

# Overview of Sino-Tibetan Morpho-syntax 汉藏语形态句法概要

Common morphology in Sino-Tibetan

汉藏语系语言的共同形态

# The Sino-Tibetan word 汉藏语里的词

- Monosyllabic 单音节
  - What is a syllable 音节是什么？
  - What are common word shape in Sino-Tibetan 汉藏语言里共同构词法有哪些？
  - CV 辅音+元音
    - CVC 辅音+元音+辅音
    - CCVC 辅音+辅音+元音+辅音
  - Words may include prefixes with very short vowels, these are called sesquisyllables 有些词可能有很短的元音组成的前缀，这些通常叫“前置次要音节”或者“一个半音节”。

# Sesquisyllables in Lamkang

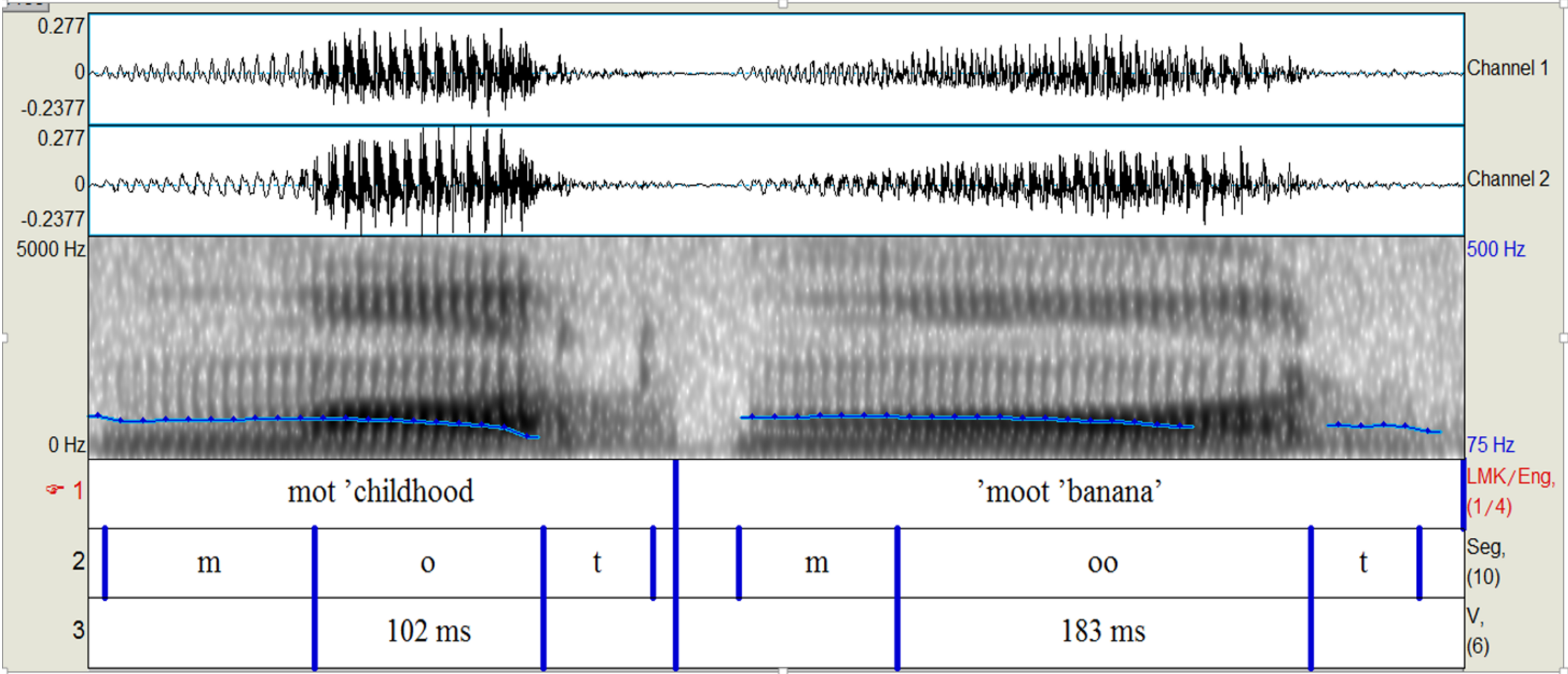
## Lamkang 语里的前置次要音节举例

Orthographic representation	Gloss	Prefixes	Verb Root	Resulting Syllable Structure
mtptxooi lam	'They are obeying me.'	m.t.	ptxooi	mvt.təp.ptxooi.lam
mtpk'on	'S/he is causing me to sit.'	m.t.p.	k'ong	mvt.təp.kon
mkpchor ra	'S/he will soak me.'	m.k	pchor	mvk.kəp.pchor.ra
mktpmen lam ra	'They will trap me.'	m.k.t.	pmen	mvk.təp.pmen.lam.ra

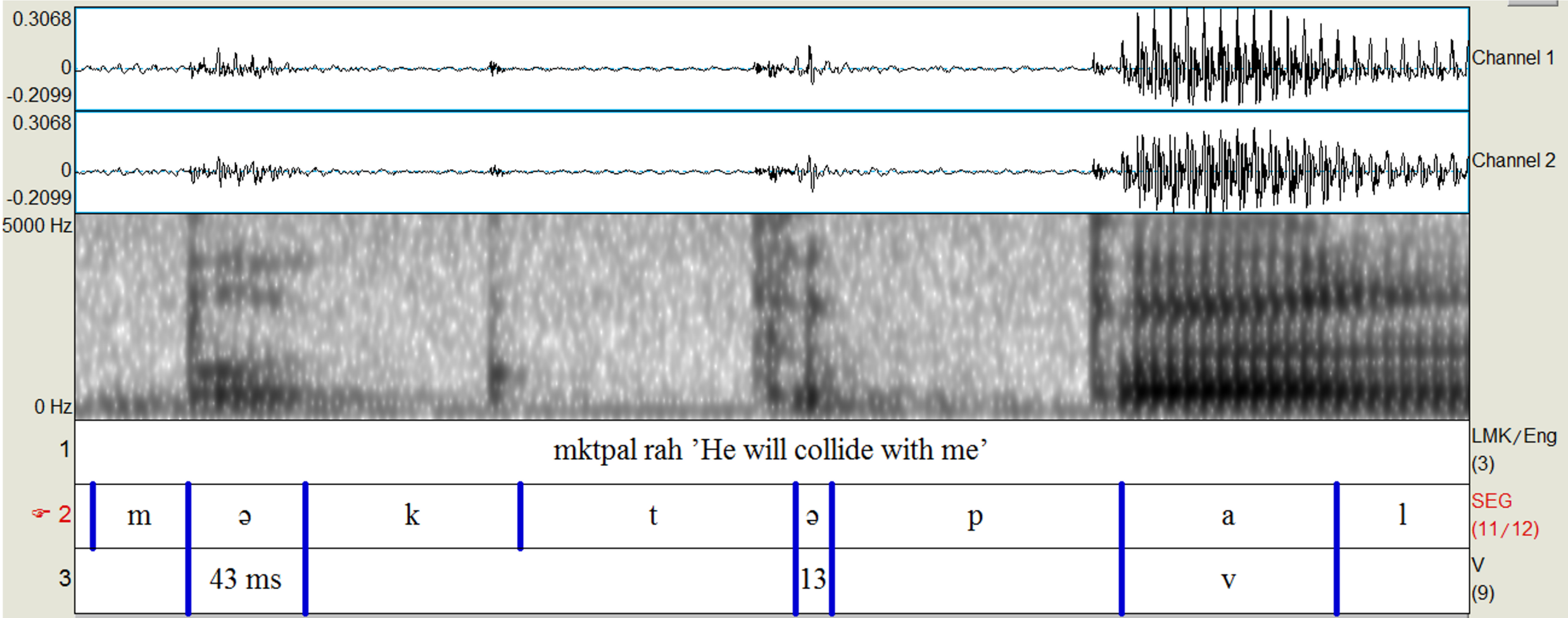
Table 1: Verbs illustrating prefix sequence syllabification in Lamkang

# Short versus long vowels

短元音和长元音的对立



# Epenthetic vowels 增生元音



# Preferred Syllable Shape 常见的音节构成形式

Syllable shape	Orthography	IPA	Gloss
CCVC	klap	[klap]	'de-clumping rice by sifting motion'
CVC	kap	[kap̃]	'hop'
CV	p̃ii	[p̃ii]	'give'
VC	an	[ʔən]	'curry'

Table 2: Syllable shapes in Lamkang

Lamkang 语的音节结构

# Sino-Tibetan prefixes

# 汉藏语言的前缀

(refer to your PowerPoint)

# \*s- prefix \*s 前缀

Old Chinese 古汉语 (OC) *\*rnjiet* 'extinguish, destroy, 灭掉':  
*\*smjiet* (;t;;) 'to cause to extinguish, destroy, 使灭掉';

OC 古汉语 *\*rnak* 'ink' 墨水:

*\*smak* 'black' 黑 : Written Tibetan (WT) *srnag* 'dark'; 黑暗

OC 古汉语 *\*C-rjas* 'clerk', 'minor official' 职员 (卢琳, '官吏、小官', 是不是要好一些?) :

*\*srjaJ* 'to cause (someone to be an emissary)', 'to send' 使某人变成职员; (卢琳, 这里 '派为小官, 派遣', 是不是更切原意?)

WT

*grib* 'shade', 'shadow' 影子、阴影: *sgrib-pa* 'to shade, to darken'; ---使覆盖, 使变暗

*gril* 'a roll' 一个卷形物 *sgril-ba* 'to roll together', 'to form into a roll'; 卷起来, 使变成卷

*mnan* 'smell (intr.) 有...气味, 发出...的气味 (不及物动词) ': *snam* 'smell something (trans.)' 闻, 嗅 (及物动词)



Voiced initials, aspirated initials = correlates to voicing and aspiration 浊声母和送气声母=与浊音和送气性相关

- 'put off, pull off, take off,' 脱掉

present *'bud-pa* 现在式

future *dbud*。 将来式

- Tibetan *'gril-ba* 'to be twisted or wrapped round' 藏语： 包裹起来

*'khril-ba* 'wind or coil round, embrace.' 盘绕，拥抱

# Intransitive and nominalizing prefixes: \*m- 不及物动词和名物化前缀: \*m-

- Intransitive: 不及物动词

WT mkho-ba 'desirable 向往的, 想拥有的' versus 'kho-ba 'to wish, want 想要'

- Nominalization 名物化
- Meitei 美德语里 chat 'walk' 走; mchat 'manner of walking' '走路的方式'
- m- for nominalization m- 名物化, and s- directed activity 有方向的动作

WT *mnam-pa* 'smell, stink (v.i.), 有...气味 (不及物)' vs. *snam-pa* 'sniff, take a smell of (v.t.) 嗅, 闻 (及物)'

# Intransitive and transitive prefixes \*b-; \*g-; \*d- 不及物和及物前缀

## • T'rung 独龙语

*Rwt* 'to tear down (a house), 拆 (房子) ' : *brw.t* 'to collapse (of a house) (房子) 塌';

*la* 'to throw (down) 扔 (下) ' : *gla* 'to fall (down) 落下, 掉下'

*till* 'roll (vt) 滚, 使滚动 (及物动词) ' > *atilt* 'roll (vi) 滚动, 翻滚 (不及物动词) ';

## Rawang 日旺语

*zim-e* 'follow (intr.) 跟随, 跟踪 (不及物) ' : *san-oe* 'follow (trans.) 追, 追赶 (及物) ';

# Nominalizing prefix a- (usually schwa) 名物化前綴 a-(一般是非重读的)

- Meitei

na-sick 生病

naba – being sick 病着

anaba mi ‘sick man’ 生病的人

-ba/-pa for ‘the one’ is seen all through STB,

后綴 -ba/-pa ‘者，指某人’ 常见于很多藏缅语中

# Transitive suffix -t 动词及物后缀 -t

WT

*fibye-ba* 'open,' 'separate' (vi) 打开, 分离, 分开 (不及物动词) :

*fibyed-pa* 'open,' 'separate' (vt), 打开, (使) 分离, 分开 (及物动词)

Doesn't always correlate: 不一定一一对立

WT

*bka* 'word 话,' 'speech 说话,' *skad* 'speech 说话'

-n nominalizing suffix  
名物化后缀 -n

WT

*rku* 'steal' 偷: *rkun-po* 'thief'; 小偷

*nye* 'near,' 接近 *nyen* 'relative,' 亲戚

\*-j suffix for small things or movement away  
后綴\*-j表示“小”或者“移开”

The purpose is to effect a change of direction or attention  
目的是改变方向或者注意

PST \*ja

Meitei cha ‘small, 小’; mcha ‘smallish小的’; acaba ‘small one, child小孩’

# Summary 总结

- Useful to make lists of pairs of words
- 列下成对的词
- Differentiate sound which may be giving a meaning difference
- 把所有能改变词意的音写出来



# Clauses and shared morphology

从句和形态学里的共性 【藏面语里共享的形态标记，是不是更切原意？】

Asking questions – add –la to the clause  
疑问句用置于句末的–la表示提问

Meitei

cak ca-ba-ra

‘have you eaten’你吃了吗？

yu thak-pa-ra

‘have you drunk wine?’你喝酒了吗？

Negation with clause final \*ta/\*da

否定句用置于句末的\*ta/\*da表示否定

Meitei

ca-re

'I have eaten' 我吃了

ca-de

'I have not eaten'  
我没有吃

thak-ke

'I have drunk' 我喝了

thak-de

'I have not drunk';  
我没有喝

# Existential verbs 存在动词

I am happy (a temporary state) 我高兴。（短暂的状态）

I am a doctor (an identity) 我是个医生。（表示身份）

I am becoming sick (an attained state) 我病了。（进入某个状态）

I exist in a state of happiness (poetic)（我活在幸福里）（诗意化）

Up to seven different verbs with distinctions in one language 一种语言中会有7种不同性质的存在动词

- animate 有生命的
- inanimate 无生命的
- abstract 抽象的
- concrete 具体的
- location within a container 容器里的某个位置
- location on a plane 平面上的某个位置

# Existential verbs in Hani 哈尼语里的存在动词

Hani has a general existential *dza*<sup>33</sup>,

哈尼语最常见的存在动词是 *dza*

existential for people and animals *dzo*<sup>55</sup>

表示人和动物的存在动词是 *dzo*<sup>55</sup>

an existential *bo*<sup>33</sup> for people and their organs, 用来表达人和他们的器官存在的动词是 *bo*<sup>33</sup>

*do*<sup>31</sup> for liquids, *de*<sup>31</sup> for general animates

*do*<sup>31</sup> 指液体物的存在, *de*<sup>31</sup> 指一般有生命物的

# Activity 作业

- Write down some sentences which expressing being with all these different types of being. Are the expressions different or the same for the verb?
- 写下表示不同方式“存在”的句子，在你的母语中是否用不同的存在动词来表示？还是只有一个存在动词可以表示不同方式的存在？
- How many existential verbs do you have in your language?
- 在你的母语里有多少存在动词？

# Benefactive and Causative 受益式和致使式

Causative 致使式: make some do something 让某人做某事

Meitei:

piba 'to give' 给

pihanba 'to cause to give' 使得给

picaba 'let me serve' 让我给

pibicaja 'let me serve you for your sake' 为了你，让我来帮助你



# Activity 作业

- Benefactive and Causative in your language.
- 你母语里有没有表示受益和致使意义的标记（表达受益和致使意义的方式）？
- Write down one sentence for each type of expression.
- 给每一种表达方式写下一个例句

# Reduplication 重叠词

- Review from yesterday
- 复习昨天的内容