou^3 \ lai^1, \ [ra^5] \ \ron^2 \ kei^3 \ ca^7. \]
Today rain not more shower cl. drop few drop cl.
It rained a little today, only a few drops for each shower.

In the last clause of this sentence, the CFV \( \text{ra}^5 \) (shower) acts as an adverbial in front of the predicate \( \text{ron}^2 \) (drop) and indicates the meaning ‘each shower’ for the action \( \text{ron}^2 \). The clause \( \text{ra}^5 \text{ron}^2 \text{kei}^3 \text{ca}^7 \) means ‘It drips only a few for each shower.’

II. To compare this with the single classifier that acts as a complement see the example below:

\[ sau^6 \ nei^4 \ fun^1 \ tei^6, \ \non^2 \ ron^2 \langle \text{ra}^5 \rangle. \]
This period rain dense day drop shower cl.
It rains often this period, and one shower each day.
The classifier ra⁵ in last clause of this sentence is the same as the one in example I, but it acts as a complement after the verb roŋ² (drop) and indicates the meaning ‘one’. The last clause ɲon² roŋ² ra⁵ means ‘it showers once a day’.

(3) I. As an adverbial alone:

\[
\begin{align*}
te¹ & \text{ koptional}² \text{ kaŋ³ ko}³, \quad [\text{bat}⁷] \quad \text{ kaŋ³ ha}³ \text{ rok}⁷ \text{ an}¹ \text{ pai}¹ \text{ he love tell stories once cl. tell five six cl. mood} \\
& \text{ He likes telling stories, more than five at a time.}
\end{align*}
\]

The CFV bat⁷ (once) in the last clause of this sentence acts as an adverbial before the predicate kaŋ³ (tell) and indicates the meaning ‘each time’ for the action kaŋ³. The clause bat⁷ kaŋ³ ha³ rok⁷ an¹ means ‘to tell more than five stories at once.’

II. To compare this with the single classifier that acts as a complement see the example below:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{rau}² & \text{ heu}¹ \text{ ta}⁴\text{kon}¹ \text{ kaŋ³ ko}³, \quad \text{te}¹ \text{ du:n}¹ \text{ kaŋ³ we ask grandfather tell stories he month tell} \\
<\text{bat}⁷> & \text{ du:ni}. \\
& \text{ once cl. only} \\
& \text{ We ask our grandfather to tell stories to us and he does, once a month.}
\end{align*}
\]

The CFV (bat⁷) in the last clause of this sentence is the same as the one in example I, but it acts as a complement after the verb kaŋ³ (tell) and indicates the meaning ‘one’. The last clause te¹ du:n¹ (NCN) kaŋ³ bat⁷ du:ni¹ means ‘he tells only one story to us per month.’

6. Conclusion and discussion

To sum up, the fact that Hawyiengz Zhuang classifiers can act as all six constituents of the sentences demonstrates the characteristics of Hawyiengz Zhuang classifiers. This grammatical phenomenon therefore is a basis for a study of the development and the regularity of the whole set of Kam-Tai classifiers.

Only under the conditions 1:1-1:5 can the classifier act as the SUBJ.PRO, so a predicate is indeed the conditioning constituent for the classifier as a SUBJ.PRO.

In Hawyiengz Zhuang, the classifier itself contains the meaning ‘one’, therefore, it can act as the complement alone without omitting ‘one’.
The grammatical rules above can be understood well by native Hawyiengz Zhuang speakers but maybe misunderstood by non-native Hawyiengz Zhuang speakers. All speakers should respect the grammatical rules.

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