

THE VERB IN JEH

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1. Primary Verbs
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The verb in Jeh¹ can be studied under several categories. It has a distinctive distribution usually occurring after the noun/pronoun subject.

1. Primary Verbs. Primary verbs form the nucleus of the verb phrase and carry the main action-load of the subject. All can be modified, intensified or limited by auxiliary verbs, pre-verbs, and post-verbs.

1.1. Free Verbs. Verbs can occur apart from all other verbs and verb modifiers. They include transitive, intransitive, and stative verbs.

1.1.1. Transitive Verbs. Various types of transitive verbs have been found, primarily the following:

1.1.1.1. Objective Transitive Verbs. Some verbs indicate simple transitive actions, the subject performing an action on the object.

kāl 'long	'to fell a tree'
pai pol	'to cook rice'
pīt bli	'to plant corn'
bā mau	'to back-carry paddy'
chòu tadrong	'to heed a matter'

A few objective transitive verbs can be affixed to indicate that the state of the object has been altered.

Au pak 'long, 'long jə̀ng tapak.

I split-apart the wood, (so)the wood becomes split.

A Ngot klah mahĕk, mahek jə̀ng taklah.

Ngot separates the stuff, (so) stuff becomes separated.

Y Ria păi ayoh, ayoh jə̀ng tapaĩ.

Ria rips the shirt, (so) the shirt becomes ripped.

1.1.1.2. Transitive Stative Verbs. Certain verbs are in a sense stative in nature because they do not perform an action on the object but rather indicate that something about the subject is focused on the object. This category of transitive verbs is designated by means of ka (as regards, toward, about), which follows the verb.

A Thũng băt ka kon.

Thung misses (his) child.

Au ku ka mi.

I wait for you.

Au dei kăł ka mi.

I do not need you.

Ĕn sidăk ka dak.

He chokes on water.

Au 'lõ (ka) ěn.

I know him.

Au wă (ka) se.

I want a car.

Au kanăł (ka) ěn.

I recognize him.

1.1.1.3. Reflexive Transitive Verbs. The verbs in the reflexive transitive class indicate that the action is directed back on the subject. The subject rather than the object is the bearer or recipient of the action. The object is in no way altered or acted upon but is more the place at which the action is performed.

A Yon chot srõng.

Yon pierced (himself on a) bamboo-spike.

Ĕn hiet chăng.

He stuck (himself with a) knife.

Au hũm dak.

I bathe (myself in) water.

Jih bět dăk.

Boar stabbed (himself on) spear-trap.

Kanei bih manih.

Rat snapped (himself in) snap-trap.

Ĕn taklih talõng.

He fell (into) a hole.

The following verbs of possession are included with reflexive verbs in that the subject is the possessor of the object.

'Long <u>chăk</u> kanăm.	The tree <u>possesses</u> a spirit.
A Bieng <u>ei</u> lien.	Bien <u>has</u> money.

1.1.1.4. Indirective Transitive Verbs. There are two categories of indirect objects in Jeh, divided on the basis of word order. In one the object is general (e.g., Get one for me); in the other the object is specific (e.g., Get mine for me. cf. 1.2.3.).

Au <u>těk</u> dòh mi chăng.	I <u>sell</u> you a knife.
Au <u>těk</u> dòh chăng mi.	I'll <u>sell</u> your knife for you.
Mi <u>chők</u> dòh au ayoh.	You <u>get</u> me a shirt.
Mi <u>chők</u> dòh ayoh au.	You <u>get</u> for (me) my shirt.
Ĕn <u>pĩ</u> dòh au nhiah.	He is <u>building</u> me a house.
Ĕn <u>pĩ</u> dòh nhiah au.	He is <u>building</u> for (me) my house.

1.1.2. Intransitive Verbs. Intransitive verbs are not divisible into categories. The majority of intransitive verbs are verbs of vocal utterance, travel, and whole-body actions.

Ĕn nham. 'He cries.'	Ĕn tatayh. 'He speaks.'
Ĕn ka'ap. 'He yawns.'	Chou kual. 'Dog barks.'
Ĕn kadau. 'He runs.'	Ĕn kadrùh. 'He dives.'
Ĕn trùh. 'He arrives.'	Ĕn chieu. 'He goes.'
Ĕn kăt. 'He sleeps.'	Ĕn tapěng. 'He leaps.'
Ĕn dăng. 'He stands.'	Chĩm dop. 'Bird lands.'
Wen talang. 'The mirror shattered.'	Chĩm taklih. 'The bird fell.'

1.1.3. Stative Verbs. Stative verbs can be broken down into three categories.

1.1.3.1. Simple Stative Verbs. The simple stative verbs act grammatically in much the same manner as the intransitive verbs, but differ semantically. They, with the other statives, make up this separate class. Impersonal statives referring to weather are included in this class.

Ĕn mangai <u>padrũng</u> .	He is a <u>rich</u> man. (He man <u>rich</u>)
Ĕn mangai <u>hũ</u> .	He is a <u>polite</u> man. (He man <u>polite</u>)
Play bloh <u>dũm</u> .	The fruit is already <u>ripe</u> .

Ngay k [̀] i t [̀] ũ.	Today (it's) <u>sunny</u> .
Ngay s [̀] ãng r [̀] ateh.	Yesterday (was) <u>cold</u> .
T [̀] eh 'n [̀] ã.	The meat is <u>tasty</u> .
'Long k [̀] l [̀] ãng.	The log is <u>heavy</u> .
Nh [̀] iah t [̀] ih.	The house is <u>big</u> .
Ch [̀] ãng d [̀] ũl.	The knife is <u>dull</u> .
S [̀] et r [̀] ẽng.	The grass is <u>thick</u> .

1.1.3.2. Stative Verbs with Verb Object. Distinct from simple stative verbs is a class that has transitive and intransitive verb objects. A paraphrase is sometimes, but not always, possible, which makes the stative verb a modifier of another verb. The former, however, is the preferred construction.

Ĕn <u>alah</u> ka p [̀] ĩ mah [̀] ẽk.	p [̀] ĩ <u>alah</u>
He (is) <u>lazy</u> about doing work.	do <u>lazy</u>
Ĕn h [̀] ãk ka cha w [̀] et.	None.
He (is) <u>enthusiastic</u> about eating peppers.	
Ĕn <u>dei tawaã</u> ka b [̀] ã 'long.	b [̀] ã <u>dei tawaã</u>
He (is) <u>not not-strong</u> about back-carrying wood.	back-carry <u>not not-strong</u>
Ĕn b [̀] loh <u>mahot</u> ka h [̀] ũt 'ya.	None.
He (is) already <u>habitual</u> in smoking tobacco.	
Ĕn <u>phan</u> ka chieu reng mah [̀] ẽk.	None.
He (is) <u>knowledgeably-interested</u> in going searching for things.	
Hay <u>dei tra</u> ka chieu.	chieu <u>dei tra</u>
We not advantageous as-regards going. (It's not advantageous for us to go.)	
Ĕn <u>ragay</u> ka tatayh.	tatayh <u>ragay</u>
He (is) fluent in speaking.	speak <u>fluently</u>

1.1.3.3. Stative Verbs with Noun Object. Another class of stative verbs is similar to the transitive stative verbs (1.1.1.2.) in that

both classes occur in similar constructions. However, the object of the verb in this stative verb class is an inherent part of the subject. Also, a paraphrase is possible whereby the noun object may become the subject of the verb, though the first is more natural.

Ĕn chăk ka klēm.

He (is) courageous of liver
(heart).

Ĕn raă ka tamŭn.

He (is) greedy of mouth.

Ĕn dră ka si'nĕk.

He (is) old of body.

Jōng chă ka bbah.

The basket (is) wide of mouth.

Ĕn tală ka kataih.

He (is) out-of-joint of hip.

Pa imou rada kadang.

At here spacious of place.

Klēm ĩn chăk.

Liver his courageous. (His
heart is courageous.)

Tamŭn ĩn raă.

Mouth his greedy.

Si'nĕk ĩn bloh dră.

Body his already old.

Bbah ĩn chă.

Mouth its wide.

Kataih ĩn tală.

Hip his went-out.

Dang imou rada.

Place this spacious.

1.2. Dependent Verbs. Some verbs cannot occur independently in the verb position. They are dependent upon the presence of other verbs or verb modifiers.

1.2.1. Dependent Transitive Verbs. A few transitive verbs in Jeh are of such a specific nature that they are dependent upon a previous or subsequent action to make the clause grammatical. Two categories of these have been discovered.

The first verb in the following examples is a free verb. The second verb (double underline) is dependent upon it. In resultative constructions (with jĕng), the dependent verb becomes affixed, indicating what is the state of the object.

dĕk plai buăm; buăm jĕng taplai

to press mash a potato; a potato becomes mashed

kōng lai 'neh; 'neh jĕng talai

to hammer-break-up dirt; the dirt becomes broken-up.

chĕk haă tamŭn; tamŭn jĕng tahaă

to pry force-open the mouth; the mouth becomes forced-open.

tĕk plai mahĕk; mahĕk jĕng taplai

sell export things; things become exported.

The dependent verb (double underline) in the following examples must be used in conjunction with a free verb. In this category no affixed, state-of-the-object verb form is possible.

pùam cha 'ban

to-put-into-mouth-with-fingers eat bread.

gǎng gǎ lòi truang

to-get-in-the-way block-off the-road.

wai choǒ mahĕk

to-redeem come-back stuff.

pĩ rangǎp lòi ěn

do be-hard-on detriment him.

ka'nǎl rasǎng ploh

close slam door.

chũ ratat ũng

set slam-down pot.

chiêu luát lòi mǎt

go pass-between detriment face. (pass between two people talking)

chũ nheng mahĕk

set save stuff.

kaĩ ka'waĩ ěn

scratch claw-at him.

1.2.2. Dependent Intransitive Verbs. In the following examples, the first verb is a free verb, and the second (double underline) is dependent upon it.

Chòl buan klaã pa tùm.

The pig lies mud-clinging-to-it in the mud-hole.

Ĕn ka'on sãl.

He asks persistently.

'Long taklih drãp pa ka'neh.

The wood falls ramming into ground.

Se pãl tapãl huat pa rông nhiah.

The airplane is flying close over roof house.

1.2.3. Dependent Verbs Indicating Indirect Object. Some verbs in Jeh are used exclusively in clause with indirect objects, stated or implied. These verbs therefore never occur apart from doh (to, for, allow, give), which indicates the indirect object.

doh ěn la bã
let him to back-carry.

hmã doh en la bã
place-stuff-on-back for (allow) him to back-carry.

hmũ doh kon la bã
place-mouth-at-breast for (allow) baby to suckle.

lã doh en chiểu
let for (allow) him go. (allowed him to go)

Following are verbs which are used primarily in clauses with indirect objects. These verbs are more restricted than the examples in 1.1.1.3. in that they are found in only one order. They are less restricted than those above in that they can occur independent of doh (to, for) though they seldom do.

rapah doh au lien
tawah doh bal hay mahěk
bem doh kon pol
pajao doh ěn mahěk

pay to me money
distribute to us stuff
chew-up-feed to baby rice
entrust to him stuff

1.2.4. Dependent Negative Verbs. Several verbs in Jeh, though inherently negative, are always found in conjunction with dei (not). Most of these are stative verbs.

Ĕn dei rũk. He is weak.
He not not-strong.

Ĕn dei 'nhoh. He doesn't want to.
He not not-want.

Ĕn dei 'lăm. He's not able to.
He not not-able.

Stative-Negatives with Noun Object:

Ĕn dei sām ka hay.
He (is) dis-disrespectful toward us.

Ĕn dei yaō ka hay.
He (is) not not-kind (malicious) toward us.

Au dei hiệp ka 'wăn.
I not not-dare (bashful) toward them.

Stative-Negatives with Verb Object:

Au dei 'nap ka pĩ mahěk.
I un-unable (prevented) to do things.

Au dei hiel ka 'way.
I not not-dare to stay.

Hay dei trõ ka pĩ tadrong i.
We im-improper to do matter that.

1.3. Clusters of Primary Verbs. Primary verbs are found in various syntactic relationships, including the following:

1.3.1. Paired Verb-Synonyms. Two primary verbs which are nearly identical in meaning may be used together to add emphasis or a certain vividness to the utterance.

Ĕn pĩ kǒng au.	He <u>hit beat</u> me.
Ĕn wayh chők chǎng.	He <u>reach-out-to-get take</u> knife.
Ĕn rǎk kei kapiêu.	He <u>guard look-after</u> buffalo.
Ĕn chǒng cha.	He <u>eat-rice eat-meat</u> .
Ĕn oih kăt pa yong.	He <u>lie lie-down</u> on bed.
'Long i ei chǎk kanăm.	Tree that <u>has productive-of</u> spirit.
Ĕn jiỷ ruǎ.	He <u>sick hurt</u> .
Au sasăl 'yũ.	I <u>terrified afraid</u> .
Ĕn brayh liem.	He <u>handsome pretty</u> .
Ĕn tih bek.	He <u>big fat</u> .
Ĕn padrũng takung.	He <u>rich wealthy</u> .
Ĕn tanuh sa.	He <u>poor destitute</u> .

1.3.2. Quadrupled Verb-Synonyms. Two verb-couplets occurring together make a four-word stereotyped phrase that is highly expressive and often used in incantations. The second verb of the first

couplet and the first verb of the second couplet rhyme. One member of either couplet may be a coined word (not necessarily a reproduction of a true word), coined to fit the phrase. These idiomatic expressions are composed mainly of intransitive or stative verbs. Examples of transitive and intransitive four-word expressions (coined words are underlined):

- Ĕn patou patoh tanoh He instructs.
wal.
He teach \emptyset relate
say
- Ĕn rāk ring tring jāng He guards and protects us.
hay.
He guard \emptyset shield block
us
- Phū tual tāk lāk beng May he contract sickness.
ĕn.
May go-across cling \emptyset
shoulder-carry he
- Phū kachiet drom om May his female family
pām ĕn. members die pregnant.
May die die-pregnant
spoil die-pregnant
of-him

Examples of stative four-word expressions (coined words are underlined):

- Ĕn mangai hnōk hniēn He is happy and well-off.
nhiēn dan.
He person contented \emptyset
peaceful \emptyset .
- Ĕn mangai pa'ngot rah He is destitute and deserted.
pachah 'rēng.
He person hungry des-
titute scattered
deserted
- Ĕn mangai thōk-nhak He is miserable.
rak pa.
He person miserable
rusty difficulty
- Ĕn mangai lūk-lēk chēk He is crooked.
chēl.
He person two-faced \emptyset

Ĕn mangai tanuh sa pa kahat. He is destitute.

He person poor desti-
tute difficulty bad-
odor

Ĕn mangai ramã ramaih He is sickly and careless.
ra'aih ra'am.

He person dirty Ø
careless Ø.

Ĕn mangai liem lăk He is healthy and well.
chăk dan.

He person good healthy
productive truly.

Phũ dei trõ dei jou dei May he become weak and sickly
'lou dei liem ěn. (like I am).

May not right not Ø not okay
not good he.

1.3.3. Primary Verbs in Sequence. Verbs may be clustered in sequences of action. All verbs in a clustered coordinate relationship show a certain progression or sequence in the actions designated. No phrases have been found with verbs out of sequence. If there is a change in the natural progression or if an interval of time is required, the conjunction bu (and) may be inserted in the phrase.

Sequence of Transitive Verbs:

Au rūp dĕk kanei.

I catch strangle a rat.

Ĕn chők bũh cha ka.

He takes roasts eats a fish.

Ĕn ruat bãn iel.

He buys raises chickens.

Ĕn tung chők mahĕk 'wãn.

He steals takes stuff their.

Ĕn lũng-luă cha play.

He swallows eats fruit (i. e. he swallowed it whole).

Ĕn reng klah pĩt priet.

He searches divides plants bananas.

Ĕn 'yaă ők taweng (lòi) dak.

He takes dumps throws (away) water.

Sequence of Intransitive Verbs:

Phi klaih (bu) kadau.

The enemy escapes and runs.

Ĕn loh (bu) hak.
He exits & vomits.

Chĩm tapāl kadau.
The bird flies runs.

Ĕn loh chièu choõ kal nhiah.
He exits goes returns-home into house.

Sequence of Intransitive plus Transitive Verbs:

Au chieu chõk mahẽk.
I go get stuff.

Ĕn nguaỹ (bu) plã jal.
He submerges & releases round-net.

Ĕn hmõ tau bayh.
He dreams sees snake.

Bũmòm chièu hao ('long) kãp cha prok.
The tiger goes climbs a tree bites eats the squirrel.

Ĕn loh chièu reng rũp bũh cha chõl 'wãn.
He exits goes searches catches roasts eats pig somebody's.

Sequence of Transitive plus Intransitive Verbs (cf. , 1.3.5.):

Ĕn 'yaã patou chièu.
He leads shows goes.

Chou cha bu hak.
The dog ate & vomitted.

Au pũng (bu) si'nãn.
I pick-up & sit-down.

Ĕn chõk (bu) 'nuan.
He takes & plays.

Ĕn hao bu taklih.
He climbs & falls.

Ĕn tung bu kadau.
He steals & runs.

Sequence of Stative Verbs:

Ngay ki tagah liem.
Today (is) clear good (nice day).

Dang mou si'yã liem.
Place this (is) clean good.

Ĕn mangai bek 'moõ.
He (is a) person fat bad.

Ěn mangai ragay liem.
He (is a) person generous good.

Sequence of Transitive plus Stative Verbs:

Mok imou au săp draă.
Blanket this I cover scratchy.

Ěn bă dei tawaă.
He back-carry not not-strong. (He is weak when it comes to back-carrying.)

Ěn tan mahaĩ ăm.
He weaves enormous very.

Ěn koh pran.
He chops fast.

Ěn těk lüp.
He sells loss.

Ěn chők kadrăm.
He take much.

Sequence of Intransitive plus Stative Verbs:

Ěn suang ragay.
She dances skillful (ly).

Ěn kăt hlăk.
He sleeps well.

Ěn kadau pran.
He runs fast.

Chĩm tapăl liem.
The bird flies good/well.

Au chieu 'wĩ 'wiă.
I go always.

Sequence of Stative plus Transitive Verbs:

Ěn tanũ koh phi.
He (is) brave chopping-with-sword (the) enemy.

Ěn dei rŭk pĩ mahěk.
He not not-strong (enough to) do things.

Ěn khăt muyh jiěk.
He (is) ambitious clearing (the) field.

Sequence of Stative plus Intransitive Verbs:

Ěn 'yũ bu kadau nham.
He (is) afraid & runs cries.

Ĕn ma'am chieu.
He (is) determined (to) go.

Ĕn khoi chiêu.
He slow (ly) goes.

1.3.4. Reduplicated Verbs. Verbs are reduplicated to produce four different kinds of actions.

1.3.4.1. Some verbs are always reduplicated. Neither member of the pair can stand alone. These are mainly verbs of back-and-forth motion.

<u>'nhu-'nhi măt</u>	'to rub one's eyes'
<u>nhũk-nhěk drăng</u>	'to shake the post'
<u>chuh-chih 'bang</u>	'to scrub the table'
mangai <u>lũk-lěk</u>	'a person crooked (two-faced)'
<u>ngũng-ngễng kăi</u>	'to shake one's head back & forth'
si'nễng bloh <u>ngũ-ngễ</u>	'the tooth is loose'

1.3.4.2. Verbs are reduplicated to add expression or slight intensification to the utterance (cf., 1.3.1., 1.3.2.). The second word of the pair is the reduplicated member. Its form is altered, but never in a predictable way. The altered form must always be accompanied by the primary form; it is never used alone.

ayaũ	'to pity'	ayaũ ayeħ	'to pity'
patou	'to teach'	patou patch	'to teach'
braĩ	'tired'	braĩ briħ	'tedious'
ramaã	'distressed'	ramaã-ramăn	'distressed'
		ramaã-ramo	'distressed'
alah	'lazy'	alah a'long	'lazy'
tablông	'break through'	tablông tablông	'to crash through'
llan	'to play'	llan llot	'to play'
mahaĩ	'enormous'	mahaĩ mahăn	'enormous'

1.3.4.2. Verbs are reduplicated to indicate that an action is performed recklessly or in an indifferent or unambitious manner. The reduplication depicts, for example, (1) a person running, but running helter-skelter or (2) a person bathing but very unambitiously because, for example, the only water to bathe in is dirty. The reduplicated verb in this sense is almost always preceded by hmeo bu 'to just go ahead and, for example, bathe (without care)'. The first word of the

pair is the reduplicated member. Its form is altered, but always in a precise predictable way. The altered form must always be accompanied by the primary form; it is never used alone. The following paragraphs state the forms of the reduplicated portion of the verb.

1.3.4.3.1. Front and central vowels are changed to u. (cf. , 4.)

Ĕn hmeo bu kŭp-kăp. He goes right ahead and bites recklessly (not watching what he's doing).

pŭng-pĕng shoots (here and there) carelessly.

pŭt-pĭt plants (here and there) carelessly.

kŭt-kăt sleeps (here or there) indifferently (no bed to sleep on).

chu-cha eats (meat) indifferently (not tasty).

1.3.4.3.2. Back vowels are changed to i. (cf. , 4.)

Ĕn hmeo bu chĭng-chŏng. He just has to go ahead and eats (poor rice, because there is no other).

hĭt-hŭt drinks indifferently (bad water, no other being available).

ĭk-ŏk dumps out recklessly.

1.3.4.3.3. Long vowels are shortened, except for -oŏ (long vowel plus glottal stop), which becomes -iŭ.

Ĕn hmeo bu lŭp-lep. He goes ahead and eats (bad vegetables, because there are no other).

hŭt-hat sings carelessly (off-key).

ĭk-ŏk laughs carelessly at anything.

drŭ-draă braces up recklessly.

chiŭ-choŏ goes home alone unafraid.

liŭ-loŏ takes off (bark) carelessly.

1.3.4.3.4. Vowel glides are dropped. The deep lax register vowel (v) is optional, but usually retained.

Ĕn hmeo bu chù-chièu. He goes ahead and goes by himself (without care or worry).

yĭng-yuang arises recklessly (from sleep) disturbing others.

wŭ-wiă scythes (grass) here & there recklessly.

trĩ-truǎ	puts on (ragged clothes) indifferently.
sih-suah	snatches away recklessly.
chũm-chiem	puts food in a baby's mouth carelessly.

1.3.4.3.5. Except for -ou, which becomes -iu, the main vowel of words ending in -u/-o is dropped, and the -u/-o (indicating short & long vowel respectively) are fused to -u.

Ĕn hmeo bu su-sau.

He goes ahead and washes his face indifferently (in dirty water because there is no other).

ru-rao

washes his hands indifferently (in dirty water).

lù-léo

singes off hair of animal recklessly.

ù-iù

twists cotton into thread carelessly.

rũ-raǎ

sets in place (floor poles) carelessly.

liu-lou

melts & shapes metal haphazardly (with bare implements).

chiu-chòu

pays attention indifferently (but remembers what was said).

1.3.4.3.6. Word final -y/-i (indicating short and long main vowel respectively) after front and central vowels become -y. Word-final -y or -i after back vowels become -i, and the main vowel of the word is dropped.

Ĕn hmeo bu duy-dey.

He goes right ahead and yanks (on it) recklessly.

chuy-chei

stings here & there recklessly.

puy-pai

cooks indifferently (with meager utensils).

kruyh-krieyh

picks at carelessly (with fingernail).

kruyh-kraih

rakes up recklessly.

ih-oih

lays down here or there (no proper place).

pi-poi

drives (cattle) recklessly.

chi-chuy

sprinkles (salt) carelessly.

pih-puyh

sweeps here & there recklessly.

1.3.4.3.7. The presyllable of dissyllabic verbs is added to the first word of the pair and dropped from the second.

Ĕn hmeo bu kadù-dàu.

He goes right ahead & runs helter-skelter.

kadàu

to run

si'nùn-'năn

sits indifferently in the dirt (no other place).

si'nǎn	to sit
tabi-buay	argues over the most insignificant things.
tabuay	to argue
pasù-sìa	wastes things carelessly.
pasìa	to waste
tahih-huayh	whistles with 2 fingers in mouth (without knowing how).
tahuayh	to whistle with 2 fingers in mouth

1.3.4.4. Verbs are reduplicated to designate the precise actor or object of the verb. In this reduplicated sense, the verb becomes a noun-modifier, designating 'the specific one that (e.g., fell)'. The first word of the pair is the reduplicated member. Its form is altered only in that the presyllables of dissyllabic words are dropped from it, and the long vowels shortened. If two or more verbs are involved in the construction, only the first verb is doubled.

1.3.4.4.1. Descriptives Created by Reduplication from Transitive Verbs Reduplicated verbs can be made into descriptives in up to four different ways.

Ĕn <u>tap</u> mangai.	He slapped the person.
Chǒk mangai <u>tǎp-tap</u> 'wǎn.	Get the person who slapped someone.
Chǒk mangai <u>tǎp-tatap</u> bǎl ri.	Get the two who slapped each other.
Chǒk mangai 'wǎn <u>tǎp-</u> <u>tap</u> ĕn.	Get the person who someone slapped.
Chǒk mangai <u>tǎp-patap</u> doh 'wǎn.	Get the person who grabbed his hand and made him slap someone.
Ĕn <u>pah</u> 'long.	He split wood.
Chǒk 'long <u>pah-pah</u> .	Get the wood that is split.
Chǒk 'long <u>pah-tapah</u> la pah.	Get the wood that is splittable and split it.
Chǒk mangai <u>pah-pah</u> 'long.	Get the person who is splitting wood (or whose job it is to split wood).
Ĕn <u>wat</u> manǎng.	He cocked the crossbow.
Chǒk manǎng <u>wǎt-wat</u> .	Get the crossbow that is cocked.
Chǒk manǎng <u>wǎt-tawat</u> la wat.	Get the crossbows that can be cocked and cock them.

Chők mangai <u>wăt-wat</u> maněng.	Get the person who cocked (or cocks) crossbows.
Ĕn <u>rŭp dĕk</u> kanei.	He catch strangle rat.
Chők kanei 'wăn <u>rŭp-</u> <u>rŭp dek.</u>	Get the rat that someone caught and strangled.
Chők mangai <u>rŭp-rŭp</u> <u>dĕk kanei.</u>	Get the person who caught and strangled the rat.
Ĕn <u>pŭam cha</u> 'ban.	He finger-eat eat bread. (cf. ,1.2. 1.2.)
'Ban 'wăn <u>pŭam-pŭam</u> cha.	The bread someone with-fingers ate.
Chők mangai <u>pŭam-pŭam</u> <u>cha 'ban.</u>	Get the person who with-fingers ate bread.

1.3.4.4.2. Descriptives Created by Reduplication from Intransitive Verbs. Reduplicated intransitive verbs can be made into only one type of noun-descriptive.

Ĕn <u>taklih.</u>	He fell.
Chők mangai <u>klih-</u> <u>taklih.</u>	Get the person who fell (or the fallen person).
Ĕn <u>kachiet.</u>	He died.
Tăp gŭ mangai <u>chiet-</u> <u>kachiet.</u>	Bury plural person die. (Bury those who are dead.)
Ĕn <u>choŏ.</u>	He returned home.
Kau gŭ mangai <u>choŏ-choŏ.</u>	Call the people who went home.
Ĕn <u>kadau loh.</u>	He ran went-out.
Chők mangai <u>dău-kadau loh.</u>	Get the person who ran out.

1.3.4.4.3. Descriptives Created by Reduplication from Stative Verbs. Reduplicated stative verbs can be made into only one type of descriptive.

Mangai <u>kadrăm</u> jei.	The people are very many.
Kau gŭ <u>drăm-kadrăm.</u>	Call plural many. (Call those who are many (or) the crowd.)
Ĕn 'yŭ.	He is afraid.
Chők mangai 'yŭ-'yŭ.	Get the person who is afraid.
Mahĕk <u>ra'ih.</u>	The stuff is old.
Chők mahĕk <u>ih-ra'ih.</u>	Get the old stuff (specifically).

Ĕn <u>dei rŭk</u> .	He not not-strong.(i. e. , He is weak).
Chŏk mangai <u>dei-dei rŭk</u> .	Get the person who is weak (or the weak person).
Ĕn 'way <u>dăm</u> .	He is still young.
Chŏk gù <u>dăm-dăm</u> .	Get plural young. (Get the young men.)

1.3.5. Implied Object Inserted in Verb Phrase. Some verb couplets have been found in Jeh in which the second verb is the object of the first. These clauses have an understood nominal object that carries out the second action in conjunction with or relative to the subject.

Ĕn patou hat; hay jèng hat.
He teaches (us to) sing; we therefore sing.

Ĕn kau chiêu hŭt nnah; hay jèng chiêu hŭt nnah.
He calls (us to) go drink wine; we therefore go drink wine.

Ĕn wal chiêu kei; hay jèng chiêu kei.
He says (to) go watch; we therefore go watch.

Ĕn pěng kachiet lòi gāl, gāl jèng kachiet.
He shoots dead detriment him; he therefore dies (i. e. , He killed him).

Ĕn chěk pajiŭ lői au; au jèng jiŭ.
He pinches makes-hurt me; I therefore hurt.

Hay pĩ panham lòi ěn; ěn jèng nham.
We make make-cry detriment him; he therefore cries.

2. Auxiliary Verbs. Auxiliary verbs can function as primary verbs but usually do not. When they are used as primary verbs, it is in a very restricted sense, in that the sentences are usually very short and rely heavily on context. The main function of auxiliary verbs is to serve as modifiers of the action of primary verbs. Verbs have been placed in this class if they can support a wide range of primary verbs or if they fulfill no other function. Hence, the class of ragay in the phrase where it modifies 'speak', tatayh ragay 'speak fluent', is not included here, because it also functions in the construction ragay ka tatayh 'fluent in speaking' (cf. , 1.1.3.2.). Neither is the class of lŭp in těk lŭp 'sell at a loss' included because it also occurs in těk jèng lŭp 'sell result lose' (cf. , 1.3.3.6.).

Auxiliary verbs, when functioning as modifiers, can be divided into (1) those which come before, (2) those which come after, and (3) those which come either before or after primary verbs. Following is a complete list of the auxiliary verbs found thus far.

2.1. Auxiliary Verbs which May Function as Pre-Verb Modifiers .

The auxiliary in the pre-verb modifier position has the connotation of immediacy or momentary action.

wǎ	'to want'	wǎ chieu	'want to go'
(dei)	'(not) dare'	(dei)	'(not) dare to go'
khěn		khěn chieu	
chôn	'need, re- quire'	chôn wǎ chieu	'require want go' (i. e. , must of necessity go)'
wiêl	'return (i. e. to a healthy state)	wiêl pên wiêl hon	'return to life' 'sprout up again'
tahung	'thirst, crave'	tahung wǎ chieu	'to crave want go' (i. e. , have a hanker- ing for going)
hiem	'beguile'	hiem wǎ rǔp	'on the sly want to capture'
'lǒ	'to know, be able'	'lǒ pǐ	'can do'
dei 'nhoh	'to not not- want'	dei 'nhoh chieu	'don't want to go'
jiǐ	'to feel like, have to'	jiǐ kǎt	'feel sleepy'
taphǎ	'to happen'	taphǎ tom	'to happen to meet'

2.2. Auxiliary Verbs which May Function as Post-Verb Modifiers.

The auxiliary in post-verb modifier position has the connotation of permanency or a continual state.

kei	'to watch, check'	pǐ kei tatayh kei	'do see (try & see)' 'talk see (try to say it)'
'lǔ	'to mix together'	cha 'lǔ òk 'lǔ	'eat mixed together' 'pour mix together'
long	'to put to the test'	pǐ long ka'on long	'to test out' 'ask test (ask what one knows)'
'mǔ	'to gather together'	pǐ 'mǔ chieu 'mǔ	'to do gathered- together' 'to go meet-together'
yèt	'to lose'	chieu yèt om yèt	'go away (out of sight)' 'spoil (& be) lost (to usability)'

tapròng	'to do along with'	hat tapròng	'sing along with (of poor singer)'
		tieũ tapròng	'follow along with (one who really knows how)'
chũ	'to set, keep'	tatayh chũ	'to speak keep (entrust secret to)'
		băt chũ	'remember keep (keep in mind)'
choỏ	'to return, back'	dòh choỏ	'give back'
		chiều choỏ	'go home'
bbỏ	'to do haphazardly'	chiều bbỏ	'go feeling one's way'
		pĩ bbỏ	'do from little knowledge'
kadok	'to hide'	cha kadok	'to eat in secret'
		tatayh kadok	'talk hide (talk behind one's back)'
pachong	'to compete'	cha pachong	'to eat compete'
		kadau pachong	'run compete (to race)'
bong	'to replace'	pĩ bong	'do back at (retaliate)'
		dòh bong	'give back in replacement'
pa'nhě	'to do to 3rd party'	pĩ pa'nhě	'to take it out on 3rd person'
		tatayh pa'nhě	'blame another when you are responsible'
tang	'to substitute'	pĩ tang	'to do on behalf of'
		kachiet tang	'to die for'
llấp	'to disrupt'	tatayh llấp	'speak disrupt (interrupt)'
		chỏk llấp	'take disrupt (grab more than one's share)'
katoi	'to string along'	pĩ katoi	'do one thing after another'
		jiỉ katoi	'have one sickness after another'
rol	'to be first'	chiều rol	'go first'
		pĩ rol	'do first'
juay	'to be next'	chiều juay	'go next'
		pĩ juay	'do next'
yỏk	'to get up on'	tapẻng yỏk	'to jump up on'
		tapẻl yỏk	'to fly up on'
bẻk	'to cross'	tapẻng bẻk	'jump across'
		chiều bẻk	'to go across'

leh	'lose, less'	cha leh	'eat less (than another)'
		'lě leh	'short less (shorter)'
luan	'to win, more'	cha luan	'eat more (than another)'
		pròih luan	'tall more (taller)'

2.3. Auxiliary Verbs which May Function as Both Pre-Verb and Post-Verb Modifiers. As pre-verb modifiers these auxiliaries refer to a one-time action, as post-verb modifiers they refer to a habit or state.

tăp	'to practice'	tăp chieu	'practice walking'
		chieu tăp	'go practice'
ma'am	'determined'	ma'am chieu	'determined to go'
		chieu ma'am	'go with determination'
'măn	'taboo'	'măn pĩ	'taboo to do (that)'
		pĩ 'măn	'make (things connected with) taboo'
palăng	'cautious'	palăng chieu	'unhurriedly go'
		chieu palăng	'go with caution'
khoi	'careful, slow'	khoi chieu	'slowly go'
		chieu khoi	'go slowly'
bbral	'premature'	bbral pĩ	'prematurely do'
		pĩ bbral	'do prematurely (often)'
wăl	'return'	wăl tatayh	'return to speaking (about that)'
		tatayh wăl	'speak return (skip back & forth in speaking)'
hwai	'distracted'	hwai pĩ	'distracted (start) do new thing'
		pĩ hwai	'do (or be) distracted'
lay	'come after'	lay tieũ	'go ahead and follow'
		tieũ lay	'follow after (pursue)'
'way	'continue, stay'	'way chieu	'continue going'
		chieu 'way	'go stay'
llau	'passed'	llau chieu	'to keep right on going'
		chieu llau	'to go right past (the place)'
sang	'finished'	bloh sang chieu	'already finished go (i. e., left already)'
		chieu bloh sang	'go already finished (i. e., no more going)'
jeng	'completed, result'	jeng tan	'result weave (i. e., complete something else, then weave)'
		tan jeng	'weave completed (article finished)'
děng	'near'	(wă) dẽng chieu	'(want)near go (about to go)'
		chieu dẽng	'go near'

ka'nuh	'make effort'	ka'nuh chieu	'make effort to go'
		chieu ka'nuh	'go with effort'
dõng	'help, participate'	dõng chieu	'participate in going (go with)'
		chieu (da) dõng	'go help'
tieũ	'follow'	tieũ chieu	'follow go (follow along)'
		chieu tieũ	'go follow'
doh	'give, allow'	doh chieu	'allow to go'
		chieu doh	'go give (something to someone)'
jah	'acquire, be able'	jah chieu	'able to go'
		chieu (dei) jah	'go (not) able (i. e., to not have the ability)'
khõm	'compel'	khõm chieu	'compel to go'
		chieu khõm	'go forcibly'
pajõm	'together'	pajõm pĩ	'together work (on a project)'
		pĩ pajõm	'work together'
dei rũk	'weak'	dei rũk chieu	'not strong enough to go'
		chieu dei rũk	'go in weak (condition)'
loi	'leave, abandon'	loi bãng	'leave throw (i. e., dis- pose of)'
		bãng loi	'throw away'
ayoõ	'imitate'	ayoõ tatayh	'imitate speaking'
		tatayh ayoõ	'speak imitatingly'
suây	'long (time)'	suây chieu	'long time (getting started) to go'
		chieu suây	'go (take) long time (to get there)'

3. Verb Modifiers. Verb modifiers are words which are bound syntactically to verbs but are not auxiliary verbs. A clause is not grammatical if members of this class occur without verbs. Verb modifiers can be divided into (1) those which come before, (2) those which come after, and (3) those which either precede or follow verbs. Following is a complete list of common verb modifiers that modify a wide range of verbs.

3.1. Verb Modifiers in the Pre-Verb Position. Pre-verb modifiers indicate a specific or one-time action.

bloh	'already'	bloh chieu	'already gone'
duh	'also'	duh chieu	'also go'
'nao	'recently'	'nao chieu	'just went'
lu	'right away'	lu chieu	'go right away'
bãt	'on & on'	bãt 'way bãt 'way	'stay on & on'

maǎ	'don't, had not'	maǎ chièu	'don't go'
		Tau mi maǎ chièu...	'If you had not gone...'
dei	'not'	dei chièu	'not go'
dei gǎn	'not very'	dei gǎn liem	'not very good'
dòm	'uncertain'	dòm chièu	'not sure whether
		dòm dei	(they) went or not'
wǎ gǎm	'almost, barely'	wǎ gǎm taklih	'almost fell'
'muh sǐ	'just enough to'	'muh sǐ cha	'just enough to eat'
kòt	'keep on deter- minedly'	kòt chièu	'keep going (against advice)'
sòl	'keep on deter- minedly'	sòl chièu	'keep going (against advice)'
dǐ dì	'go ahead (against advice)(by oneself)'	dǐ dì chièu	'went ahead & went'
dǐ lay	'go ahead(command)	dǐ lay chièu	'go ahead & go'
hmeo bu	'go ahead indif- ferently'	hmeo bu chù- chièu	'go ahead & go indif- ferently'
dǐ	'if you would'	ě̃n wǎl dǐ ruat doh 'ban	'he asked if you would buy for him candy'
pě̃n	'come to be able'	sa ai pě̃n jah pǐ	'how does he come to be able to do (that)'
tǎ/taǐ	'happen, suffer'	tǎ koh tì	'to happen to chop hand'
tǎng	'happen, just come on'	tǎng jiǐ	'happen to get sick'
klom	'sense'	klom jiǐ	'feel sore'
kì	'sense, feel'	kì jiǐ	'feel sore (or sick)'
kǔ	'sense intuitively'	kǔ 'lǒ	'to just know'
hot	'move altogether'	hot chièu	'to go moving together (as a group)'
prǒ	'as a group'	prǒ pǐ	'as a group work'

3.2. Verb Modifiers in the Post-Verb Position. Post-verb modifiers indicate a general or intensified state. A separate category for time is given because of its close relation to verbs. Location (here, up there, etc.), however, is not included as it can be preceded by a location word; that is, it is not always tied to the verb.

3.2.1. Time Post-Verb Modifiers

dũng- duang/ duang-dong	'for all time'	'way dũng-duang	'stay all the time'
wěng	'all the time'	pĩ wěng	'doing (that thing) all the time'
laloyh	'constantly'	ka'õk laloyh	'cough constantly'
kabau	'right there all the time'	'way 'mã kabau	'stuck right there all the time'
'nhik	'on & on all the time'	'way chieu 'nhik	'keep going (not rest)'
lũk lik	'for good'	'way lũk lik	'stay for good'
kakoih	'off & on slowly'	maã pĩ kakoih	'don't do it off and on (i. e. , don't do it lazily)'
ay	'just now'	bloh pĩ ay	'already did it just now'
ka'lay	'awhile ago'	'nao chieu ka'lay	'just went awhile ago'
doh	'later'	truh doh	'arrive later'
oĩ	'already'	bloh sang oĩ	'already finished already'

3.2.2. Miscellaneous Post-Verb Modifiers

jei	'very'	tĩh jei	'very large'
ji'ao	'terrifically'	tĩh ji'ao	'terrifically large'
payom	'way too'	tĩh payom	'way too big'
děk-děk	'for sure'	kachiet dểk-dểk	'dead for sure'
dểk-dan	'very many for sure'	kachiet dểk-dan	'dead very many people'
nao	'another one'	pĩ nao	'make another one'
toõ	'another, again'	pĩ toõ	'make another'
tom	'more'	pĩ tom	'make more'
pa'oõ	'tide one over'	cha pa'oõ	'eat a little to tide (us) over'
ttuũ	'meager'	cha ttuũ	'eat meagerly'
drai	'gradually'	katoh drai	'drip gradually'
tai	'methodically'	tatayh tai	'speak methodically'
ngẽn- ngen	'slowly'	chieu ngẽn- ngen	'go slowly'
puh-pah	'hurriedly'	pĩ puh-pah	'do hurriedly'

brăt	'fast & care- lessly'	pī brăt	'do work fast & care- lessly'
lalaĩ	'carelessly'	chũ lalaĩ	'to set down carelessly'
saĩ	'rapidly & sloppily'	teh saĩ	'scythe rapidly'
dai	'simultaneously'	bă dai	'back- & front-carry simultaneously'
ttoyh	'what others throw away'	'meě ttoyh	'fix up (& use) what others throw away'
ssõn	'what others don't want'	chõk ssõn	'take what others don't want'
taboi	'along with (giving little assistance'	hat taboi	'to sing along with'
dĩ-dĩ	'by oneself'	chieu dĩ-dĩ	'go by oneself'
lõt	'go ahead in one's absence'	cha lõt	'(go ahead &) eat with- out (you)'
mmoh	'without reason'	kõng mmoh	'beat without reason only (beat without cause)'

3.3. Verb Modifiers Functioning in Either Pre-Verb or Post-Verb Position. A separate category for position verb modifiers is given. Though connected very specifically to only a few verbs, they occur either before or after the verb and illustrate clearly the one-time activity suggested by pre-verb modifiers and the permanent state suggested by post-verb modifiers.

3.3.1. Position Verb Modifiers

dõ	'in line'	dõ chũ	'line up'
		chũ dõ	'place in line'
padãng	'standing up'	padãng chũ	'stand (them) up'
		chũ padãng	'place standing up'
jom	'parallel'	jom chũ	'parallel them up'
		chũ jom	'set them parallel to'
kong	'perpendicular'	kong chũ	'set down in perpendi- cular fashion'
		chũ kong	'set them perpendicular'
tù	'to stack'	tù chũ	'stack up'
		chũ tù	'place stacked up'
bon	'to stack'	bon chũ	'stack up'
		chũ bon	'place stacked up'

3.3.2. Miscellaneous Pre- & Post-Verb Modifiers.

dei 'lăm 'not not-able'	dei 'lăm bǎ	'not able to back-carry'
	bǎ dei 'lăm	'back-carry not able'
tam 'not in time'	dei tam kadəu	'not time enough to run'
	kadəu dei tam	'run (but) not get out of the way in time'
dei yao 'no longer'	dei yao chiəu yao	'no longer go anymore'
dei wa 'not yet'	dei wa chiəu wa	'not yet go yet'
pasəm 'start'	pasəm pǐ	'start to work'
	pǐ pasəm	'do in the beginning (i. e. , when I first did it)'
rasong 'right on'	rasong chiəu	'keep right on going'
	chiəu rasong	'go right on by'
sidai 'together'	sidai chiəu	'together go'
	chiəu sidai	'go together'
rǎp-rǎp 'gang up on'	rǎp-rǎp suah	'gang up on and snatch'
	suah rǎp-rǎp	'snatch as a gang'
rapeng 'awfully lot'	rapeng bǎ	'very much back-carry'
	bǎ rapeng	'back-carry very much'
ddal/ddol 'severely'	ddol kǒng	'severely beat'
	kǒng ddol	'beat severely'
ǎm 'really, hard'	maǎ ǎm chiəu	'don't lots-of (people) go'
	maǎ chiəu ǎm	'don't go really (fast)'
kachăt 'diligently'	kachăt pǐ	'diligently work'
	pǐ kachăt	'work diligently'

3.4. Clusters of Verb Modifiers. Following are examples of main verbs with pre-verb modifiers and post-verb modifiers. The main verb is underlined.

Ĕn sǒl lay chiəu toǒ nao.

he keep-on go-ahead go again again (He went ahead and went again).

Ĕn 'nao 'muh sǐ bǎ dǎi, jəng bǒng.

she recently just started to-back-carry simultaneously-with-front,
result fall (She had just started to carry her load when she fell.)

Ĕn kǒt ma'am kǒng ddol ǎm dək-dək.

he determined determined beat severely really for-sure (He was determined to go ahead and beat him very severely.)

Ĕn duh 'way pai patih ăm toồ.

she also remain cook make-lot really again (She did it again, cooked too much food.)

Sa-ai ěn pěn 'nao jah pĩ tòm toồ?

how he come-to just-now be-able do more again (How did he happen to be able to do more so soon?)

4. Descriptive Adverbials. As in most Mon-Khmer languages, Jeh has a large class of descriptive adverbials, words that are very specifically tied to a certain type of action or state. Their specific quality is emphasized by the fact that their form is altered when modifying a plural clause as over against a singular one.

Mangai kachiet pĩ jigrà-jigrìh.

person die manner desolately -absent-from-village (He died away from the village.)

'Wăn kachiet ăm pĩ grù-grà-grà.

they die really manner desolately -absent-from-village (They died away from the village.)

Adverbials modify more stative verbs than they do transitive and intransitive verbs. The general form which adverbials take with statives follows: when the modified item is singular, the reduplicated word ends with -ih; when the modified item is plural, the primary word is preceded by nhĩng (numerous); when the item is inherently plural, nhĩng does not occur.

Padők ěn het pĩ tangèl-tangìh.

stomach he empty manner description-of-a-person-with-empty-stomach

Padők gu ěn het pĩ nhĩng tangèl.

stomach pl. he empty manner descrip. -of-many-with-empty-stomach

Măt ěn drũ ăm pĩ wul-rawal.

eye his deep really manner description-of-2-deep-set-eyes

In most of the descriptive adverbials found so far, deep or lax vowel (V) accompanies those modifying greatness and tragedy, and clear or tense vowel (unmarked) accompanies those modifying smallness and slimness. A few minimal pairs occur.

Kon rők liem pĩ tapũp-tapìh.

baby cow pretty manner description-of-beauty-&-daintiness-of-baby-animal

Plural -- nhĩng tapũp

Kon rők liem pĩ tapũp-tapìh.

baby cow pretty manner description-of-beauty-&-plumpness-of-baby-animal

Plural -- nhĩng tapũp

When adverbials modify transitive verbs, singularization and pluralization are also in focus. With singular transitive subjects the vowel of the reduplicated adverbial remains the same; with plural transitive subjects it changes.

Au kǒng ăm ẻn pĩ dắp-radắp (dìh-radìh).

I beat really him manner sound-of-beating-over-and-over-in-one-place.

Gù ẻn kǒng ăm ẻn pĩ dựp-dadựp.

Pl. he beat really him manner sound-of-many-beating

Au prắt ăm ẻn pĩ hẻt-rahẻt (hìh-rahìh).

I whip really him manner sound-of-whipping-over-and-over-in-one-place

Gù ẻn prắt ăm ẻn pĩ hứt-rahứt.

Pl. he beat really him manner sound-of-many-whipping

Ễn kakaĩ ăm laloỏ pĩ grứt-ragrứt (grìh-ragrìh).

he scratch really itch manner sound-of-one-scratching-over-&-over

Plural -- grứt-gragrứt (or) grứt-ragrứt

The above examples show that similar phonological rules that applied to the vowel of a reduplicated form of the verbs, illustrated in Section 1.3.4.2., also apply to the vowel of the pluralized form of the descriptive adverbials modifying transitive verbs. The first word of the pair is the reduplicated member. Front and central vowels become u; back vowels become i. Long vowels become short. No descriptive adverbial with a vowel glide (ia, ua) has been found.

With singular transitive subjects the presyllable ra- (repetitive action) is affixed to the second word of the pair; with plural transitive subjects the initial consonant is usually doubled, though it can be replaced by ra-. The addition of a reduplicated word with -ih is possible with singular but not plural subjects. Adverbials describing sound are considered onomatopoeic by Jeh.

A further mark which distinguishes descriptive adverbials is that the word pĩ (do, make), with the restricted connotation of 'in a... manner', can be inserted just before the adverbial when the clause is singular, though it is often not acceptable when the clause is plural.

4.1. Descriptive Adverbials Accompanying Transitive Verbs

Ễn bẻt ăm kapiẻu pĩ chắp-rachắp (chìh-rachìh).

He spears really the buffalo manner sound-of-one-spearing-tied-animal-over-and-over

Plural -- chửp-chachửp (or) chửp-rachửp

'Wăn tũh koh ăm phi pĩ dők-radők (dih-radih).

One assaults chops really the enemy manner sound-of-one-chopping-or-beating-person-repeatedly

Plural -- dĩk-dadők (or) dĩk-radők

Ĕn gũ kalẽng ăm ẽn pĩ klăk-raklăk (klih-raklih).

He raps with-knuckle hard him manner sound-of-one-rapping-on-the-head-repeatedly

Plural -- klũk-raklăk (only)

Ĕn rarien ăm si'nẽng ẽih pĩ gĩ-ggĩ (gih-ggih).

He grinds hard teeth his manner sound-of-teeth-grinding

Plural -- gũ-gagĩ

Ĕn suay ăm ẽn pĩ blěk-blěk blők-blők (or) blők-blők blih-blih.

He curse really him manner sound-of-one-calling-out-many-curses

No Plural (people only curse as individuals)

Sět jiă ăm lòi mau pĩ si'lõng si'lõng (or) si'lõng si'lih.

Weeds smother really out rice manner descrip. -of-many-weeds-smothering out rice

No Plural (already plural)

4.2. Descriptive Adverbials Accompanying Intransitive Verbs.

Mangai ka'nãn pĩ ka'aă ka'ih.

Person sit manner descrip. -of-fat-person-sitting-with-legs-spread-improperly

Plural -- nhĩng ka'aă (cf. aă '(flower, seed) to open')

Ĕn kapẽp nham pĩ jibẽm-jibih.

He contort-face cry manner descrip. -of-contorted-face-&-protruding-lips-when-starting-to-cry

Plural -- nhĩng jibẽm (cf. bem 'side of mouth')

Buam tapuat lòi pĩ tahal-tahih.

Tuber snapped off manner descrip. -of-tuber-that-snapped-while-digging

Plural -- nhĩng tahal

'Neh phõ ăm pĩ jihà jihìh.

Ground cracked really manner descrip. -of-wide-open-crack

Plural -- hù-rahà many cracks all over

Ĕn òk ăm pĩ gěk-ragěk (gih-ragih).

He laugh really manner sound-of-one-laughing-in-this-manner

Plural -- găk-ragăk gěk-ragěk

Iel ěn tak ăm pĩ ssi mmai (or) sasi mamai.

Chicken his multiply really manner descrip. -of-animals-multiplying

No Plural

Ĕn nham ăm pĩ ngăl-ngak ngăl-ngak (or) ngăl-ngak ngăl-ngih.

He cry hard manner descrip. -of-baby-crying-constantly

No Plural

Ĕn chăl ăm pĩ kabăp-kabih.

He wounded really manner descrip. -of-large-wound-on-one-person

Plural -- bũp-bũp bắp-bắp many wounds on one person (or) several people wounded

Plural -- nhĩng kabăp many people wounded

4.3. Descriptive Adverbials Accompanying Stative Verbs.

4.3.1. Descriptive Adverbials with Clear (Tense) Vowels.

Mangai 'lě pĩ tapliĩ (taplih).

Person short manner descrip. -of-very-short-person-standing -or-sitting

Plural -- nhĩng tapliĩ

Mangai 'lě pĩ taklöl (taklih).

Person short manner descrip. -of-short-industrious - person

Plural -- nhĩng taklöl

'Long 'lě pĩ takhěl (taklih).

Wood short manner descrip. -of-short-log-too-short-to-be-of-use

Plural -- nhĩng takhěl

Mangai 'lě pĩ taplöt (taplih).

Person short manner descrip. -of-short-person/tree/string-lying

Plural -- nhĩng taplõt

Rajel/sět ring pĩ sikěl sikh.

Bamboo grass narrow-leafed manner descrip. -of-mass-of-narrow-leafed-vegetation-growing

No Plural

Ĕn bã mahěk dãn pĩ a'lũl a'lih.

She back-carry stuff high-on-back manner descrip. -of-load-carried-high-on-back

Plural -- nhĩng a'lũl

4.3.2. Descriptive Adverbials with Deep (Lax) Vowels

Mangai proih ăm pĩ jigròu (jigrìh).

Person tall really manner descrip. -of-very-tall person-lying-down

Plural -- nhĩng jigròu

Mangai proih ăm pĩ ra'ngaũ-(ra'ngìh).

Person tall really manner descrip. -of-very-tall-person-standing-or-sitting

Plural -- nhĩng ra'ngaũ

'Long proih ăm pĩ jikhòng (jikhìh).

Wood long really manner descrip. -of-board-that-is-too-long-to-use

Plural -- nhĩng jikhòng

Kanieyh bũmòm proih ăm pĩ gawãm-(gawìh).

Claw tigerlong really manner descrip. -of-claw-or-fingernail-very-long (of big animal or person only)

Plural -- nhĩng gawãm

Tamũn ĩn hoh pĩ ka'wã (ka'wìh).

Mouth his wide manner descrip. -of-widely-spread-lips

Plural -- nhĩng ka'wã (of many people)

'Long pen bảl ăm pĩ siwàu (siwìh).

Board planed thick very manner descrip. -of-very-thick-board-good-for-bridge-use

Plural -- nhĩng siwàu

Si'něk ẽn pòyh ăm pĩ hăl-hăl (hìh-hìh).

Body his feverish very manner descrip. -of-heat-radiating-from-fevered-body

No Plural

Ẽn bã mahěk tai ăm pĩ ajùk (ajìh).

He back-carry stuff droopy very manner descrip. -of-load-drooping-very-low-on-back

Plural -- nhĩng ajùk

5. Clitics. A clitic is a highly intensified word that modifies the whole clause but primarily the verb. In most cases intonation is the best means of translating clitics into English. Clitics are used primarily to add emphasis and intensify commands. Most are sentence-final. A few less-intensifying clitics occur sentence-initial.

5.1. Sentence Final Clitics.

bě	'imperative, emphasis'	Hay chiêu bẻ !	'Let's go!'
bẻ ke	'informing one of intention'	Au chiêu bẻ ke.	'I guess I'll be on my way.'
bẻ hiỉ	'imperative urging someone reluctant'	Chiêu bẻ hiỉ.	'Come on, let's get going.'
bẻ na	'I did too! (contrary to what you think)'	Au bloh chiêu bẻ na.	'I did too go!'
'lai	'imperative "so nothing will happen"'	Sũt mảng mảt 'lai.	'Close your eyes so nothing will get in.'
'mỏm	'It is too! (insisting)'	Taỉ 'mỏm.	'It is too right!'
wiẻh	'as well, too (contrary to what you might think)'	Au đuh 'lỏ wiẻh.	'I know how to do that too.'
ẻ	'emphasizes something previously said'	Au bloh ạp doh mi ẻ!	'I already told you that!'
mao	'ah, come on'	Mi doh au 'nah mao.	'Ah, come on, give me some!'
'nảng	'for sure (contrary to expectation)'	Ẽn trựh đẻk-đẻk 'nảng.	'He really did come for sure.'
rảỉ	'if you don't watch out'	Chou kảp mi rảỉ.	'The dog will bite, if you don't look out.'

wǎl	'Enough!, better not (do it anymore)'	Maǎ kǒng yao wǎl.	'Don't beat (him) anymore (enough)!'
dòm	'don't have a clue'	Au dei 'lǒ dòm.	'I don't have a clue.'
ih 'lǎn	'maybe (guessing)'	Ĕn wǎ ɕa 'banih' lǎn.	'He wants to eat candy, maybe.'
lih	'probably (because notice determination)'	Ĕn wǎ ɕa 'ban lih.	'He probably wants to eat candy, (by the way he acts).'
ih lok	'anyway, in spite of it'	Ĕn 'way 'moǒ ih lok.	'He remains sick in spite of it all (medicines).'
lǒk lok	'contrary to what it should be, after all'	Ngèk lǒk-lok.	'It's light after all (not heavy but should be)!'
lłay	'polite, request, if you would'	Wah au 'nah lłay.	'Give me some, okay?'

5.2. Sentence Initial Clitics

nau	'perhaps'	Nau ĕn ɕhiu yet ih 'lǎn.	'Perhaps he's gone out maybe.'
hǎk	'actually (contrary to his claim)'	Hǎk ĕn ei.	'Actually, he does have (some).'
kamay	'no matter if, whether or not'	Kamay ka mi doh 'ban, au duh bloh ei.	'Whether or not you give me candy, I also already have (some).'

FOOTNOTES

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