

Postpositions and subordinators

后置介词和从属连接词

They look the same but are they the same?

他们看起来一样但是是否全部都一样的吗？

How does language say these things?

一种语言是怎样表达下面这些意思？

- Nouns –名词（表示事物实体存在的词）

We want to know where they are 我们想知道他们（我们所用的名词所表示的事物）在哪儿

We want to know who they belong to 我们想知道他们（我们所用的名词所表示的事物）属于谁

We want to know what happens to them 我们想知道他们（我们所用的名词所表示的事物）会发生什么变化

- Verbs –动词（表示人或事物的动作、存在、变化的词）

We want to know what happened before 我们想知道（我们所用的动词表示的动作变化）之前发生了什么

We want to know what happened after 我们想知道（我们所用的动词表示的动作变化）之后发生了什么

We want to know what happened during 我们想知道（我们所用的动词表示的动作变化）期间发生了什么

Postpositions to locate a noun 用后置介词来定位名词

| Postpositions in Lamkang | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| aang | 'in front' 前面 | paam | 'side' 旁边 |
| arlak | 'amidst, between' 中间 | krkhil | 'all over' 全方位 |
| arveel | 'around' 周围 | krthak | 'above' 上面 |
| bee | 'near/beside' 旁边 | snuh/snung | 'before' 前面 |
| dil | 'behind, after' 后面 | thah/thang | 'on' 上 |
| doon | 'top' 上面 | thuh~thung | 'inside' 里 |
| duu | 'front, before' 前面 | tii | 'below, under' 下 |
| hin | 'toward' 正前方 | tun | 'on, above' 上 |
| laai | 'middle' 中间 | tung | 'later, after' 之后 |
| leen~leer | 'on' 上 | | |

arлак ‘between’ indicates a physical path as in (a)
or time as in (b)

arлак ‘between’ 指具体存在的两种物体之间的
空间 (a) 或者时间 (b)

a. *ava cing **arлак** thang va*
 that hill between on DIST

‘between those hills

(i.e., riding a bike on a road between the hills)’

在山间的小路上骑车

b. *kum som kdum le som plii **arлак=i***
 year ten three CONJ ten four between=LOC

‘between 30 and 40 years of age’

’在30-40岁中间’

Review 复习: What is a postposition? 什么是后置介词

- book-on 书上
- bottle-in 瓶子里
- mountain-beside 山边
- house-on top of 房顶
- bag-inside of 包里
- man-next.to 人身边
- house-at 在家

What is a subordinator

什么是从属连接词

- Take one sentence and make it a part of another sentence.
- 把一个句转化为另一个句子的一部分

- She came to school. 她到学校了
- She saw her friend. 她看到她的朋友了

- At the time she came to school, she saw her friend.
- 当她到学校的时候，看到她朋友了

at>when 上面 / 里面>时候

a. *khu* *khat* *thu*
 village *one* *at/in*
 ‘at a village’ 在村里

b. *nei yi* *nang* *a-k-dee*
 1SG.agent 2SG 2SG-1SG-see
 I see you (sg.) (current) 我看到你了

c. *nei yi* *a-k-dee* *thuh*
 1SG.agent 2SG-1SG-see when
 at the time I see you (sg.) (current) 我那时候看到你

dil 'back' can be used for physical location or to mean 'after' *dil* 'back' 可以指背后具体的空间位置或者后来

a. inn *dil'a*
 house behind
 'be behind the house' 房子后面

b. *armaa* ***dil*** *tha*
 absence behind at
 'after the absence' 缺席了以后

Meitei postpositions to subordinators

meitei语里的后置介词变为从属连接词

Table 1. Case markers and their subordinating function

| Case marker | Meaning |
|--------------|---|
| <i>-kə</i> | 'associative' at the same time as Ving |
| <i>-ki</i> | 'genitive' for the purpose of Ving |
| <i>-tə</i> | 'locative' after Ving |
| <i>-təgi</i> | 'ablative' resulting from Ving |
| <i>-nə</i> | 'instrumental' by Ving, because of Ving |

Instrumental > Causation

工具 > 因果关系

h. *máhák* *sónbáñinā*⁶³ *thoybā*
mə -hák sɔn -pə -ni -nə thoy -pə
3P -here weak -NOM -COP -INST first -NOM
she since being weak instrumental to win
‘Since she is weak, she couldn’t win (the beauty contest).’

c. *ñəmdre*
ñém -tə -lə -e
can -NEG -PERF -ASRT
could not
‘Since she is weak, she couldn’t win (the beauty contest).’

Associative 伴随格

a. *má-hák tomba-kə skul čát-khi-lə-e.*

3P-here Tomba-ASS school go-STILL-PERF-ASRT

‘He has gone to school with Tomba.’ 他跟Tomba 一起去学校了

b. *ram-kə sita-kə khát-nə-ləm-í.*

Ram-ASS Sita-ASS fight-RECIP-EVD-NHYP

‘Ram and Sita fought each other.’

Ram 跟 Sita 互相打架

Associative > at the same time
伴随格 > 同时

ə́ynə *layriktu* *hék* *páybægə* *má*

əy -*nə* *layrik* -*tu* *hék* *páy* -*pə* -*kə* *má*

I -CNTR book -DDET just hold -NOM -ASS he

I that book just when carrying he

lakʔí

lak -*í*

come -NHYP

came

'He came when I held that book.'

我拿着那本书的时候他来了

of, belonging to>for doing something =属格>

为了做某事
nupi-gi layrik

girl-of book

‘the girl’s book’ ‘女孩子的书’

| | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|-------|--|
| <i>thábáktu</i> | <i>təwbəgi</i> | <i>lúpa</i> | <i>lisínj</i> | <i>məri</i> | | |
| thábák -tu | təw -pə -ki | lupa | lisínj | mə | -li | |
| work -DDET | do -NOM -GEN | rupees | 1000 | NM | -four | |
| the work | for those who do | money | 1000 | four | | |
| | | | | | | |
| <i>əmésú</i> | <i>píkhi</i> | <i>háybəni</i> | | | | |
| ə -mə -su | pí -khi | háy -pə -ni | | | | |
| ATT -one | -ALSO give -STILL | say -NOM -COP | | | | |
| also one | gave | that | | | | |
| ‘...I have heard that he also paid Rs. 4000 to get his job...’ | | | | | | |

听说为了找到他的工作他付了4000块钱

From postposition to clause subordinator 从后置介词到从句中的连接词

- This is a common historical change in TB.
- 这在藏缅语中是一个常见的历史演变模式

The verb 'say' as subordinator

言说类动词作为从属连接词

Quotative: a subordinator based on the verb
引用：一个基于动词‘说’的从属连接词

ay ma khang-i

I him know

‘I know him’ 我认识他

ma cakhre hayba khang-i

he eaten say I know

‘I know that he has eaten’ 我知道他已经吃了

What are the two sentences here? What is joining them together? 这里的两个句子是什么？是什么把他们联结起来的？

| | | | | | |
|---------------|-------|--------------|----------------|--------|-------------|
| <i>Johnnə</i> | | <i>Tombə</i> | <i>čátkhre</i> | | |
| John | -nə | Tombə | čát | -khi | -lə TTA-e |
| John | -CNTR | Tomba | go | -STILL | -PERF -ASRT |
| John | | Tomba | had gone | | |

| | | | | |
|----------------|--------|--------------------|-------|------------|
| <i>háybəsi</i> | | <i>nínsinlammí</i> | | |
| háy | -pəsi | nínj | -sínj | -ləm UG-í |
| say | -DCOMP | wish | -wise | -EVD -NHYP |
| that | | remembered | | |

'John remembered that Tomba had gone.'

Summary总结

- A subordinator takes a sentence and makes a part of a bigger sentence:
- 一个从属连接词可以把一个句子转化为另一个更大的句子的一部分

Sentence 1: He went to the store 他去了商店

Sentence 2: He bought some buns.他买了一些面包

When he went to the store, he bought some buns.

当他去商店的时候， 他买了一些面包

Sentence 1: I know something. 我知道某事

Sentence 2: You ate already 你已经吃了

Combined 1&2: I know **that** you ate already我知道你已经吃了

Summary总结

- The connection between the two sentences is made in TB with clausal subordinators. The subordinators can be derived from postpositions or the verb say: 在藏缅语里两个句子的连接是通过从句的从属连接词来表达的，这个从属连接词可以源于后置介词或者言说类动词

When he went to the store, he bought some buns.

他去商店的时候， 买了一些面包

I know **that** you ate already

我知道他已经吃了

Clause chaining

小句链

Clause Chaining 小句链

- & *čithi' ádo parubədúda* 'on reading that letter'
- & *senpannába núpá ádúná* 'the treasurer then'
- & *čithi' purəkʔibə núpá ádúda sen píkho* 'give money to that person who brought the letter'
- & *háybənińá* 'since (he) was told to do so'
- & *məraybəkphəbə dolaypabədo' ádúda sen pikhəre* 'to that fortunate gate keeper (he) gave the money'
- & *mánə pubə ŋəmbə məkhəy* 'as much as he could carry'

'On reading the letter, the man who kept the money as he was instructed in the letter to do so, gave the man that carried the letter, the fortunate gate keeper, money, all that he could carry.'