Burmese

Multivaluation @ Frankfurt

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1   Language Information

- Source: Okell (1969)

- Glottlog: http://glottolog.org/resource/languoid/id/nucl1310

- ISO-identifier: mya

- Speakers:

- Location: Myanmar, Thailand, Bangladesh

- Geneology: Sino-Tibetan > Burmo-Qiangic > Lolo-Burmese > Burmish > Southern Burmish > Nuclear Southern Burmish > Old-Modern Burmese > Burmese

2   Nominal Morphology

The noun have a singular and a plural form.

3   Verbal Morphology

The verb does not always agree with the subject in person and number.

4   Conjunction

Coordination can be indicated by the selective noun *ba* 'what' that appears with the auxiliary nouns *tei* 'plural', *toú* 'plural', with the particles *né* 'with'.

(1)   ăhkeˀtei ăkaìñtei batei
      ?
      'twigs and branches and things' [Okell, 1969, p. 189]

(2)   cauˀyouˀtoú batoú
      ?
      'stone statues and that sort of things' [Okell, 1969, p. 189]

(3) hkăleìteiné bané
   ?
   'with the children and everything' [Okell, 1969, p. 189]

There are coordinational markers as well - *né* 'and, both' (= the particle *né* 'with'), *yó/kò* 'and, both', *ye/ke* 'and, for one', *pa* 'and, too'.

(4) di-ătaìñ   pyiˀhtà-loú-né   găyú mă-saiˀ-loú-né
   this-according.to throw.down-because-both care not-take-because-and
   'because (they) neglected (them) and did not take care of (them)' [Okell, 1969, p. 190]

(5) kou mìñ lwiñ-né   kou myoù nyúñ-né   kou hpei myíñ auñ-pa
   Ko Min Lwin-and Ko Myo Nyunt-and Ko Pe   Myint Aung-too
   'Ko Min Lwin, Ko Myo Nyunt, and Ko Pe Myint Aung' [Okell, 1969, p. 190]

(6) hkouˀ-hpoú-né htoú-hpoú (dà)
   chop-for-and   thrust-for (knife)
   '(knife) for chipping and thrusting' [Okell, 1969, p. 190]

(7) (thiˀthàtoùñ) ăma ăpyà-né ăhyei
   (lump   of   wood) hard flat-and long
   '(lump of wood) hard, flat, and long' [Okell, 1969, p. 190]

(8) liñ-kou-yò   măyà-kou-yò
   husband-to-both wife-to-and
   'both to the wife and the husband' [Okell, 1969, p. 190]

(9) hsi-yò hsañ-yò hsà-pa
   oil-and rice-and salt-too
   'oil, rice, and salt' [Okell, 1969, p. 191]

(10) yañkouñ-hma-ye màñtăleì-hma-ye
   Rangoon-in-and   Mandalay-in-and
   'both in Rangoon and in Mandalay' [Okell, 1969, p. 191]

(11) palí-ye   yazăwiñ-ye bămasa-yené
   Pali-and history-and Burmese-and
   'Pali, Burmese, and History' [Okell, 1969, p. 191]

5   Disjunction

Disjunction can be marked by the selective noun *ba* 'what' that can also be found with the auxiliary noun *hkăleì* 'little', with the particles *là* 'question'.

(12) moúñhkăleì bahkăleì
      ?
      'a little snack or something' [Okell, 1969, p. 189]

(13) hlá auñlà hlá mauñlà balà
      ?
      '(a name like) Hla Aung or Hla Maung or something similar' [Okell, 1969, p. 189]

6   Postpositions

The postpositions in Burmese can be suffixed to the last constituent of the sentence (the first type), or to some other constituent (the second type).

1. *pa* 'polite'

2. *pei* 'euphoric'

3. *pó* 'of course'

4. *hpè* 'indeed'

5. *koù* 'emphatic, indeed'

6. *hsou* 'it is said'

7. *lei* 'you see?'

8. *no* 'right?'

9. *là* 'question'

References

Okell, John (1969). *A reference grammar of colloquial Burmese*. London: Oxforn University Press.