Clause combining in Kadorih

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1. Overview

2. Coordination

2.1 Coordination and subordination

Haspelmath (1995) and Diessel (2001) for details
- cataphora
- the position of coordinate sentences
- insertion into the middle of sentences

(1) a. olu eam=ku nohto=ah, inai amai doro pasti oko ndai=ka.¹
   although not=I see=3 mother father twosome surely old (perfective)=also
   ‘Although I haven’t seen (lit. don’t see) them, [his] parents must have been old.
   b. anai behtang amai Lawang, tutang anai kubura-i.
   there longhouse father (name) and there grave-his
   ‘There is Amai Lawang’s longhouse, and there is his grave’.
   c. *anai behtang ah, tutang anai kuburan amai Lawang.
   (Intended meaning: ‘There is his longhouse, and there is Amai Lawang’s grave’) 

(2) a. Enda molutuh konah uli Yoga matoi bari.
   (name) boil (soup).dish after (name) cook rice
   ‘Enda cooked soup dish after Yoga cooked rice’.
   b. uli Yoga matoi bari, Enda molutuh konah.
   ‘After Yoga cooked rice, Enda cooked soup dish’.
   c. Enda molutuh konah, tutang Yoga matoi bari.
   ‘Enda cooked soup dish, and Yoga cooked rice’.
   d. *tutang Yoga matoi bari, Enda molutuh konah.

(3) a. Enda, uli Yoga matoi bari, ... molutuh konah.
   ‘Enda, after Yoga cooks rice, cooks soup dish’.
   b. *Enda, tutang Yoga matoi bari, ... molutuh konah.

¹ In Kadorih, subordinate clauses rarely include a cataphoric pronominal clitic. In story-telling texts I have ever collected, (1a) is the only excerpt of subordinate clause in which a cataphoric clitic refers to an entity denoted by a noun phrase in the following main clause.
(4) a. **kuwoh/inon** Enda **molutuh konah** **tutang** Yoga matoi bari? (polar.question) (name) boil (soup).dish and (name) cook rice ‘Did Enda cook soup dish and did Yoga cook rice?’
   b. **Enda molutuh konah, tutang kuwoh/inon** Yoga matoi bari? ‘Enda cooked soup dish, and did Yoga cook rice?’
   c. **kuwoh/inon Enda molutuh konah uli** Yoga matoi bari? ‘Did Enda cook soup dish after Yoga cooked rice?’
   d. *Enda molutuh konah uli kuwoh/inon* Yoga matoi bari?

2.2 Ellipsis in coordination

‘analipsis, i.e. the ellipsis site is in the second coordinand’ (Haspelmath 2007: 39)

(5) a. **Enda muhi pinjan tutang Enda jio-jion=ka muhi keceng.** (name) wash dishes and (name) quick-quick=also wash cooking.pot ‘Enda washed dishes and Enda also washed a cooking pot somewhat quickly’.
   b. **Enda muhi pinjan tutang jio-jion ka muhi keceng.** ‘Enda washed dishes and [she] also washed a cooking pot somewhat quickly’.
   c. **Enda muhi pinjan tutang Yoga jio-jion ka muhi keceng.** ‘Enda washed dishes and Yoga also washed a cooking pot somewhat quickly’.

(6) a. **Enda jadi muhi pinjan tutang Yoga (jadi) muhi keceng.** ‘Enda has already washed dishes and Yoga [has already] washed a cooking pot’.
   b. **Enda tou muhi pinjan tutang Yoga (tou) muhi keceng.** ‘Enda can wash dishes and Yoga can wash cooking pots’.

(7) **Enda ngopolum listrik tahpi eam ngopolop=ah.** (name) switch.on electric ity but not switch.off=3 ‘Enda switched on the light but she didn’t switch it off’.

(8) a. **Enda muhi pinjan tutang jio-jion ka muhi keceng.** ‘Enda washed dishes and she also washed a cooking pot somewhat quickly’.
   c. **Enda muhi pinjan tutang Yoga muhi keceng.** ‘Enda washed dishes and Yoga washed a cooking pot’.
   d. *Enda muhi pinjan tutang Yoga keceng. (OK if it means ‘Enda washed dishes and Yoga is a cooking pot’)

(9) **Enda muhi pinjan tutang keceng.** ‘Enda washed dishes and cooking pots’.

3. Relative subordinator *ijo*

- (Restrictive) relative clause (Keenan 1985, Andrew 2007, Dixon 2010)

(10) a. **ijo dohop amai Busun umba papahtoi=rih baya keluarga,** (relative) help father (name) with death=(demonstrative) only family ‘It was only [his] family who helped Amai Busun [prepare] the funeral, …’
   b. **baya iroh=ih ijo dohop ponguburan, dohop amai Busun.** only they=just (relative) help burial help father (name) ‘It was only they who helped Amai Busun [prepare] the burial’.
(11) lang=jo mahcu tiruh, lang=jo doni buli, (plural)=(relative) far sleep (plural)=(relative) near go.home  
jo=bobulen k<an>itot uku-i,  (relative)=blind <undergoer.voice>send food-his  
jo=bakalui k<an>uku-i.  (relative) have.sore <undergoer.voice>feed-him  
‘Those who [came from] afar slept, those who [came from] nearby went home, a blind person was provided with a meal, and the one who has many sores was provided with a meal’.

(12) dolang panyahkit ijo tou munu dolang kalunon (plural) disease (relative) can kill (plural) human  
‘diseases that can kill humans’

(13) a. ulun bahkas ijo nonga Enda wadai(=rih Yoga) human male (relative) give (name) cake (=demonstrative name)  
‘The man who gave Enda a cake (was Yoga)’.

b. *ukun ijo Yoga nonga Enda(=rih wadai) (Intended meaning: ‘The food that Yoga gave Enda (was a cake)’).

c. *ulun bawi ijo Yoga nonga wadai(=rih Enda)  
(Intended meaning: ‘The woman to whom Yoga gave a cake (was Enda)’).

(14) a. ukun ijo t<an>onga Yoga ahkan Enda(=rih wadai) food (relative) <undergoer.voice>give (name) for (name)  
‘The food that Yoga gave to Enda (was a cake)’.

b. ulun bawi ijo tanonga Yoga wadai(=rih Enda)  
‘The woman to whom Yoga gave a cake (was Enda)’.

(15) a. ohcin louk ijo Yoga nahup ah (rih asu) animal (relative) (name) hit 3 (demonstrative dog)  
‘The animal that Yoga hit (was a dog)’.

b. ukun ijo yaduon Enda kuma-i(=rih sahang) food (relative) cannot (name) eat-3 (=demonstrative chili)  
‘The food that Enda cannot eat (is chili)’.

(16) a. ulun ijo luhku=ah nihou human (relative) cigarette=his disappear  
‘man whose cigarette disappeared’

b. kalunon ijo ara-i Matun Tawan humankind (relative) name-his (name)  
‘the human whose name is Matun Tawan’

c. hati ijo kobua-i jaat (=rih aik=ku) clothes (relative) scent-its bad (=demonstrative possession/self=my)  
‘The bad smelling clothes are mine’.

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2 In simple undergoer voice sentences, the postposition kai can be used to mark agents, but it will be ungrammatical if this postposition is used in relative clauses: *ukun ijo tanonga Yoga kai ahkan Enda, *ulun bawi ijo tanonga Yoga kai wadai are not acceptable.
(17) a. *lowu ijo Yoga bagawi (*aang) 
village (relative) (name) work (at/in/on)  
(Intended meaning: ‘the village where Yoga worked’)  
b. *lowu aang ijo Yoga bagawi 
c. *pisou ijo Yoga napa bacang (*umba(=ah)) 
knife (relative) (name) make spinning.top (with=3)  
(Intended meaning: ‘the knife with which Yoga made a spinning top’)  
d. *pisou umba(=ah) ijo Yoga napa bacang  

(18) pisou ijo Yoga hapai  
knife (relative) (name) use-3  
‘the knife that Yoga used’  

4. Complementation  
- Complementation (Noonan 1985: 42)  

(19) ahku, jadi=ka mander ahka-i  
I (perfect)=also say/tell for-him  
bahuwa ahku huang mandohop io nyamah ngolomi hawun.  
that I (future/wanting) help him until night tomorrow  
‘I also told him that I was going to help him until tomorrow night’.  

(20) a. Racahaci mander auh orih.  
(name) say/tell voice (demonstrative)  
‘Racahaci said that thing’.  
b. auh orih, Racahaci mander=ah  
voice (demonstrative) (name) say/tell=3  
‘That thing, Racahaci said it’.  

(21) (bahuwa) ahku huang mandohop io nyamah ngolomi hawun,  
ahku jadi=ka mander=ah ahka-i.  
‘That I was going to help him until tomorrow night, I also said it to him’.  

- Predicates of knowledge and acquisition of knowledge (hereafter, K & AK)  

(22) a. ahku eam=ku taa-i inon(*bahuwa) anak=ku=tuh cuhkup=ih  
I not=I know-it what(/that) child=my this enough=just  
homboh tolu.  
together three  
‘I don’t know whether [all] my three children will together [grow up] enough’.  
b. ahku=rih ngalai arop=ku inon kolou(*bahuwa) potaang pasawat.  
l=(demonstrative) study self=my how fly airplane  
‘I learned how to fly an airplane’.  
c. ahku ngisok inon(*bahuwa) io tou nangui (inon eam).  
I ask what(/that) he can swim (what not)  
‘I asked whether he could swim (or not)’.  

(23) a. ahku eam=ku taa-i (bahuwa) inon anak=ku=tuh cuhkup=ih homboh tolu.  
b. ahku=rih ngalai arop=ku (bahuwa) inon kolou potaang pasawat.  
c. ahku ngisok (bahuwa) inon io tou nangui (inon eam).
(24) a. *ahku eam=ku taai anak=ku=tuh cuhkup=ih homboh tolu.
   b. *ahku=rih ngalai arop=ku potaang pasawat.
   c. *ahku ngisok io tou nangui.

(25) ahku ngisok (bahuwa/*inin) ihko kani inon.
    I ask (that/what) you want what
   ‘I asked what you want’.

(26) a. ahku ngisok (bahuwa) pira behti jadi sohu.
    I ask (complementizer) how many body (perfect) go downstream
   ‘I asked how many people had gone downstream’.
   b. ahku ngisok (bahuwa) mira iroh sohu.
    ‘I asked when they went downstream’.
   c. ahku ngisok (*bahuwa) iai jadi sohu.
    ‘I asked who had gone downstream’.

(27) a. ahku ngisok (bahuwa) iai jo jadi sohu.
    ‘I asked who had gone downstream’
   (lit. ‘I asked who is the one that had gone downstream’.)
   b. ahku ngisok (bahuwa) ia-iai jadi sohu.
    ‘I asked whether someone had gone downstream’.

- nominalization by means of a prefix pVN-

(28) a. ahku huang mander panyalak=-ku ondou hawun ahka-i.
   I (future/wanting) say/tell PVN.walk-my=my day tomorrow for him
   ‘I am going to tell him about my tomorrow’s trip’.
   b. ahku huang ngesah po-lombut oko amai=ku doro
      I (future/wanting) tell.story PVN-come old father=my twosome
      oko bokinai=ku tahkan Ngomili=nai.
      old foster.mother/stepmother=my from (place)=a.moment.ago
   ‘I am going to tell [you] about my father and foster mother’s coming from
   Tumbang Miri’.
   b’. ahku huang ngesah (bahuwa) oko amai=ku doro oko bokinai=ku lombut tahkan
      Ngomili=nai.
   ‘I am going to tell [you] that my father and foster mother came from Tumbang
   Miri’.

(29) a. panyalak=ku ondou hawun, ahku huang mander=ah ahkai.
    ‘About my tomorrow’s trip, I am going to tell it for him’.
   b. polombut oko amai=ku doro oko bokinai=ku tahkan Ngomili=nai, ahku huang
      ngesah=ah.
   ‘About my father and foster mother’s coming from Tumbang Miri, I am going to
   tell [you]’.

(30) a. *ahku huang mander bahuwa panyalak=ku ondou hawun ahkai.
   *ahku huang mander ahkai bahuwa panyalak=ku ondou hawun.
   b. ahku huang ngesah bahuwa polombut oko amai=ku doro oko bokinai=ku tahkan
      Ngomili=nai.
   ‘I am going to tell [you] about my father and foster mother’s coming from
   Tumbang Miri’.

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(31) a. io nyuhu ahku macek=ah huli.  
he request/command me check=3 re(turn)  
‘He requested me to recheck them (=sentences)’.
b. *io nyuhu bahuwa ahku macek=ah huli.  
c. ahku macek=ah huli, io nyuhu=ah.

(32) a. oko amai=ku maksa ahku ngitot io noku ngomili=nai.  
old father=my force me deliver him toward (place)=there  
‘My father forced me to take him to Tumbang Miri’.
b. *oko amai=ku maksa bahuwa ahku ngitot io noku ngomili=nai.  
c. ahku ngitot io noku ngomili=nai, oko amai=ku maksa ahku.

(33) a. ihco kobahtang lihat nguan ahku bojoin nohtok=ah  
one (trunk) Lansium.domesticum make me many.times cut.off=3  
jatuh nyamah aro tohtok=ku.  
that.particular until many cut=my  
‘A tree of Lansium domesticum made me cut them (=its branches) many times  
until I got many cut [branches].’
b. *ihco kobahtang lihat nguan bahuwa ahku bojoin nohtok=ah jatuh nyamah aro tohtok ku.  
c. *ahku bojoin nohtok=ah jatuh nyamah aro tohtok ku, ihco kobahtang lihat ngua-i.

- The same spatio-temporal profile (Shibatani & Pardeshi 2001).

(34) 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>predicate type</th>
<th>bahuwa</th>
<th>fronting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UTTERANCE</td>
<td>bakesah ‘tell a story’</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ngesah ‘tell a story’</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mander ‘say, tell’</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K &amp; AK</td>
<td>ngisok ‘ask’</td>
<td>yes (+interrogative)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>taan ‘know’</td>
<td>yes (+interrogative)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ngalai arop ‘learn’</td>
<td>yes (+interrogative)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MANIPULATIVE</td>
<td>nyuhu ‘request, command’</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>maksa ‘force’</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>nguan ‘make’</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEARING</td>
<td>mihkoh ‘be afraid’</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACHIEVEMENT</td>
<td>nihkos ‘try’</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THINKING</td>
<td>mingat ‘remember’</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ngira ‘think’</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEELING</td>
<td>ngomo ‘feel’</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(35) a. ahku mihkoh yaduo-k=ku nyokula anak=ku.  
I be.afraid cannot-I=I enroll.someone.in.school child=my  
‘I am worried that I cannot put my children in school’.
b. ahku nihkos noku koron Anoi holu.  
I try toward hill (place) first.of.all  
‘I am going to try to go to Anoi Hill before anything’.

3 If a TAM marker huang ‘(future/wanting)’ is used in a complement clause of nyuhu (e.g. io nyuhu ahku huang macek=ah huli.), then the sentence implies that the action denoted by the complement clause has not completed at the time of the utterance.
(36) a. Epistemic: *Suster nohto (bahuwa) io ahkan mahtoi.*
   Sister see that he will die
   ‘Sister saw that he will die’.

   b. Perception: *Suster nohto (*bahuwa) io honong kuman.*
   Sister see that he (imperfective) eat
   ‘Sister saw he was taking a meal’.

(37) a. Epistemic: *ahku nuneng (bahuwa) anak=ku beteng=tuh sehat.*
   I watch that child=my now healthy
   ‘I see that my children are healthy now’.

   b. Perception: *io nuneng (*bahuwa) mahtan ondou bolum tutang bolop.*
   he watch that sun alive and extinguished
   ‘He watched a sunrise and sunset’.

5. Adverbial subordinators

   - Adverbial subordinate clauses (Thompson & Longacre 1985)
   - Diessel (2001)

(38) Adverbial subordinators

   a. time: beteng ‘middle, when’, uli ‘after’, lius ‘before (archaic)’,
      saholu ‘before’, sambil/sambir ‘while (loanword)’
   b. manner: kolou ‘like’
   c. purpose: ahkan ‘for, in order to’, bele ‘lest’
   d. reason: kobaiu ‘because’
   e. concessive: olu ‘although’
   f. conditional: (ngi)ndoi ‘if’, amun ‘if (loanword)’, jakai ‘if’

5.1 Time clauses

(39) a. beteng inai=ah ngomin arop=ah sakihtar tolu bulan, ahku
    when mother=his conceive.baby=her approximately three month I
    hatuh tohko nuhpi. *tahpi io eam batohi beteng orih.
    (past) exist dream but she not be.pregnant time (demonstrative)
    ‘When his mother conceived a baby, in the third month of pregnancy, I had a
    [special] dream. *However, she wasn’t pregnant at that time’

   b. ahkan=kai
      narik=ah ahku nyawot dohop umba oka=ku.
      in.order.to=we(exclusive) pull=3 I ask.for help with older.sibling=my
      tahpi ihkai jaham narik=ah.
      but we(exclusive) not.yet pull=3
      ‘In order for us to pull it (=a betel nut tree) down, I asked my older siblings to help me.
      However, we have not yet pulled it down’.

   c. kobaiu iroh uras aro deroh, mukin nyaro waktu ngomosai,
      because they all many busy probably there.be.not time take.husband
      nyaro waktu ngoruh. tahpi sabujur=ah, iroh uras eam deroh.
      there.be.not time take.wife but actually they all not busy
      ‘Because they all are busily occupied, probably there are no time to take a husband
      or wife. However, as a matter of fact, they all are not busy’.
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(40) a. *ahku mohcon aang lowu=tuh sambil (ah)ku ngindoi anak=ku

I live at/in/on village=this while I wait child=my

jo=honong lenga=ah.

(relative)=(imperfective) infant=his

‘I [will continue to] live in this village, waiting until my child of young age [get

older]’.

b. ahku mohcon aang lowu=tuh sambil ahku {hatuh[past]/ahkan[future]} ngindoi

anak ku jo honong lenga ah.

5.2 Purpose clauses

(41) rencana=ku ngorong=ah ahka-i tou bolum hino.

plan=my repair=3 for-it can alive again

‘My plan is to repair it (=an engine) in order for it to run again’.

(42) io narik=ah bele-u bolukang nokuh lohpou.

he pull=3 lest-it fall.down toward house

‘He pulled it (=a betel nut tree) lest it falls on the house’.

5.3 Reason clauses

(43) tongembah=kai=ih [kobaiu inai Yoga yaduo-i cooked.bland.soup=we(exclusive)=just because mother (name) cannot-she

honong kuman sahang [kobaiu io rimbit biou].

(imperfective) eat chili because she foster infant

‘We merely cooked bland soup [because Inai Yoga cannot temporarily eat chili

because she is bringing up a baby] ’.

5.4 Concessive clauses

(44) olu ahku nuhkan, paroi=ah eam bolum=ka although I make.hole unhusked.rice=its not alive=also

kobaiu nyaro ondou uhcan.

because there.be.not day rain

‘Although I will (make holes to) plant [them], the rice would not grow because

there are no rainy days’.

(45) a. *paroi ah eam bolum olu ahku ahkan nuhkan. (general future)

b. paroi ah eam bolum olu ahku nuhkan ondou hawun. (tomorrow’s future)

5.5 Conditional clauses

(46) a. jakai taa=k=nai, eam=ku ngua-i kadorih.

if know-I=a.moment.ago not=I make-it like.that

‘If I had known [it], I would not have done so’.

b. ndoi taak=nai eam=ku nguai kadorih.

c. amun taak=nai eam=ku nguat kadorih.

(47) jakai/ndoi/amun ahku tiruh, limo menit barangai, if I sleep five minute whatever

koporos kuhung=ku nihou.

ache head=my disappear

‘If I slept for [three minutes,] five minutes, whatever, my headache would go

away’.

8
6. Conclusion

1. Coordinate and subordinate constructions
   - cataphora, clause movement, and clause insertion
2. Ellipsis in coordinate constructions
3. Relative clause formation: only to subjects; non-subjects & voice alternation
4. Complementation
   - looseness, constituencthood, and constituent order
5. The problems occurring in adverbial clauses

References


