

Sedang Affixation

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0. Introduction

The purpose of this paper is to describe the affix system of Sedang¹ and relate it to the underlying phrase structure of the language using the transformational grammar approach. The Causative Prefix *PO* — is shown to operate in the « deep structure » of the language, whereas the other affixes are « surface structure » phenomena.

All affixes (except as noted in Section 4) occur with one — syllable stem verbs. The maximum two-syllable word pattern does not permit the addition of an affix to a two-syllable word (making a third syllable).

The sentence structure pertinent to a discussion of Sedang

affixation is given in (1) to (5) below. (1) The sentence order is subject Noun Phrase (NP) first, Verb Phrase (VP) second. (2) In the VP the optional object follows the Verb (V). (3) NP consists of Pronoun (Pron)², Noun (N), or (but only as object of the verb) another Sentence (S). (4) Nouns are subclassified as either animate (N_{an}) or inanimate (N_{in}). (5) Verbs are sub-classified as transitive (V_{tr}), intransitive (V_{intr}) or stative (V_{st}). V_{tr} and V_{intr} may have either N_{an} or Pron as subject; but the V_{tr} has a following NP as object whereas the V_{intr} has not. V_{st} may have any N as subject but does not have anything following.

$$(1) \quad S \rightarrow NP + VP$$

$$(2) \quad VP \rightarrow V \quad (NP)$$

$$(3) \quad NP \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Pron} \\ N \\ S \end{array} \right\} / \underline{\quad} \# \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Pron} \\ N \end{array} \right\} / \# \underline{\quad} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$(4) \quad N \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} N_{an} \\ N_{in} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$(5) \quad V \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} V_{tr} \\ V_{intr} \\ V_{st} \end{array} \right\} / \left\{ \begin{array}{l} N_{an} \\ \text{Pron} \end{array} \right\} \text{---} \left[\begin{array}{l} NP \\ \# \end{array} \right] / N \underline{\quad} \#$$

Sample lexical item for each of these grammatical classes are given in (6) to (11).

(6) Pron → *á* «I», *eh* «you (sg.)», ... (see Section 2. 2)

(7) N_{an} → *sěang* «spirit», *kuán* «child», *nôu* «mother», *kodrai* «woman, wife», *chu* «pig», ...

- (8) *Nin* → *lǎng* « pole, stick, tree », *toméam* « things », *sě* « vehicle », *chén* « debt », *bó* « door », *kóng* « arm »,...
- (9) *Vst* → *tang* « to be erect », *krá* « to be sturdy », *hía* « to be lost », *tot* « to be stopped », *klêi* « to be finished », *...³
- (10) *Vintr* → *hriam* « to study », *prêđ* « to return », *blêi* « to win », *chiang* « to mature, grow », *chai₁* « to be sick », *chai₂* « to go home », *khíu₁* « to be sad », *lôi* « to stop », *trôh* « to go toward », *hiu* « to drown », *reh* « to live », *âu* « to nurse (speaking of child) », *huam* « to bathe », *chem* « to put food into the mouth », *qno* « to depart », .
- (11) *Vtr* → *roheng* « to like », *khíu₂* « to miss », *chok* « to punch », *na* « to embrace », *ám* « to give », *pam* « to pound », *trua* « to wear », *potrua* « to dress », *to₂* « to get up on », *PO-* « causative »,...

The various types of sentences which can be generated using the P-rules given above are listed below with examples (12) to (24). The strings of symbols with each example indicate the underlying structure; only lexical substitution is thereafter required.⁴

- | | |
|---|--|
| (12) <i>Nin</i> + <i>Vst</i> | <i>lǎng tang</i> « pole is erect » |
| | <i>sě tot</i> « vehicle is stopped » |
| | <i>bó krá</i> « door is secure » |
| (13) <i>Pron</i> + <i>Vst</i> | <i>á tot</i> « I am stopped » |
| (14) <i>N_{an}</i> + <i>Vst</i> | <i>kuán hía</i> « child is lost » |
| (15) <i>Pron</i> + <i>Vintr</i> | <i>eh prêđ</i> « you return » |
| (16) <i>N_{an}</i> + <i>Vintr</i> | <i>nôu khíu₁</i> « mother is sad » |
| (17) <i>Pron</i> + <i>Vtr</i> + <i>Pron</i> | <i>á chok eh</i> « I punch you » |
| (18) <i>N_{an}</i> + <i>Vtr</i> + <i>Pron</i> | <i>nôu khíu₂ eh</i> « mother misses you » |
| (19) <i>Pron</i> + <i>Vtr</i> + <i>N_{an}</i> | <i>gá na kodrai</i> « he hugs woman » |

* insert : *to₁* « to be raise up »

- (20) $N_{an} + V_{tr} + N_{an}$ *kuán na nôu* «child hugs mother»
- (21) $Pron + V_{tr} + N_{in}$ *á ám toméam* «I give things»
- (22) $N_{an} + V_{tr} + N_{in}$ *kodrai pam lóang* «woman pounds stick»
- (23) $Pron + V_{tr} [Pron + V_{intr}]_S$ *á ám eh prêõ* «I let you return»
- (24) $N_{an} + V_{tr} [Pron + V_{tr} + Pron]_S$ *nôu roheng á chok eh* «mother likes me to punch you»

1. The Causative Transformation with Prefix *PO-*

The (deep structure) transitive verb *PO-* «causative», unlike all other V_{tr} is restricted (25) to occurrences with a following S as object. The S has as its VP a monosyllabic V_{intr} or V_{st} . The causative *PO-* Affixation Transformation (26) is required to move the verb of the embedded sentence next to the causative prefix.

$$(25) \quad V_{tr} \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} V_{TR} \\ \underline{PO-} \end{array} \right\} / - \left[NP - \left\{ \begin{array}{l} V_{intr} \\ V_{st} \end{array} \right\} \text{ monosyllabic} \right]_S \\ V_{TR} \end{array} \right\}$$

where V_{TR} represents all V_{tr} except $\underline{PO-}$

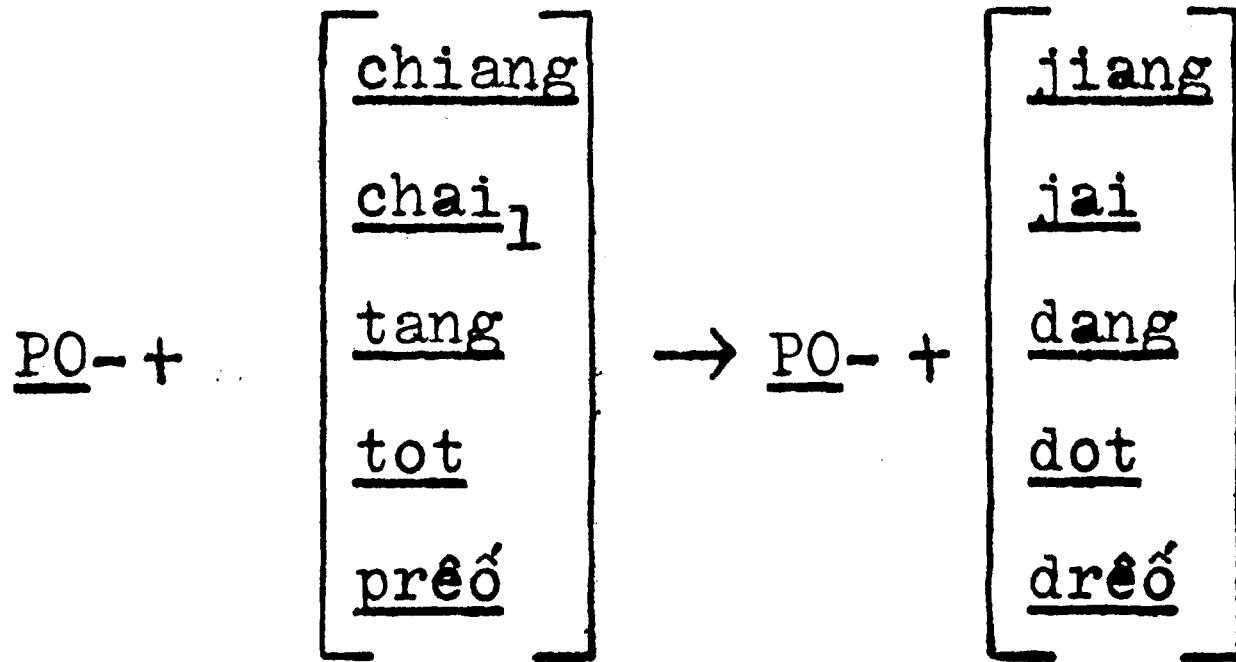
(26) The Causative *PO-* Affixation Transformation (obligatory):

$$PO- + [NP+V]_S \rightarrow PO- + V+NP$$

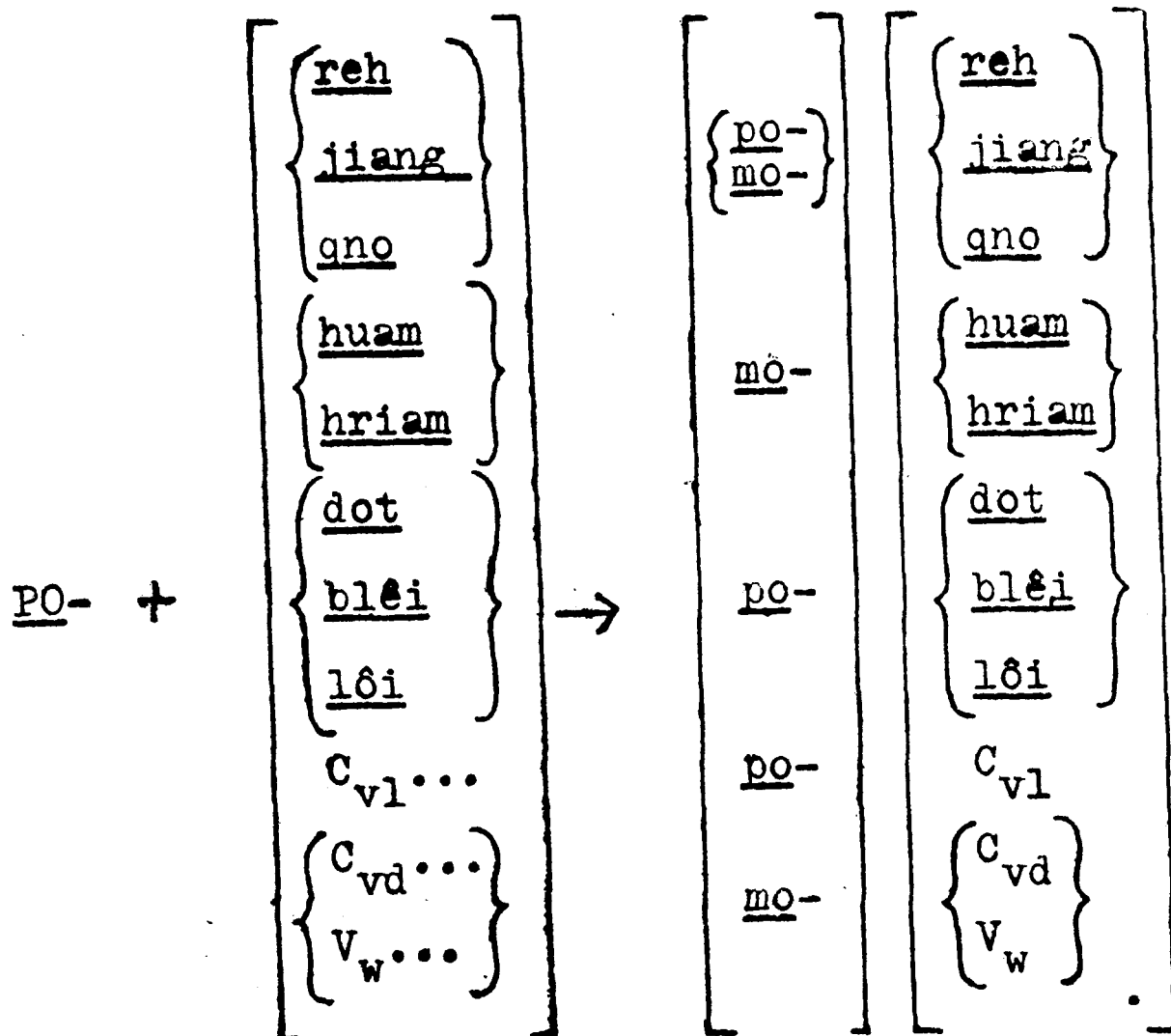
The causative prefix *PO-* has two allomorphs, *PO-* and *mo-*. *PO-* characteristically occurs with verbs having initial voiceless consonants ($C_{vl}...$), *mo-* with verbs having initial voiced consonants ($C_{vd}...$), or initial vowels—disregarding the unwritten glotal stop ($Vw...$). But there are exceptions to both these generalizations. Furthermore there are morphophonemic changes in which the initial voiceless consonant of some verbs become voiced. *PO-* Morphophonemic Changes Transformation (27) states those verbs in which this morphophonemic change occurs. Selection of *PO-* Allomorph Transformation (28) then states the allomorphic changes, listing first

three verbs with which either allomorph occurs, then the exceptions (i.e., verbs with voiceless consonants which occur with *mo-*, and verbs with voiced consonants which occur with *po-*), and, finally, the otherwise regular pattern.

(27) *PO*-Morphophonemic Changes Transformation (obligatory):



28) Selection of *PO*- Allomorph Transformation (obligatory):

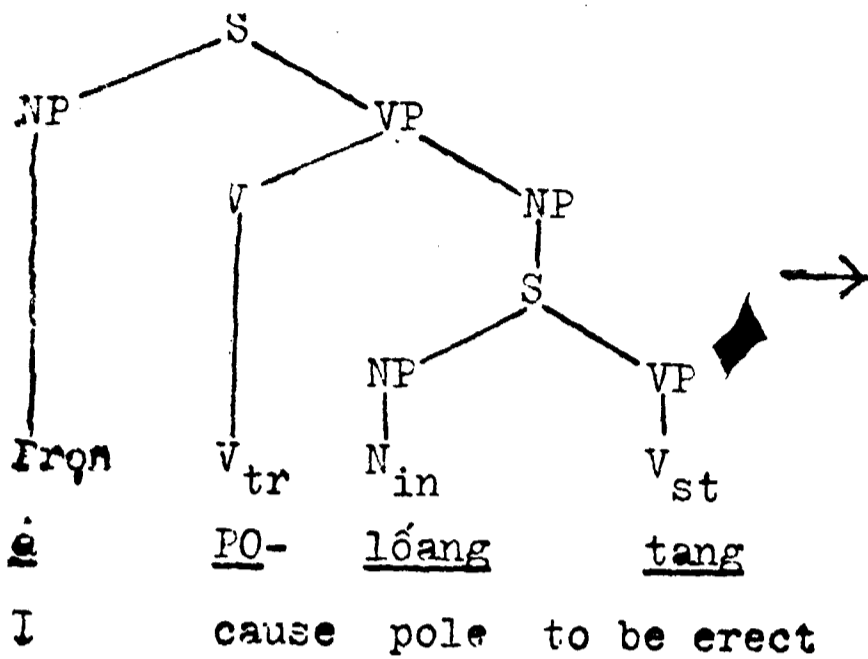


Illustrations

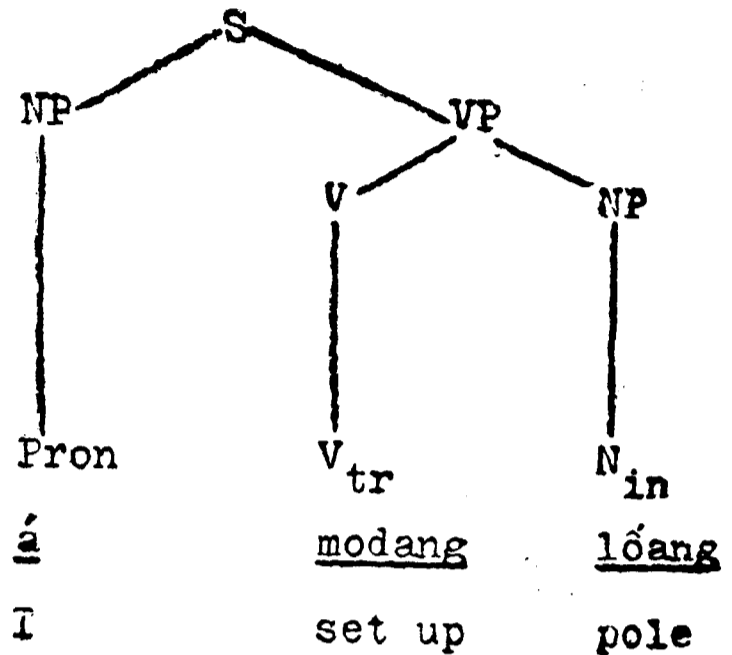
The sentence (29) has the underlying P-marker and surface structure as shown in (30).

(29) *Á modang lóang.* « I set the pole up. »

Underlying P-marker



Derived sentence



The various types of sentences which can be generated using the Causative *PO*— Affixation Transformation (26) and Selection of *PO*— Allomorph Transformation (28) are listed below with examples (31) to (40). Only those indicated require the *PO*— Morphophonemic Change Transformation (27).

(31) Pron + *PO*— [N_{in} + V_{st}]S

á modang lóang « I lift up pole » (27)

á pohía toméam « I lose things »

á poklêi chén « I pay off debt »

(32) Nan + *PO*— [N_{in} + V_{st}]S

nôu pokrá bó « mother makes firm the door »

kodrai podot sě « woman stops the car » (27)

(33) Pron + *PO*— [N_{an} + V_{st}]S

gá pohía kuán « he loses the child »

(34) Nan + *PO*— [N_{an} + V_{st}]S

nôu modang kuán « mother sets the child up on his feet » (27)

(35) Pron + *PO*— [Pron + V_{st}]S

á pohía gá « I lose him »

- (36) Nan + PO— [Pron + Vst]S *kodrai modot chu* « woman stops the pig (27) »
- (37) Pron + PO— [Nan + Vintr]S *gá poqno séang* « he casts out spirit »
á pochem kuán « I feed child »
- (38) Nan + PO— [Nan + Vintr]S *chu mojiang kuán* « pig gives birth to baby (pig) » (27)
nôu moqàu kuán « mother nurses child »
- (39) Pron + PO— [Pron + Vintr]S *á mohriam eh* « I teach you »
- 40) Nan + PO— [Pron + Vintr]S *nôu moreh gá* « mother nourishes (takes care of) him »

2. The Reciprocal Transformation with Prefix *to —*

2.1 *to —* Affixation

The reciprocal prefix *to —* implies that X does it to Y and Y does it to X.

pá tochok dêi pá « we (two) punch each other. »

The sentence structure pertinent to a discussion of such sentences involving the reciprocal prefix *to —* is limited to sentences of the form (17) to (20) given above, repeated here for convenience.

(17) Pron + Vtr + Pron

(18) Nan + Vtr + Pron

(19) Pron + Vtr + Nan

(20) Nan + Vtr + Nan

The underlying verb must be transitive. Both subject NP and object NP must be Pron or Nan. The *to —* prefix is used to conflate two sentences in which the (transitive) verbs are identical and in which the object NP of one is equivalent to the subject NP of the other, and vice versa. The resulting sentence has a subject pronoun which is determined by adding pronominally the nouns and/or

pronouns of the sentences so conflated. The Reciprocal *to* — Affixation Transformation is given as (41); the prepositional phrase *dêi pò* « together » is optional. The determination of the appropriate pronoun is discussed in Section 2.2.

(41) The Reciprocal *to* — Affixation (optional):

$$\left[\begin{matrix} \text{Pron} \\ N_{an} \end{matrix} \right]_i v_{tr_k} \left[\begin{matrix} \text{Fron} \\ N_{an} \end{matrix} \right]_j S_1 \left[\begin{matrix} \text{Fron} \\ N_{an} \end{matrix} \right]_j v_{tr_k} \left[\begin{matrix} \text{Pron} \\ N_{an} \end{matrix} \right]_i S_2$$

$$\rightarrow \left\{ \begin{matrix} N_{an} \\ \text{Pron} \end{matrix} \right\}_i + \left\{ \begin{matrix} N_{an} \\ \text{Pron} \end{matrix} \right\}_j + \underline{to-} v_{tr_k} (\underline{dêi} \underline{pò})$$

where *V_{trk}* is monosyllabic; a restriction on *Pron_i* and *Pron_j* is stated below as (43)

2.2 Sedang Pronouns

The Sedang pronoun system (excluding certain other forms used with special relatives) is charted below in the usual *etic* form.

		Singular	Dual	Plural
1st Person	Exclusive	á	má	ngian
	Inclusive		pá	pian
2nd Person		eh	pò	
3rd Person		gá	préi	vai

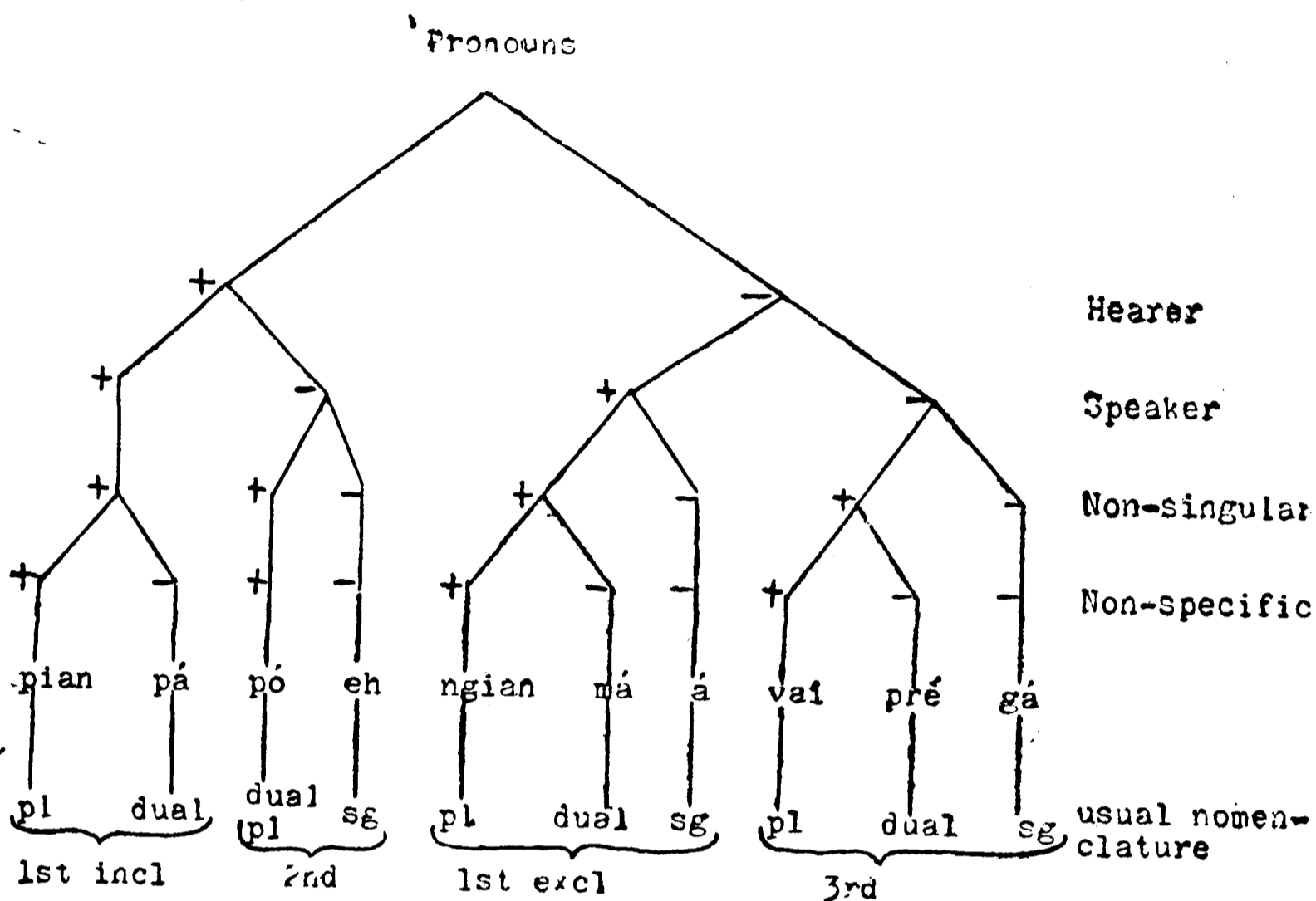
Two asymmetries are evident. The most inexplicable one is that here is no distinction between 2nd person dual and plural.

Another arrangement, perhaps more *emic* though not as efficient, is shown below and specifies four features. For each feature each pronoun is marked + or —. Three features permit only eight total distinctions; thus four features are required to fully specify the ten Sedang pronouns. (Since four features would allow sixteen distinctions, here necessarily will be six possibilities unused.) The four features are:

- (1) Hearer: [+ Hearer] indicates that the hearer is included in the pronoun ;
 [— Hearer] indicates that the hearer is not included in the pronoun ;
- (2) Speaker: [+ Speaker] indicates that the speaker is included in the pronoun ;
 [— Speaker] indicates that the speaker is not included in the pronoun ;
- (3) Non-singular: [+ Non-singular] indicates that the pronoun is either « dual » and/or « plural » ;
 [— Non-singular] indicates that the pronoun is singular ;
- (4) Non-specific: [+ Non-specific] indicates that the pronoun is not specific as to how many people (or animals) are referred to, e. g. plural, two or more, three or more ;
 [— Non-specific] indicates that the pronoun is specific in limiting the number referred to to one or two.

The total effect of these features is illustrated in the Pronoun Branching Diagram (42). It should be noted that any pronoun marked [— Non-singular] is necessarily also marked [— Non-specific].

(42) Pronoun Branching Diagram:



2.3 *to* – Affixation Pronoun Selection

The Reciprocal *to* – Affixation Transformation (41) above must have the following restriction (43).

(43) Pronoun Restriction for Reciprocal *to*-Affixation Transformation (41):

If either $Pron_i$ or $Pron_j$ is marked [+ Hearer] the other must be marked [- Hearer] similarly, if either $Pron_i$ or $Pron_j$ is marked [+ Speaker] the other must be marked [- Speaker].

Without this restriction the action would possibly be reflexive, not reciprocal. Reflexive action in Sedang is indicated by *seh* following the verb.)

Any N_{an} in the Reciprocal *to* – Affixation Transformation (41) must be assigned the proper pronoun on the basis of the features assigned to the N_{an} . Nouns are inherently marked $\left[\begin{array}{l} - \text{Hearer} \\ - \text{Speaker} \end{array} \right]$

The other two features determine the pronoun, and are stated in Pronominalization of N_{an} Transformation (44).

(44) Pronominalization of N_{an} Transformation optional, but obligatory with the Reciprocal *to* – Affixation Transformation (41):

N_{an}	$\left[\begin{array}{l} [+non-singular] \\ [+non-specific] \end{array} \right]$	→	$\left[\begin{array}{l} \underline{vai} \text{ they (pl)} \\ \underline{préi} \text{ those two (dual)} \\ \underline{gá} \text{ he, she, it (sg)} \end{array} \right]$
	$\left[\begin{array}{l} [+non-singular] \\ [-non-specific] \end{array} \right]$		
	$\left[\begin{array}{l} [-non-singular] \\ [-non-specific] \end{array} \right]$		

After applying the Pronominalization of N_{an} Transformation (44) to the Reciprocal *to*- Affixation Transformation (41) there remain the conjoined pronouns ($Pron_i \text{ } Pron_j$) of Transformation (41). The sum of these is obtained by adding the corresponding four features of each pronoun. The four features are added as follows :

(1) Hearer : If, and only if, either pronoun is marked [+ Hearer], the resultant pronoun must be marked [+Hearer].

(2) Speaker : If, and only if, either pronoun is marked [+ Speaker] the resultant pronoun must be marked [+ Speaker],

(3) Non-singular: If, and only if, (a) either pronoun is marked [+ Non-singular] or (b) both pronouns are marked [- Non-specific], then the resultant pronoun must be marked

[+ Non-singular].

(4) Non-specific: If, and only if, (a) either pronoun is marked [+ Non-specific] or (b) if either pronoun is marked [+ Non-singular], then the resultant pronoun must be marked [+ Non-specific].

Without provision (3b) the features $\begin{bmatrix} - \text{Non-singular} \\ - \text{Non-specific} \end{bmatrix}$ would

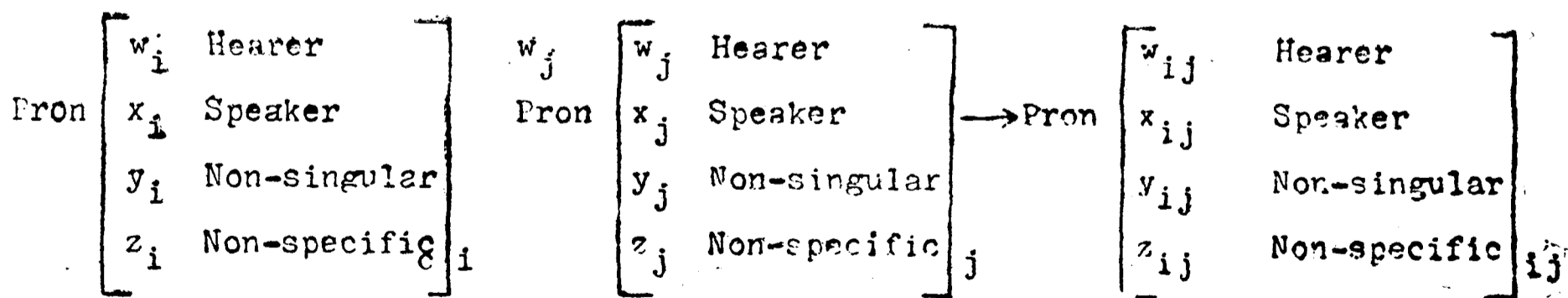
define only a singular pronoun and would not adequately add the pronouns (both of which would have been singular). Without

provision (4b) the features $\begin{bmatrix} - \text{Non-singular} \\ - \text{Non-specific} \end{bmatrix}$ would define only

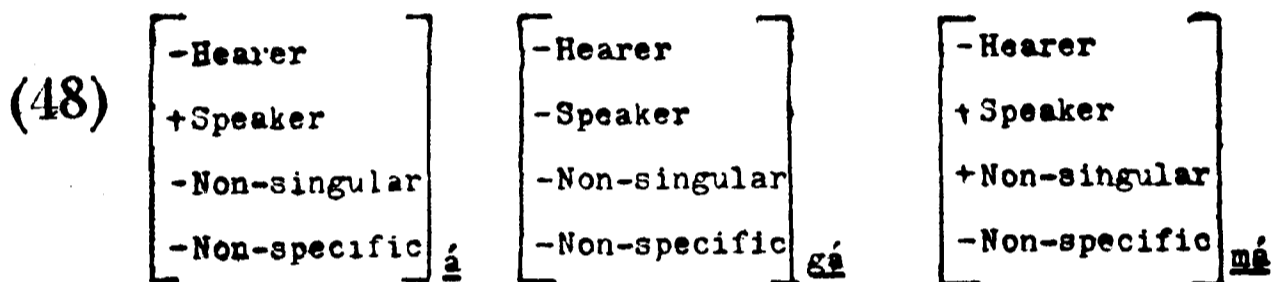
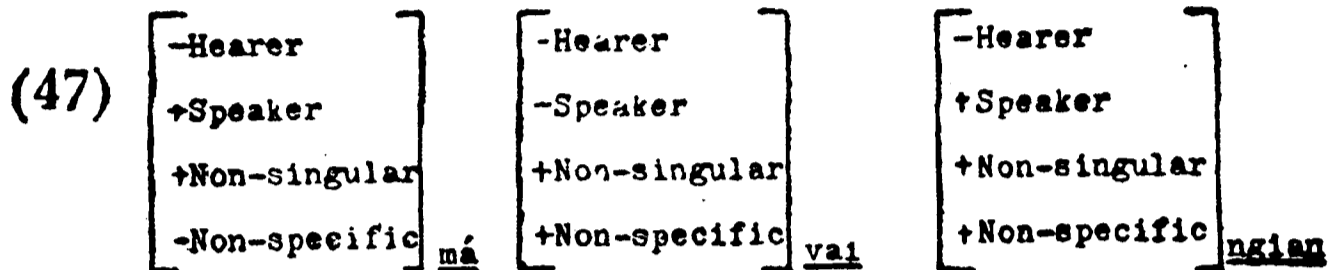
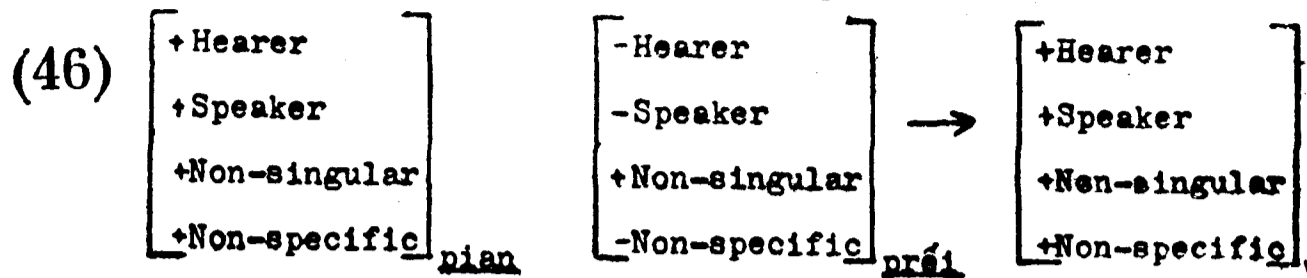
a dual pronoun and would not adequately add the pronouns (one of which would at least have been dual).

The sum of the pronouns as described above is understood to be implied in the following transformation (45):

(45) Pronoun Addition (obligatory with the Reciprocal to — Affixation Transformation (41)):



Examples of pronoun adding :



(48) illustrates the use of provision (3b) above; (49) illustrates the use of provision (4b) above.

With reference to the Pronoun Branching Diagram(42), given two such pronouns to be added, it is noted that the resultant pronoun is either equivalent to or to the left of the furthest left of the two given pronouns. Thus if the furthest pronoun is:

pian, the resultant pronoun is also *pian* ;

pá, " " " " *pian* ;

pó, " " " " *pó* or *pian* ;

eh, " " " " *pó*, *pá*, or *pian* ;

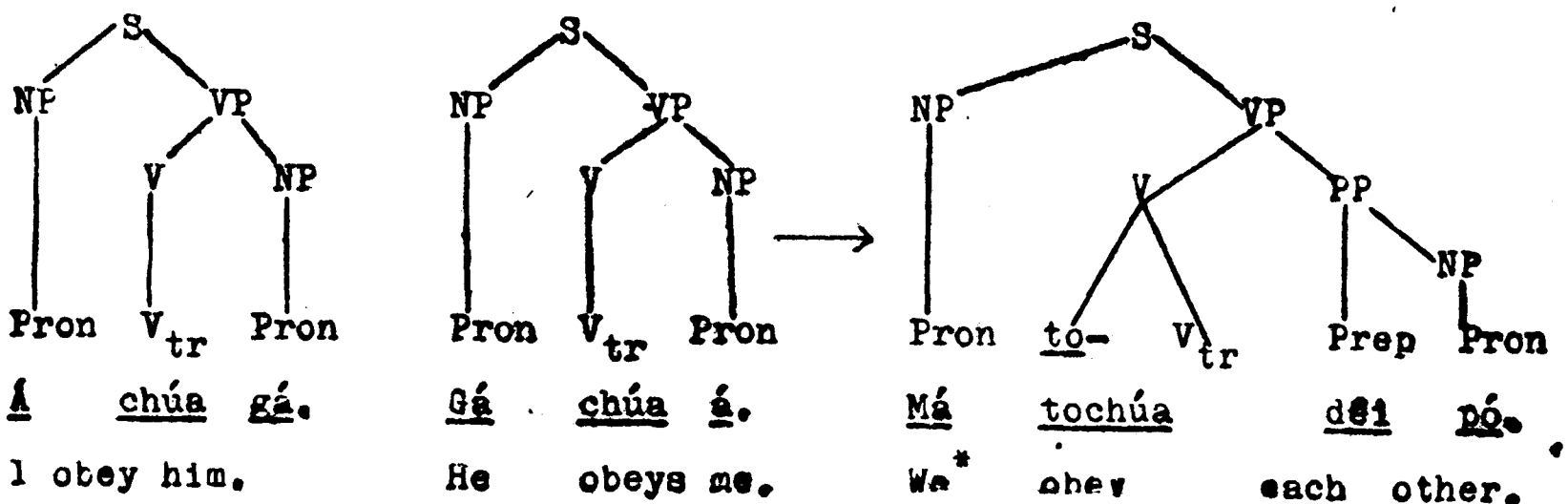
<i>ngian</i> ,	“	”	“	”	also <i>ngian</i> ;
<i>má</i> ,	“	”	“	”	<i>ngian</i> ;
<i>á</i> ,	“	”	“	”	<i>má</i> OR <i>ngian</i> ;
<i>vai</i> ,	“	”	“	”	also <i>vai</i> ;
<i>prěi</i> ,	“	”	“	”	<i>vai</i> ;
<i>gá</i> ,	“	”	“	”	<i>prěi</i> .

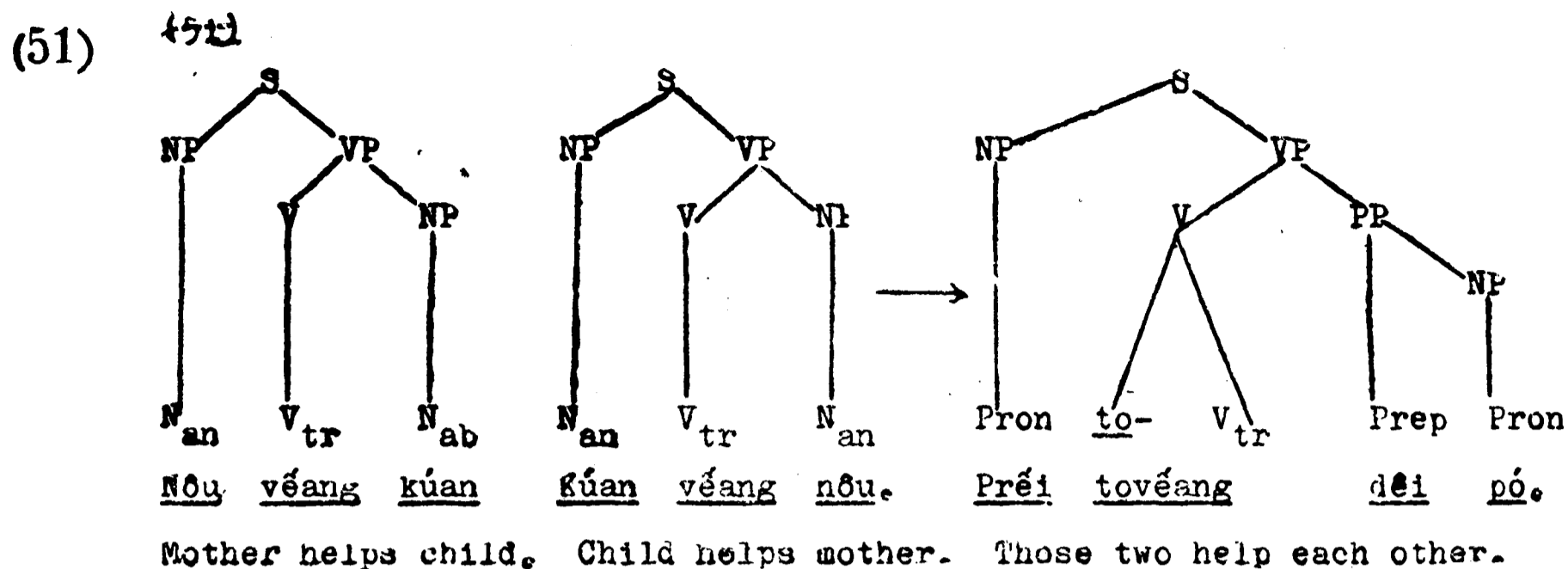
The features of the above pronoun system which commend it as having an *emic* status in Sedang which other systems do not have are (1) the ‘equivalent or to the left’ property of the Pronoun Branching Diagram (42), (2) the simple mechanical method of Pronoun addition, and (3) the following morphological identifications which are thereby possible: (a) *p* is marked [+Hearer, +Non-singular], *ian* is marked [+ Speaker +Non-singular +Non-specific], *á* is marked [- Non-specific], and initial nasal consonant (*ng* and *m*) is marked [- Hearer, + Speaker, + Non-singular].

There are no morphophonemic alternations with the *to-* prefix

Illustrations :

(50)





«Mother helps child. Child helps mother.» «Those two help each other.»

3. The Nominalization Transformation with Infix — ON —

In the underlying phrase structure the nominalizing infix —ON— occurs in noun phrases of the type shown in (52), paralleling in form and function the two other forms given in (53) and (54).

(52) *-ON- va V* « a thing for V-ing », where *V* is *V_{tr}* or *V_{intr}*⁶

(53) *kě va V* « a thing used for V-ing »

(54) *todrǝang va V* « a thing or matter for V-ing »

— ON —, *kě*, and *todrǝang* differ, apparently, in respect to the verbs with which they may occur. Only *todrǝang* is used for non-concrete things. Either *kě* or *todrǝang* may be used to describe the use of articles which have names of their own in Sedang. Either *kě* or *todrǝang* may be used to describe an article (usually foreign) for which Sedang has no name. —ON—, however, may only be used with certain verbs: these verbs (by present investigation) do not form a semantically describable class. Illustrations of *kě* and *todrǝang* follow.

vai rǝe kě va ka « they buy food (i.e. things for eating) »

Imá ai sua. Sua gá kě va péng. « A porcupine has quills. A quill, it's a thing for shooting. »

Koluap gá kě va tap kopeng kolôa. « A cover, it's a thing for placing on top of a casket. »

todrǎang va tang mongě rotěang « a thing for listening to a Sedang person », i.e. a tape recorder

todrǎang va topui « a matter for talking », i.e. a conversation.

The Nominalization *-ON-* Infixation Transformation is given as (56) below, by which the infix *-ON-* is inserted after the initial main syllable consonant (C_1) of the monosyllabic verb. That initial main syllable consonant together with the *o* of *-on-* becomes the presyllable of the derived noun (N). Due to phonological restrictions of the presyllable of all Sedang words, however, certain presyllables thus formed must be changed as described in (57). Similarly, (58) describes the morphophonemic change required when the *n* of *-on-* and C_2 of the verb form the main syllable consonant cluster *nr*, which normally does not occur in Sedang. Furthermore, prior to the Nominalization *-ON-* Infixation Transformation (56), if a verb has an initial *p*, it must be changed to *m*, as stated in (55). The phonological change *p* to *m* is not required by Sedang phonology inasmuch as many presyllables are of the form *po-*; for this reason the change *p* to *m* cannot be inserted in (57).

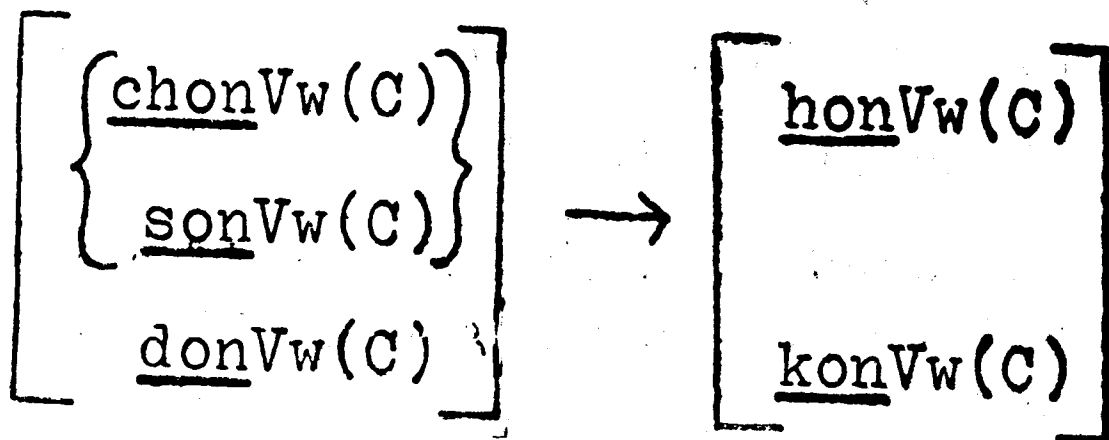
(55) Phonological Change Prior to *-ON-* Infixation (obligatory):

-ON- *va* [*p*Vw(C)]v → *-ON-* *va* [*m* Vw(C)]v

(56) The Nominalization *-ON-* Infixation Transformation (obligatory):

-ON- *va* [C_1 (C_2) Vw(C)]v [C_1 *on* (C_2) Vw(C)]N

(57) Phonological correction of presyllable consonant (obligatory);



(58) Phonological correction of main syllable consonant cluster (obligatory);

C_8nr Vw(C) → $Codr$ Vw(C)

Illustrations :

Underlying form	T55	T56	T57	T58
<i>-ON- va péng</i>	<i>-ON- va méng</i>	<i>monéng</i>	—	—
« thing for shooting »				« crossbow »
<i>-ON- va kang</i>	—	<i>konang</i>	—	—
« thing for fencing »				« fence »
<i>-ON- va chia</i>	—	<i>chonia</i>	<i>honia</i>	—
« thing for digging »				« hoe »
<i>-ON- va sǎng</i>	—	<i>sonnǎng</i>	<i>hoǎng</i>	—
« thing for solving »				« problem »
<i>-ON- va dêa</i>	—	<i>donêa</i>	<i>konêa</i>	—
« thing for adding water to wine jug »				« measuring stick (to know when to add water),
<i>ON- va krum</i>	—	<i>konrum</i>	—	<i>kodrum</i>
thing for fencing plants »				« fence around plant »

4. The Undesirable Prefix (?) /o-

/o- associates the idea of fearing or considering undesirable to the action expressed by the verb with which it is connected.

The status of */o-* as a prefix is debatable.

It could be considered as a verbal auxiliary for several reasons. (1) There are a few instances when it is used with two-syllable words. As a prefix this creates three syllable words which do not otherwise occur in the language; there is very strong structural pressure in Sedang (and in all other Bahnaric languages) for the two syllable maximum word pattern.⁷ (2) The vowel of */o-* is sometimes spoken as a phonetic [o] with slight stress, whereas the presyllable vowel is always [ə] and unstressed except in intentionally slow speech at

which time it is [o] and slightly stressed. (3) There is no syntactic evidence requiring it to be a presyllable. That is, in the data available the order of constituents is always Subject + /o- + Verb /o-could thereby be classified as a verbal auxiliary of the type (a): *hiáng* 'already', *dě* 'currently', etc.; or, most probably, type (b): *va* 'wants to', *klêi* 'have concluded', etc. If /o- did co-occur with type (b) then there would be no other word class which occurs before the verb to which it could belong. (4) /o- is, suspiciously, considerably more productive with respect to the number of verbs with which it may occur than are the other affixes. (5) None of the related languages are known to have such an affix, whereas the other types of affixes described herein are characteristic of the language family.

On the other hand it may be considered as a prefix (forming the presyllable of the verb to which it is affixed) because (1) it generally occurs unstressed and with the [ə] vowel, the criterion which basically defines presyllables. Exceptions to the contrary given above and arguments based on other languages are not sufficiently weighty to override this general phonological pattern.

(It is the current practice of the writer to write /o- as a presyllable affix. It has been found that Sedang readers do not have any difficulty reading /o- as a presyllable. That Sedang writers write it separate from the verb is no argument because, following the monosyllabic tradition of Vietnamese that they have been taught, they frequently write all presyllables separate from the word to which they belong phonologically and lexically.)

Illustrations

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <i>á sau eh lokat á</i> | «I'm afraid you «ll tie me up.» |
| <i>á san Viet Minh lohlo á</i> | «I'm afraid the Viet Cong will see me.» |
| <i>suá á lopui hôm</i> | «But I have forgotten some, that's right.» |

Three syllable occurrences :

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <i>gá lotoq dram ki kiai tohôm</i> | «?» (taken from Concordance texts) |
| <i>lokodê</i> | «to fear to be killed» |

There are no morphophonemic changes involving /o-

5. Minor affixes

5.1 *to-* with Numbers

Three illustrations will indicate this affix.

môi « one » *tomôi* « to be each one separate »

pĩa « two » *to tobĩa* « to stick out two (fingers) »

(*to* « to stick out finger » ; there is a morphophonemic change *p* to *b*)

pái « three » *to topái* « to stick out three (fingers) »

No other instances of this affix are known.

5.2 *ko-* with Loan Words

Loan words, mostly Vietnamese, are frequently prefixed by *ko-*. Undoubtedly this has arisen as a parallel to the Vietnamese classifier *cái* which is used before many of these words in Vietnamese. The known instances of the affix are listed below.

Related to Vietnamese *cái*:

<i>koqbang</i>	« table »	VN : <i>cái bàn</i>
<i>koqben</i>	« shovel »	<i>cái bèn</i>
<i>kohôp</i>	« a can »	<i>cái hộp</i>
<i>kokêõ</i>	« a bottle »	<i>cái kéo</i>
<i>koli</i>	« a glass »	<i>cái ly</i>
<i>koló</i>	« (char-coal) pot, stove »	<i>cái lò</i>
<i>komaiq</i>	« a machine »	<i>cái máy</i>
<i>kophõ</i>	« downtown »	<i>cái phố</i>
<i>kothô</i>	« letter, envelope »	<i>cái thô, thơ</i>
<i>kothau</i>	« pan »	<i>cái chảo</i>
<i>kothung</i>	« pail »	<i>cái thùng</i>

Related to other foreign words :

koqbôi «silly, daring boy»

Eng.: *cowboy*; VN: *cao bô*

kosôq «number, kilometer»

VN: *cây số* «kilometer number post»

kophě «coffee»

VN & Fr.: *cà phê café*

kous «rubber»

VN & Fr.: *cau su, caoutchouc*

5.3 *mo-* Ordinal Indicator

mo- is an ordinal number indicator borrowed from Bahnar and widely used by the Sedang. It usually occurs unstressed as an affixed presyllable (*mo-*) to the monosyllabic number words of Sedang, one through four. It is least common with the other bisyllabic numbers. In all these instances it sometimes occurs stressed and unattached (*ma*). The Sedang ordinal indicator is *ki* and is still in use.

môi «one» *momôi* / *ma môi*; *ki môi* «first»

pěa «two» *mopěa* / *ma pěa*; *ki pěa* «second»

pái «three» *mopái* / *ma pái*; *ki pái* «third»

pún «four» *mopún* / *ma pún*; *ki pún* «fourth»

potám «five» *ma potám*; *ki potám* «fifth»

Footnotes

¹ Sedang is a language of the Mon-Khmer family spoken by perhaps 40, 000 tribes people in central Kontum Province in the highland region of Central Viet Nam. Phonological studies of Sedang by the author are: «Laryngealization and De-laryngealization in Sedang Phonemics», *Linguistics* 38, pp. 52-69; «Sedang Dialects», *Bulletin de la Société des Études Indochinoises*, (Saigon) Vol. 42, No. 3 (Fall, 1967), pp. 195-255; «A Phonological Reconstruction of Proto-North-Bahnaric», in preparation.

For the study of affixation in other Mon-Khmer languages, see: Elizabeth M. Banker, «Bahnar Affixation», in *Mon-Khmer Studies I* by Banker, Miller, Watson and Thomas. Saigon: The Linguistic Circle of Saigon and the Summer Institute of Linguistics; 1964; pp. 99-117. Sandra K. Watson, «Verbal Affixation in Pacõh», in *Mon-Khmer Studies II*, ed. by Thomas, Hòa, and Blood. Saigon: Linguistic Circle of Saigon and the Summer Institute of Linguistics; 1966; pp. 15-30. Nancy A. Costello, «Affixes in Katu», in *Mon-Khmer Studies II*; pp. 63-86.

² Section 2 has a requirement for the inclusion of Pronouns, as distinct from animate nouns.

³ Only stative and intransitive verbs which co-occur with the Causative Prefix *PO-* are listed here and in (10). Many other intransitive verbs do not occur with the prefix; e.g. *lám* «to go», *athẽ* «to command», *khẽn* «to say»,... Strict sub-categorizational rules, which have not been studied, would necessarily state which intransitive verbs may occur with *PO-* in surface structure.

⁴ Data used in this paper has been culled from various language materials which the author compiled during the period 1963-67 when he was studying Sedang in Viet Nam. Only a few hours during that period were spent with Affixation as the main thrust of the study. A number of points in this paper will be improved after more data can be gathered. Considerable use has been made of a

Concordance of Sedang Texts compiled by the University of Oklahoma Computer Laboratory on their LBM 1410 computer by the Linguistic Information Retrieval Project of the Summer Institute, of Linguistics and the University of Oklahoma Research Institute, and sponsored by Grant GS-934 of the National Science Foundation.

⁵ *moreh-poreh* 'to nourish' *poqrèh* 'to bring to life again' may be related. The retention of both nasalization of the vowel (') and the preglottalization (*q*) of the initial main consonant (both features normally found in Proto-North-Bahnaric but lost in Sedang) permit the distinction between *poreh* and *poqrèh*.

⁶There are some instances of -OV- infixation which do not seem to fit this pattern. Upon further investigation the three types of derived nouns as distinguished in Bahnar and Katu (i.e., result, instrumental, and locational) may prove relevant in Sedang.

⁷Contrariwise, Katu, belonging to the Katuic branch of the Mon-Khmer languages, sometimes adds two affixes to a two syllable word making a maximum four syllable word. See Costello, p. 63, *op. cit.*