

Clause Combining in Koyee

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Abstract

This paper examines the clause combining in Koyee. Clauses like dependent (subordinate) and independent (co-ordinate) are discussed intensively. Clauses like serial verbs, complement clauses, adverbial clauses, converb clauses, relative clauses are best expressed in Koyee which are mostly controlled by multiple verb construction, finite or non-finite, including nominalized clauses. Coordinate clauses comprise conjunction, disjunction, adversative and exclusion in Koyee.

Key words: Koyee Language, Morpho-Syntactic, Functional Typology, Subordinate, Coordinate, Typological Implications.

1. Introduction

Koyee is one of the Rai Kirati languages of the Himalayan sub-group within Tibeto-Burman group of Sino-Tibetan language family in Nepal (Epele et al. 2012, p. 57). The term 'Koyee' refers to the people as well as the language they speak. This language is considered to be closer to the neighbouring languages, namely, Dumi and Khaling (Hanbon 1991: 45-46). Although the Koyee language is mainly spoken in Sungdel village of Khotang district, it is also spoken in some other places of Jhapa, Morang, Sunsari, and Kathmandu districts by the migrated Koyee speakers (Rai and Budhathoki 2008: 1-2). Koyee is one of the preliterate, endangered and least studied languages of Nepal. The latest census gives the number of mother tongue speakers as 1,271 which is 0.0054 percent of the total population 26,494,504 (CBS 2012). But the distribution of the speakers recorded in the Census 2012 is not reliable which needs more exploration. No dialects are traced out in Koyee language¹. However, Hanbon (1991: 46) notes that there are two dialects: Sungdel and Behere (Byare).

Clause combining refers to the co-ordination and subordination system in the language (Givón, 2001:327). Koyee exhibits the clause combining like dependent (subordinate) and independent (co-ordinate). Clauses like serial verbs, complement clauses, adverbial clauses, converb clauses, relative clauses which are found to be controlled by multiple verb construction, finite or non-finite, including nominalized clauses. Coordinate clauses like conjunction, disjunction, adversative and exclusion are also best expressed in the Koyee language.

Theoretical framework employed in this paper is functional-typology following Givón (2001:327). This paper is organized into five sections. Section 2 discusses subordinate clauses. In the section 3, we look at co-ordinate clauses. Section 4 examines the typological implications of the study. In section 5, we summarize the findings of the paper.

2. Subordinate Clauses

The subordinate clauses are embedded in other clauses and syntactically bound to or dependent on the main clauses² (Givón, 2001:327). It is either maximally or minimally reduced (Ebert,

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¹ Toba et al (2002) has shown no dialects in Koyee in the UNESCO Language Survey Report.

² Givón(2001) mentions the typological parameters of the subordinate clauses in three respects:

a) Intonational integration

1991:112). Accordingly, Payne (1997) notes that the multiple verb construction from (a) Serial verbs (b) Complement clause (c) Adverbial clauses (d) Clause chains (e) Relative clauses and ultimately shift to (f) Coordination. These six construction types are arranged in such a way that the earlier ones represent the highest degree of grammatical integration between two verbs, whereas the later ones represent the lowest degree of grammatical integration.

2.1 Serial Verbs

In a prototypical serial verb construction, there occur two or more verb roots neither as a compound form nor as members of separate clauses (Payne, 1997: 307). The verbs in series express various facets of one complex event. Koyee employs serial verbs in such constructions as in (1).

- (1) a. *aŋ hu:batsu*
 aŋ hu: bats-u
 1SG reach come.1SG-PST
 'I have already reached.'
- b. *umu gonu mitsa*
 umu gonu mits-a
 3SG laugh die.3SG-PST
 'S/he had died happily.'

In the examples (1a-b), two verbs appear to be in the same clause. In fact, the series of the verbs given in (1a-b) are not the real serial verbs. However, such pairs do resemble serial verbs in the sense that they do occur in the same clause and there is no independent marking of the second verb for persons, numbers and tense, aspect and modality.

2.2 Complement Clause

A complement clause is a clause that functions as an argument (subject or object) of some other clause (Payne, 1997:313). Complementation refers to the syntactic situation that arises when a notional sentence or prediction is an argument of predicate.

2.2.1 Complement Type

Complement clause may precede or follow the matrix verb. There are realized two types of complement clause in Koyee: a) Full sentence complement and b) participial clause.

a. Full Sentence Complementation

Direct quotes do not take any explicit complementizers. The utterances *lu* 'tell' *demu* 'say', *hi?mu* 'ask' are used to make full sentence complementation.

- (2) a. *nanawa [akulu la?nΛ ip^ha ibi*
 nana-wa a-kulu la?-nΛ
 brother-ERG 2SG.POSS-face hide-SEQ
- ip^ha ibi tsuksutsa ho?ni] lu t^he?m*

Dependent clauses tend to fall under a single intonation contour with the main clause, without an intervening pause.

b) Relational government

Dependent clauses tend to be relationally governed by the main clauses' subject or object, in a way that constrains both possible co-reference relations and obligatory zero anaphora or pronominalization.

c) Reduced finiteness

Dependent clauses tend to exhibit reduced finite marking, in terms of pronominal agreement and tense-aspect-modality on the verb, or case-marking and determiners on the subject or object.

ip^h-a ibi tsuksu-tsa hoʔ-ni lu tʰeʔm
 sleep.2SG-PST here grandfather-PL come.NPST-3PL tell HS
 'The elder sister told him "hide your face when you sleep, the grandfathers (ancestors) will come.'

b. [arko dina hɔdina aŋlai bulu
 arko dina hɔdi-nɔ aŋ-lai bulu
 next day come-CONV1SG-DAT money

abine] djadi
 a-bine dj-a-di
 NEG-give say-PST-3SG
 'Coming the next day s/he said, "I'll not give you money."

In the examples (2a-b), the entire sentences are complements of the matrix clauses. There are not any changes in tenses and pronoun references. There is not as such formal marking of the complement clauses. The direct quotation (as in 2a-b) is expressed with the independent finite sentences or is begun by conjugated verb of utterance with no specific complementizing morphology on the reported clause.

c. Participial Complement

Participle complements are not the heads of constructions but rather modify some nouns which function as heads as in (3a-b).

(3) a. *oko [munima b^huldzjam] d^hoʔk^hoŋa*
 oko munima b^hul-dzja-m d^hoʔk^ho-ŋ-a
 One cat run-DUR-NMLZ see-1SG-PST
 'I saw a cat running.'

b. *baktsitsawa [sa hodzanim] d^hok^hoŋa*
 baktsi-tsa-wa sa ho-dza-ni-m d^hok^ho-ŋ-a
 brother-PL-ERG firewood bring-DUR-PL-NMLZ see-1SG-PST
 'I saw friends coming with the firewood.'

The participle complements occur with immediate perception as in (3a-b). The perception predicates *d^hok^hoŋa* 'see-1SG-PST' as in English see, watch, etc. (Noonan 1985. Complements of perception can be sometimes expressed by using the hearsay morpheme.

2.2.2 Distribution

It is even a verbal complement that functions as subject or object complements of other clauses and thus, analogous to object complements (Givón, 2001). Complement clauses in Koyee are distributed in two ways: Subject and Object.

a. Subject

In Koyee, subject complement clauses occur in the initial position of the matrix clause.

(4) a. *[tsitsi ŋadzam] k^hutsa*
 tsitsi ŋa-dza-m k^hutsa-a
 child weep-DUR-NMLZ go.1SG-PST
 'That the boy wept went away.'

b. *[bubu k^hutsam] ɔhutsu*
 bubu k^hutsa-mɔ-huts-u
 brother weep-NMLZ NEG-come.1SG-PST
 'That the brother gone did not arrive.'

In (4a-b), the subject complement with non-finite forms of the verbs (nominalised forms) is combined with the matrix clauses. It is to be noted that the form <-m> is the underlying form of the nominalizer in Koyee.

b. Object Complement

Like subject complement clauses the object complement occurs in the initial position of the matrix clause.

(5) a. *aya [asina ne del k^hutsam sane] d^hok^hoŋa*
 aŋ-a asina ne del k^huts-a-m sane d^hok^ho-ŋ-a
 1SG-ERG yesterday TOP village go-PST-NMLZ Sane see-1SG-PST
 'Yesterday I saw Sane that he was going to another village.'

b. *d^ho [tanasi mina] balla ts^henduŋa*
 d^ho tanasi-m mina balla ts^hendu-ŋ-a
 above get down-NMLZ man hardly recognize-1SG-PST
 'I recognize the man who had gone above.'

In (5a-b), the object complement with non-finite forms of the verbs (nominalised forms) is combined with the matrix clauses.

2.3 Adverbial Clauses

Functionally, adverbial clauses link to their main clauses. They remain in their 'local' relations between two adjacent clauses irrespective of the wider (global) discourse context (Givón, 2001: 330). In this respect, these relations resemble the semantic bonds between main verbs and their verbal complements [*ibid*: 330].

2.3.1 Temporal ~Clauses

<i>marker</i>	<i>gloss</i>	<i>function</i>
<-lɔ, -me>	TEMP	Temporal

Typologically, a large number of grammaticalized connectives can specify the temporal relation of an adverbial clause to its main clause to its main clause. Temporal adverbial clauses are realized in terms of precedence, subsequence, simultaneity, point coincidence, terminal boundary, initial boundary, and intermediacy [*ibid*: 330]. Koyee does not follow all these adverbial links. However, there are two main markers used to indicate temporal relationships between clauses. The suffixes <-lɔ> and <-me> indicate simultaneity of actions, and is suffixed to the verb in a finite clause.

(6) a. *sinulɔ ne ghalpa gɔdi*
 sinu-lɔ ne ghalpa gɔdi
 see-TEMP TOP big be.PST
 'While seeing, it was not big.'

b. *sihodame ne k^hiba bidida*
 sihoda-me ne k^hiba bi-di-da
 kill-TEMP TOP dog give-PUR-NPST
 'He provides meat to the dog after he kills the wild animal.'

The example (6a) presents the suffix <-lɔ> whereas the example (6b) shows the suffix <-me> used as the temporal clause. The subordinators have been affixed to the root of the verbs of the subordinate clause.

2.3.2 Purpose Clauses

<i>marker</i>	<i>gloss</i>	<i>function</i>
<-di, -lai>	PUR	Purposive

Purpose clauses, with their subject most typically co-referential with that of the main clause, signal the purpose of the agent for acting as they did in the event coded by the main clause (Givón, 2001: 337). In other words, the subordinate clause which serves meaning of purpose is referred to as purposive clause. The markers <-di, -lai³> constituent the purposive clauses in Koyee as in (7a-b).

(7) a. *umtsΛwa ramlai*

umtsΛ-wa ram-lai
3PL-ERG Ram-DAT

dza dzidi p^hiηuni

dza dzi-di p^hiη-u-ni
rice eat-PUR send-PST- 3PL

'They sent Ram to eat rice.'

b. *aηa bulu d^hupmulai duwaηΛ kama muda*

aη-a bulu d^hupmu-lai duwa-ηΛ kama mu-da
1SG-ERG money earn-PUR much-EMPH work do-NPST.1SG

'I work much to earn money.'

The examples (7a-b) present the purposive clause that has been expressed by a dependent clause, with suffixes <-di, -lai > on the verb. Mostly the purposive clauses in the corpus are found with motion verbs.

2.3.3 Reason Clauses

<i>marker</i>	<i>gloss</i>	<i>function</i>
<-ma>	RES	Reason

Koyee employs the suffix marker <-ma> for the reason clause as in (8).

(8) [*paruhajd^humsa*]*ts^hΛ?mma*

paruhaj d^humsa ts^hΛ?m-ma
Paruhang eldest be-RES

dz^haralai senuma ts^ho?o

dz^hara-lai senuma ts^ho?o
all-DAT look after OBL.NPST

'As Paruhang is the eldest, he must look after the others.'

The examples (8) indicate the reason clause that the morpheme <-ma> as suffix used to a finite verb to form the dependent reason clause⁴.

2.3.4 Cause Clause (Causal linking)

<i>marker</i>	<i>gloss</i>	<i>function</i>
<-k ^h a~hΛkaki>	CAUS	Reason

³ The suffix marker < lai> seems to have borrowed from Nepali dative marker < lai> which is sometimes interchangeably used as < -lai> in Koyee.

⁴ The ergative/instrumental marker can be suffixed to a nominalized finite clause to express reason as *aηa iηlis Λkukujamawa* 'Because I don't know English...' This construction is similar to Nepali, where <-le> (the Nepali ergative/instrumental marker) expresses reason in clauses.' et another means of expressing reason is found to be <-bika>.

All subordinate clauses dealt with so far were preposed and, whether reduced or not, could not stand as independent sentences. Reason clauses are postposed and introduced by 'why if ', corresponding to the Indo-Aryan and Dravidian model, where such clauses are introduced by a particle meaning literally 'why say-if '(Ebert, 1997).

- (9) a. *[aŋ kim kʰaimuŋʌ tsʰoʔo*
 aŋ kim kʰaimu-ŋʌ tsʰoʔo
 1SG house go-EMPH OBL
- hʌkaki] dʰaplo kutka*
 hʌkaki dʰaplo kut-ka
 CAUS rites pay-ADJV
- aŋa tsʰomu tsʰoʔo*
 aŋ-a tsʰomu tsʰoʔo
 1SG-ERG pour OBL
 'I must go to the house because I have to pay the rites anyhow.'
- b. *bʌl seʔmuimuna fiakʰa abo*
 bʌl seʔmuimu-nʌ fiakʰa abo
 power show-SEQ CAUS now
- lappa suru tsʰʌ tʰeʔe*
 lappa suru tsʰʌ tʰeʔe
 fight start become HS
 'The formal war only began after they performed their strength.'

In the examples (9a-b) shows the causal clause *<kʰa ~ hʌkaki >* used to indicate the cause of the events.

2.3.5 Location Adverbial Clauses

marker	gloss	function
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<gʌpa> LOC Location

Koyee employs the interrogative pronoun *<gʌpa >* to indicate location. This is rather a lexical than morphological. Consider the following examples (10a-b).

- (10) a. *an gʌpa ipʰena,*
 an gʌpa ipʰe-na,
 2SG where sleep-2SG.PST
- dʰambiŋʌ aŋ iptʌ*
 dʰambi-ŋʌ aŋ ip-tʌ
 3DIST-LOC-EMPH 1SG sleep-PST
 'I will sleep where you sleep.'
- b. *gʌpa tuwatsun go:di,*
 gʌpa tuwatsun go:di
 where tuwachung be.NPST
- dʰambi retsekuppa dzʌnme tsʰʌʔʌ*

d^ham-bi retsekuppa dzΛnme ts^hΛ?Λ
 there-LOC Recheckuppa born be.PST

'Recheckuppa was born where Tuwachung is situated.'

Location adverbial clause is realized in Koyee by the interrogative <gΛpa> as we observed in the examples (10a-b).

2.3.6 Manner Adverbial Clauses

marker	gloss	function
< k ^h alja >	MNR	Manner

The manner adverbial clauses are non-finite clauses embedded in the matrix clause. Koyee employs <k^halja> as the manner clause as in(11a-b).

(11) a. aŋa sam detΛ d^ham k^halja mu
 aŋ-a sam det-tΛ d^ham k^halja mu
 1SG-ERG what tell-1SG.PST that MNR do
 'Do what I say.'

b. umua d^hamk^halja muda aŋ d^ham k^halja mu
 umu-a d^ham k^halja mu-da aŋ sam mu
 3SG-ERG that MNR do.NPST 1SG what do
 'He does as I do.'

There are exemplified the manner clause <k^halja> as in (11a-b) but this appears to be borrowing from Nepali *tesari* or *jesari* 'in this/ that way.'

2.3.7 Concessive Adverbial Clauses

marker	gloss	function
<-k ^h ojΛ>	CONC	Concessive

Koyee employs <-k^hojΛ> as a suffix to the root of the verb that reflects a contrast between the main and the subordinate clause as in (12a-b).

(12) a. hu: hodze k^hojΛ umu pak^ha-bi Λmt^he-dz-e
 hu: hodz-e k^hojΛ umu pak^ha-bi Λmt^he-dz-e
 water fall-NPST CONC 3SG outside-LOC walk-DUR-NPST
 'S/he is walking outside though it is raining.'

b. aniwa samΛ dena k^hojΛ umuwa aminda
 ani-wa samΛ dena k^hojΛ umu-wa a-min-da
 2SG-ERG what tell 2SG. NPST CONC 3SG-ERG NEG-realize-3SG
 'Whatever you say, he does not realize it.'

As in the examples (12a-b), the suffix <-k^hojΛ>appears to be the concessive adverbial clauses in Koyee.

2.3.8 Conditional Adverbial Clauses

marker	gloss	function
<-hak ^h o, -k ^h o>	COND	Conditional

Most languages allow formation of special conditional structures. Generally, tense, aspect and mood are used to give the conditional construction with different meanings (Whaley, 1997:253). Conditional ADV clauses are divided into two main types: (a) Irrealis conditionals (b) Counter-fact conditionals (Givón, 2001). Irrealis conditional clauses fall under the scope of non-fact modality. Unlike irrealis conditionals, whose truth value is pending, counter fact conditionals fall under the firmer, negative epistemic scope of non-fact.

(13) a. anlai ludzΛm tsai ts^hΛ?Λ,

an-lai ludʒΛm:tsai tsʰΛʔΛ,
2SG-DAT paddy need be.NPST

hak^ho umlai d^humu
hak^ho um-lai d^hu-mu
COND 3SG-DAT contact-IMP
'If you need paddy, contact him.'

- b. *ana oktΛ adzadana k^ho anana*
ana oktΛ a-dzadana k^ho an Λ-na
2SG medicine NEG-eat COND 2SG NEG-better-2SG
'If you do not take medicine, you will not be better.'

In the examples (10a-b), the subordinator <-*hak^ho*, *k^ho*> constitute irrealis and counter-fact conditional clauses respectively.

2.4. Converb Clauses

The verbal noun, in association with an appropriate case clitic, can also be used for adverbial subordination, but adverbial subordination can also be accomplished by means of a set specified non finite forms referred to as converbs (Noonan, 1999: 401). In the Koyee, simply two types of converbs are realized. They are: sequential converb and simultaneous converb.

2.4.1 Sequential Converb

marker	gloss	function
<- <i>nΛ</i> >	SEQ	Sequential converb

The sequential converb in Koyee indicates that the action in subordinate clause occurs before the action in the matrix clause. The verb suffix <-*nΛ*> is the sequential converb marker in Koyee.

- (14) a. *umwa dza dzadzanaΛ*,
um-wa dza dza-dza-nΛ
3SG-ERG rice eat-DUR-SEQ

iskul k^hutsa
iskul k^huts-a
school go.1SG-PST
'After eating rice, Paruhang goes to school.'

- b. *d^hana bΛktsi birate ts^hΛnΛ ok^hΛld^huŋa kuib^hir*
d^hana bΛktsi birΛtets^hΛ-nΛ ok^hΛld^huŋa kuib^hir
here after brother sad-SEQ sOkhaldhunga Kuibhir

detka t^hΛmpubi mΛ:t^heʔe
det-ka t^hΛmpu-bi mΛ t^heʔe
tell-NMLZ place-LOC be.PST HS

'The younger brother became very desperate and went to one of the places of Okhaldhunga named Kuibhir.'

The verb suffix <-*nΛ*> is the sequential converb marker in Koyee as we observed in (14a-b). We observed the sequential converb used the two clauses denoting sequential relationships.

2.4.2 Simultaneous Converb

marker	gloss	function
<- <i>to</i> , <i>-du</i> >	SIM	Simultaneous

Simultaneous converbs in Koyee are used to indicate the action denoted by the various predicates occurring simultaneously. The verb suffixes <-to, -du> are the simultaneous converb in Koyee as in (15a-b).

- (15) a. *mintsumuatsi ηakto ηakto ha:di*
 mintsumuatsi ηak-to ηak-to ha:-di
 daughter cry-SIM cry-SIM come- 3SG.PST
 'The daughter came while crying.'
- b. *dudu p^hipdu p^hipdu tsi ip^ha*
 dudu p^hip-du p^hip-du λ-tsi ip^h-a
 breast suck-SIM suck-SIM1POSS-child sleep-3SG.PST
 'My son slept while sucking breast.'

The verb suffixes <-to, -du> are the simultaneous converb in Koyee as we discussed in (15a-b). So, simultaneous clauses code the relationship called 'overlap' (Thompson and Longacre 1985:188).

2.5 Relative Clauses

Relative clauses, also referred to as adjective clauses, are typically found as modifiers of a noun (Whaley, 1997). There are several typological parameters by which relative clauses can be grouped. They are of three types: (a) the position of the clause with respect to the head noun (b) the mode of expression of the relativized NP (sometimes called "case recoverability strategy") and (c) which grammatical relations can be relativized (Payne, 1997: 326). As Payne (1997) mentions several types of relative clauses in the languages. Following general types of relative clauses are discussed.

2.5.1 Prenominal Relative Clause

The participle clause is a more common relative clause embedded in Koyee language. There are mainly two ways of forming prenominal clause: by nominalising the clause with <-m> (this marker can be used for both past and non-past) and by suffixing the non-past participle <-ka> to the root (for non-past) and by suffixing <-pam> (the past participle plus nominalizer) to the root (for past relatives).

- (16) a. [*tsuk^huŋam*] pi^ho haŋa
 tsuk^huŋ-a-m pi^ho haŋ-a
 mince-PST-NMLZ flour dry-PST
 'The flour minced is dried.'
- b. [*subj^h dzika*] nanitsana mubu ηitsa
 subj^h dzika nani-tsa-na mubu ηits-a
 bread eat-ADJV children-PL-GEN stomach feel pain-PST
 'The children who had eaten bread felt the stomach paining.'

2.5.2 Relative-Correlative Clause

Correlative words occur in place of a noun. The head noun appears in the main clause. In this way the relative word *d^hai* 'that much' is a correlative word and the second clause comments on the preceding entity in a relative-correlative construction.

- (17) a. [*habo d^hila moki*] [*d^hai*]
 habo d^hila mo-ki d^hai
 how much late be.1PL.INCL
- kama bigre ts^hΛ?*
 kama bigre ts^hΛ?
 that much work damage be.NPST

'The more we do late, the more we will get problem.'

- b. [gΛm bat^hani hoʔŋa][d^ham
 gΛm bat^hani hoʔ-ŋ-a d^ham
 which knife bring-1SG-PST that

ne b^hutte rait^ha]
 ne b^hutterai ts^ha
 TOP notsharp be.NPST

'The knife what I brought was not sharp at all.'

a. Head as the Relative Clauses

The subject and object arguments are the ones that are most frequently relativized on. All the arguments in the relativization accessibility hierarchy are found expressed with relatives in Koyee as in (18-22).

a. Head as Subject of Relative

- (18) aŋa [mulu^sasi dza dza-da-m]
 aŋ-a dza dza-da-m
 1SG-ERG rice eat-3SG.NPST-NMLZ

b^hoʔo d^hok^hoda
 b^hoʔo d^hok^ho-da
 pig see-1SG.NPST
 'I see the pig eating rice.'

b. Head as Object of Relative

- (19) [akimbi anaŋΛ hoʔnana danam]
 a-kim-bi a-na-ŋΛ hoʔn-a-nΛ dana-m
 1POSS-house-LOC 2SG.POSS-EMPH bring.2SG-PST-SEQ place-NOMLZ

oko mina d^hamwa k^hipda
 oko mina d^ham-wak^hip-da
 one.CLF man that-ERGcook-3SG.NPST
 'The person you brought back to my house and placed there is cooking.'

c. Head as Recipient of Relative

- (20) [aŋa dza biŋam] mina k^hutsa
 aŋ-a dza biŋ-a-m mina k^huts-a
 1SG-ERG rice give-PST-NMLZ man 3SG-PST
 'The man I gave food to left.'

d. Head as Oblique of Relative

- (21) d^hΛdzam [dasimbi] Λd^hoʔd-usi
 d^hΛdzam dasi-m-bi Λ-d^hoʔdu-si
 Snacks put-NMLZ-LOC NEG-find-3DU
 'They didn't find the snack where they had put it.'

e. Head as Oblique of Possessor

- (22) misi kΛm [godim] mina
 misi kΛm go-di-m mina

eye mouth be-3SG.NPST-NMLZ man
'A person with eyes and mouth...'

The examples (18-22) indicate the head as the relative. We find that the head as the subject of the relative (18), head as the object of the relative (19), head as the recipient of relative(20), head as the oblique of the relative (21), and head as the oblique of possessor (22) in the examples illustrated above.

3. Coordinate Clauses

The term coordination⁵ (coordinate clause) refers to the syntactic constructions in which two or more units of the same type are combined into a larger unit and still have the same semantic relations with other surrounding elements (Haspelmath, 2008:1). Coordination is not so much productive in Koyee. There are three logical possibilities (Payne, 1985:1) of coordination following the parameters of coordination as in (*ibid*:4) like conjunction, disjunction and rejection.

3.1 Conjunction

<i>marker</i>	<i>gloss</i>	<i>function</i>
<-nΛ, -kΛ>	ADD	Additive

The independent clauses in Koyee are conjoined by the coordinate clauses. In Koyee < nΛ > and < kΛ > are used as the markers for conjunction. But they are semantically used as the sequential and commitative cases respectively.

(23) a. *umuwa dza dza dzada nΛ kʰutse*
 umu-wa dza dza-da -nΛ kʰuts-e
 3SG-ERGrice eat NPST-ADD go-NPST
 'S/he eats rice and goes.'

b. *tʰaruhΛ badzuhΛbika*
 tʰaru-hΛ badzu-hΛ-bika
 tharu-king a tribe-king-ABL

tʰarukΛ iŋki purkʰatsΛ tsʰuʰe tsʰΛni tʰeʔe
 tʰaru-kΛ iŋki purkʰa-tsa tsʰuʰe tsʰΛ-ni tʰeʔe
 tharu-ADD 1PL.INCLancestor-PL separatebe.PST-3PL HS
 'Many years ago our ancestors were detached from Tharu and Bajus kings.'

Coordinators in Koyee are not as much productive as English.

3.2 Disjunction

<i>marker</i>	<i>gloss</i>	<i>function</i>
<-woi>	DISJ	Disjunct

Like conjunction, disjunction is a logical relationship between propositions. If the conjunction of two propositions is true then each of the component propositions is true (Payne, 1997:339). In Koyee language, <-woi > is used as the coordinator for disjunction.

(24) a. *mintsuma tsʰΛ woi lantsuba tsʰΛʔΛ*
 mintsuma tsʰΛʔΛ woi lantsuba tsʰΛʔΛ
 daughter born-PSTDISJ son born-PST

⁵ Typologically, all languages appear to possess coordination constructions (*orcoordinate constructions*) of some kind, but there is a lot of cross-linguistic variation. Individual languages may possess a wealth of different coordinate constructions(Haspelmath, 2008:1).

'Daughter was born or son was born.'

- b. *ram mitsa woi tsatsa woi*
 ram mits-a woi tsats-a woi
 Ram die-PST DISJ escape-PST DISJ
 'Ram died or escaped away'.

3.3 Adversative Coordination

<i>marker</i>	<i>gloss</i>	<i>function</i>
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<-*tara*> ADVR Adversative

The Koyee lacks a coordination construction for adversative coordination. This meaning is expressed by concessive subordinate clauses in Koyee. However, the adversative coordinator <*tara*> is also used for the purpose in the Koyee as in (25). But this not the native word of Koyee language.

- (25) a. *mintsumatsi rja-di tara lantsuba tsi ηΛ?*
 mintsumatsi rj-a-di tara lantsubatsi ηΛ?
 daughter laugh-PST-3SG but son weep.PST
 'The daughter laughed but the son cried.'

- b. *umu k^hutsa tara aη ak^hutsa*
 umu k^huts-a tara aη a-k^huts-a
 3SG go-PST but 1SG NEG-go.3SG-PST
 'S/he went but I didn't.'

3.6 Exclusion

<i>marker</i>	<i>gloss</i>	<i>function</i>
---------------	--------------	-----------------

<-*bahek*> EXC Exclusion

In Koyee for exclusion the Nepali coordinator *bahek* 'except' is found to be in practice. There is not native word for this coordinate clause. This has been illustrated in (26a-b).

- (26) a. *dzimu bahek anu kama Λgo*
 dzi-mu bahek a-nu kama Λ-go
 eat-INF except 2SG-POSS work NEG-be.NPST
 'You do not have any work except eating.'

- b. *tsΛpmu bahek anu kama Λgo*
 tsΛp-mu bahek a-nu kama Λ-go
 write-INF except 2SG-GEN work NEG-be.NPST
 'You do not have any work except writing.'

4. Typological Implications

Koyee exhibits the common features of subordinate and coordinate clauses embedded to all Kirati languages. Subordinate clauses in Koyee are preposed (*cf.* as in Chamling) and the subordinator takes the clause-final position (Ebert, 1997). Unlike Kaike (Regmi, 2011), Koyee appears to a bit more productivity in serial verbs as in other Kirati languages.

Kirati lanuages (Limbu, Bantawa, Athpare, Chamling) make remarkably little use of converbs (Regmi, 2007: 392). Tambahang (2011:255) states that there is no simultaneous converb expressing an accompanying action of the same subject in Chhatthare Limbu (one of the Kirati lanuages). Only negative converbs marked by the <-*?e*> abound in this language. This suffix <-*?e*> changes to <-*me*> after bilabial consonants <-*ne*> after dental consonants and <-*ηe*> after the velar consonants. Unlike Chhathare, Koyee exhibits the converbs as simultaneous

marked by <-to,-du> and sequential by <-nλ>. Active participle markers as male and female <-pa,-ma> are found almost all the Kirati languages (Doornenbal, 2009: 184). Supine as purposive clause is <-si> is highly used in Kirati languages [*ibid*: 190]. Relative clauses in Koyee serve to refer to a verbal situation as an attribute of the modified head as in Yamphu (Ruteggers, 1998: 255). Koyee employs the morpho-syntactic markings of the subordinate clauses as in Table 1.

Table 1: Morpho-syntactic markings of subordinate clauses in Koyee

markers (forms)	gloss	functions
<λ -me>	TEMP	Temporal
< gλpa>	LOC	Locative
< k ^h alja >	MNR	Manner
<-di,-lɿ>	PUR	Purpose
<-ma>	RES	Reason
<-k ^h a,-hλkaki>	CAUS	Causal
<-k ^h ojλ>	CONC	Concessive
<-hak ^h a, -k ^h o>	COND	Conditional
<-nλ>	SEQ	Sequential
<-to, -du>	SIM	Simultaneous

The table-1 presents that the morpho-syntactic markings of the subordinate clauses in Koyee. They are realized as <λ -me> Temporal, < gλpa Locative < k^halja > Manner <-di,-lɿ> Purpose <-ma>Reason <-k^ha,-hλkaki> Causal <-k^hojλ> Concessive <-hak^ha, -k^ho> Conditional <-nλ> Sequential <-to, -du> Simultaneous. Typologically, the subordinate clauses are realized in Koyee the way we find in other Kirati language.

Coordinate clauses are realized in terms of the conjunct, disjunct, adversative and exclusion in Koyee language. This is presented in the table 2.

Table 2: Morpho-syntactic markings of coordinate clauses in Koyee

markers	(forms) gloss	functions
<kλ, nλ>	CONJ	Cojunct
<woi>	DISJ	Disjunct
< tλrλ >	ADVR	Adversative
<baheki>	EXCL	Exclusion

The table 2 illustrates the morphosyntactic markings of coordinate clauses in Koyee. Coordinate clauses are simply marked by <kλ, nλ> Cojunct, <woi> Disjunct,<tλrλ > Adversative < baheki > Exclusion in Koyee. Cross-linguistically, Koyee appears to be closer to other Kirati languages.

5. Conclusion

Koyee is one of the Rai Kirati languages of the Himalayish sub-group within Tibeto-Burman group of Sino Tibetan language family. In this article, we outlined the subordination system including complement clause, serial verbs, adverbial clause, converb, clausal linking and relative clause in Koyee. Generally the sub-ordination of the clause is carried out by verbal affixes rather than by free relational form. Verb serialization is not so much productive in Koyee as it is an agglutinating language. Subject and object complement clauses occur in the initial

position of the matrix clause. Adverbial clauses consist of temporal, location, manner, purpose, causal, reason, concessive, conditional, sequential and simultaneous. They are marked by <gapa>, <k^halja >, <-di, -li>, <k^ha, hakaki> <-ma>, <-k^hojl>, <-hak^ha, -k^ho>, <-nλ>, <-to, -du> respectively. The relative clause in which the verb is suffixed by <-m> may be referred to as perfect participle (PRF PTCP). All the relative clauses in Koyee precede the head nouns. Coordinate clauses are simply marked by <kλ, nλ> for conjunction, <woi> for disjunction, <taɾa > for adversative, and <baheki> for exclusion in Koyee. Cross-linguistically, Koyee undoubtedly appears to be closer to other Kirati languages.

Abbreviations

	=		=		
1	=	first person	INCL	=	inclusive
2	=	second person	LOC	=	locative
3	=	third person	MNR	=	manner
ADD	=	additive	NEG	=	negative
ADV	=	adverb	NMLZ	=	nominalizer
ADVR	=	adversative	NPST	=	non-past
CAUS	=	causative	PL	=	plural
CONC	=	concessive	POSS	=	possessive
COND	=	conditional	POST	=	postposition
DAT	=	dative	PRF	=	perfective
DU	=	dual	PST	=	past
DUR	=	durative	PTCP	=	participle
EMPH	=	empathic	PUR	=	purposive
ERG	=	ergative	RES	=	reason
EXCL	=	exclusive	SG	=	singular
GEN	=	genitive	SEQ	=	sequential
IMPFV	=	imperfective	SIML	=	simultaneous
			TOP	=	topic

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