

Mr. Lamaung Khao Hhao's Memoir of His Life: Until His Graduation of High School

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This is the former half of the memoir of the late Lamaung Khao Hhao, the author's primary consultant of Lhaovo language. It is narrated by himself at his home when the author conducted fieldwork in Myitkyina from December 2009 to January 2010.

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1. Introduction
2. The Lhaovo language
3. Texts

1. Introduction¹

On the morning of March 30, 2022, Lamaung Khao Hhao /lǎmauŋ^L k^hoŋ^Fxoŋ^H/, who was the author's primary consultant of the Lhaovo language and taught me the Lhaovo language, passed away at his home in Myitkyina, Kachin State, at the age of 84.

He earned a degree in economics from Yangon University, taught at junior and senior high schools in several towns in Kachin State, and served as deputy director of Myitkyina Township Education Department, retiring in 1995. He was also a member of the Lhaovo Literature and Culture Committee, and served as the chief of the committee for six years from 1992 to 1998, where he devoted himself to the dissemination of the written Lhaovo language and the transmission and preservation of the traditional customs and culture of the Lhaovo ethnic group.

I first visited Mr. Lamaung Khao Hhao's home in January 1997, through an introduction from Prof. Michio Takatani of Hiroshima University. At that time, he was still serving as the chair of the Lhaovo Literature and Culture Committee. I told him that I wanted to learn Lhaovo and he answered, "I will teach you about the Lhaovo language as much as I could." True to his word, he began by teaching the primary textbook compiled by the Committee, answered my various questions, told me stories in Lhaovo, and gave me Lhaovo books that were seldom available in bookstores. He also introduced me to speakers of various languages: Lacid, Zaiwa, Ngochang, Lhangsu, Wakhaug (Gyanno?), Lakin, Tho?lhang, and Tai Hsa (Maingtha). It is largely thanks to him that I have been able to continue my

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research on the languages of this region to this day. The last time I heard his voice on the phone was in February of this year. I would have liked to see him again if I could have.

Remembering his gratitude, I would like to publish the former half of the memoir of his life that he told me at his home when I conducted my fieldwork in Myitkyina from December 2009 to January 2010. Although permission for publication was granted before his death², I have omitted parts that he did not wish to be made public.

The following sections are organized as follows: Section 2 gives an overview of the Lhaovo language: phonology (2.1) and grammatical characteristics (2.2). Section 3 is the main body of the paper; 3.1 tells from his birth to the completion of the third grade in his home village of Phala; 3.2 gives the story of his move to the suburbs of Myitkyina; 3.3 is the story from when he started attending school in Manhkring village to the completion of the tenth grade.

2. The Lhaovo language

Lhaovo³ is a Northern Burmish language spoken by one of subgroups constituting an ethno-cultural group called ‘Kachin’. It is spoken in Kachin and Shan States of Myanmar, and Yunnan Province of China. Among the varieties spoken by sub-groups of Lhaovo, the variety spoken in *Da-go*, /tākō^F/ area is regarded as standard.

2.1. Phonology⁴

Syllable structure in Lhaovo is schematized as (C_i)(C_m)V(C_f)/T.

Initial consonants (C_i) *p/p’/p^h, t/t’/t^h, ts/ts’/ts^h, tʃ/tʃ’/tʃ^h, k/k’/k^h, ʔ; m/m’, n/n’, ɲ/ɲ’; l/l’, (r/r’), j/j’; v/v’/(f), s, ʃ, y/ʏ’/(x), h*. They are classified into three series: Plain (C) /Creaky (C’) /Aspirated (C^h). Voiceless fricatives (*f, s, ʃ, (x), h*) are the members of the series C^h. Vowel phonemes after C’ are realized with creaky phonation.

Medial consonants (C_m) In native words, there is only *-j-*, which cooccurs with initial consonants *p/p’/p^h, k/k’/k^h; m/m’*. In loanwords (especially from Jinghpaw), another medial consonant *-r-* is occasionally found.

Vowels (V) *a, au, o, ø, e, u, i*. (*au* is counted as a single phoneme.)

Final consonants (C_f) *-j, -m, -p, -n, -t, -ŋ, -k, -ʔ*.

Tones (T) Falling (*F*) 21 by default; 31 before *L*.

Low (*L*) 22–33 by default; 22 (not 33) when it occurs word-initially and before *F*; 223 when it occurs word-initially and before *L* (‘Upward-curling’ in Sawada 2010: 168).

High (*H*) 44–34 by default; 42 with final *-p, -t, -k, -ʔ*.

² Once again I received a letter of permission from his daughter in Myitkyina in the form of an electronic copy.

³ Lhaovo is their autonym. Maru, the exonym by Jinghpaw (and Burmese), might be still more well-known among linguists.

⁴ The phonological system presented here differs from that presented in Sawada (1999). The most significant difference is the phonological treatment of creaky phonation of vowels. The current analysis attributes it to consonants along the line with Burling (1967)’s analysis and the analysis of another Northern-Burmish languages Lhangsu in Sawada (2018) whereas Sawada (1999)’s analysis attributes it to vowels. The advantage of the former over the latter is (1) it enables to describe the pattern of lexical simple-causative pairs more concisely, (2) it provides a simpler description of tonal split phenomena found in other Northern Burmish languages and the phonological correspondence between Lhaovo and them.

Weak syllables Syllables pronounced weakly and shortly. Some of the weak syllables are inherently weak and others are weakened by morphophonemic processes.

The pitch of weak syllables is 1–2, though the pitch of weakened ‘upward-curved’ *L* syllables before an unweakened *L* syllable often is slightly higher than the following *L* syllable.

An inherently weak syllable is indicated by \check{V} , whereas \check{V}^T ($T=F, L, H$) indicates that the syllable which originally has the tone *T* is weakened.

2.2. Grammatical Characteristics

Lhaovo has three word classes: noun, verb and particle. Property-concept terms constitute a subclass of verbs.

Most members of the particle class are enclitics with phrasal scope⁵, except several suffixes (e.g. *-mo^H* ‘AUG’, *-tso^L* ‘DIM’, *-kø^{mH}* ‘whole’, *-k^{hoF}* ‘about, approximately’, *-tʃe^F* ‘more.than’) and prefixes (e.g. *mǎ-* ‘not’, *tǎ-* ‘NIMP’, *ʔǎ-* ‘NPRF’, *ʔǎ^L-* ‘EMPH’⁶, *joŋ^L-* ‘3KINS’). Compounding is productive in this language, and this covers to a considerable extent the range covered by affixation in other languages. Compounding also serves as the source of the elements of various semantic functions through the desemanticization of nouns and verbs.

‘-’ indicates the boundary of word-internal elements (affixes and constituents of compounding). ‘=’ indicates the boundary of an enclitic with phrasal scope. Words (including phonologically bound words) are delimited by spaces.

Lhaovo has an abstract element symbolized as *TA*. It triggers the tonal alternation $F \rightarrow L$; $L \rightarrow H$; $H \rightarrow H$ (vacuous) to the syllable immediately preceding it. There are instances of morphemes whose shape is *TA*: the marker of the positive realis informative sentence (‘*RLS*’), the marker of attribution (‘*ATTR*’), and the connector for concatenated verbs and for concatenated numeral-classifier compounds (‘&’).

As is the case of Burmish languages, Lhaovo is a verb-final language. The order of non-head constituents of VP is relatively free. Non-head constituents of NP occur both before and after the lexical head.

Lhaovo heavily uses multi-verb constructions (MVCs) (Sawada 2017). An MVC contains at least one lexical verb, though it may contain more than one verb denoting sequential events. It also may contain non-lexical verbs functioning as modifiers of the lexical verb(s), or higher verbs embedding the lexical verb(s). Some of the two verbs within MVCs are mediated by the connector (‘&’), and others are directly connected without it.

Lhaovo uses a dependent marking strategy with post-NP relators, some of which are desemanticized nouns. Lhaovo shows a nominative-accusative case-marking pattern. The marking of *P* arguments is optional (Sawada 2012), or more precisely, differential.

⁵ I divide so-called ‘clitics’ into two classes. One is that of grammatical bound morphemes with phrasal scope, which include case markers, attributive markers, sentence/clause markers, phrase-final particles bearing functions pertaining to information structure and sentence-final particles bearing functions pertaining to speech acts. I continue to call them ‘clitics’. The other is that of (occasionally) phonologically bound words, which include personal and demonstrative determiners, local nouns (LOCN), and case nouns (CN). This dichotomy of ‘clitics’ as well as their respective boundary notations mentioned later are generally based on Schackow’s treatment of Yakkha clitics (Schackow 2015: 60, fn. 16).

⁶ In fact, the prefix is usually weak, but the pitch of the prefix is usually higher than that of the following *L* syllable.

3. Texts

3.1. In Phala village (1938–1952)

- (1-1) $\eta\check{a}na^H$ $\eta a^H-k^hjo^F$ $tam^F-TA-ts^ho\eta^H-TA-t'a^H=tsaj^F$ $\eta at^F=TA,$
 now my- affair again -& -connect-& -speak=thing COP =RLS
 $\eta\check{a}pa\eta^L$ $ta^F=me\eta^H.$
 part one=ABL

Now I am to tell you about me again, from the first part.

- (1-2) ηo^F $t\check{a}^F-k^hji\eta^H$ $-kuk^F-jo^F$ $-TA$ $-sam^F-ts^h\check{e}^F-TA-se\eta^H-tsin^F$
 I one-thousand⁷ -nine -hundred-&⁸ -three -ten -& -eight -CLF:year
 $mat^H-l'o^Hk^hje\eta^H=re^F$ $p^ha^Fla^F-v\check{a}^Fkau\eta^L=me\eta^F,$ $\eta a^H-p^ho^H=a^F$
 March-month =ACC⁹ GNAME¹⁰ -village =LOC 1KINS-father=TOP
 $l\check{a}mau\eta^L-tau^Lk^ho\eta^F,$ $\eta a^H-mj'i^H=a^F$ $pjit^Hlauj^L-t'a\eta^Hvo\eta^F=me\eta^H$ $mu\eta^F=jaj^L$
 SNAME:Lhv-INAME:Lhv¹¹ 1KINS-mother=TOP SNAME:Lcd -INAME:Lcd¹² =ABL do =CONJ¹³
 $k^haul-TA-lo^F=TA=TA$ ru^F $\eta at^F=TA.$
 bear -& -come_H=RLS =ATTR NMLZ¹⁴ COP =RLS

I was born in March 1938 in Phala village to my father Lamaung Dau Khao and my mother Byidlei Teing Vang.

- (1-3) $\eta\check{o}^F-mo\eta^H=TA$ $muk^L=a^F$ $\eta\check{a}p^hauj^F-v\check{a}^F$ $-muk^L$ $p^ha^Fla^F-v\check{a}^Fkau\eta^L$
 I -lineage=ATTR land =TOP GNAME¹⁵ -village-land GNAME -village

⁷ $k^hji\eta^H$ is a loanword from Jinghpaw. Its homonymous native word is $t'au\eta^F$. The narrator consistently uses the loanword in this text.

⁸ Numeral-classifier compounds are not always connected by TA '&' to each other, as seen in the examples below.

⁹ ACC often marks temporal adjuncts. I suspect that $=re^F$ was a locative marker in an earlier stage and the usage of marking temporal adjunct is a remnant of the stage, based on the comparison of the case marker systems of the standard Lhaovo and Wakhaug dialect (and also Tho?lhang dialect).

¹⁰ The village is 17 km north-northeast of Chipwe, and 113 km northeast of Myitkyina.

¹¹ Kachin ethnic groups have a convention of naming an individual person based on the birth order among sons/daughters. In the standard individual names of Lhaovo and Lacid, the second segment indicates the birth order of the individual, and the first segment indicates the birth order of his/her father. The order of Lhaovo birth name segments the narrator provided are as follows: Son: 1st $k^ho\eta^F$, 2nd $l\check{o}m^H$, 3rd tau^L , 4th $xo\eta^H$, 5th tse^F . Daughter: 1st $no\eta^H$, 2nd nan^H , 3rd $p\check{o}^L$, 4th $ts'a^H$, 5th $ts'e\eta^H$. The order of the elements in his family seems unique in Kachin State: in other sources, $p\check{o}^L$ outranks nan^H . The swap is said to be popular in Shan State, but perhaps his family does not have its origins in Shan State. Also, the sources do not coincide with each other in the order after the 4th for both sons and daughters.

If the male individual's birth order and his father's birth order coincide, the second segment is replaced with the next one in the ordering. The same thing is applied to all of his younger brothers. For example, the male individual name $k^ho\eta^F l\check{o}m^H$ tells that he is the first (not second) son of his grandparents' first son.

¹² In fact, both the surname and the individual name are 'Lhaovoized'. The original Lacid name is $p^hjit^H l\check{o}^L-t'a\eta^HF va\eta^F$.

¹³ $mu\eta^F=jaj^L$ following a verb (or an MVC) bear the function similar to $=mu\eta^L$ 'SEQ'. It is obvious that the latter comes from the former via grammaticalization.

¹⁴ The nominalizer ru^F is in fact a member of the noun class. It must be either modified by attributive clauses or compounded with a demonstrative determiner.

¹⁵ It is the name of both a city and a township. It is called $t^hi:l p^hwe^L$ in Burmese. It is 99 km east-northeast of Myitkyina.

$\eta at^F = TA.$

COP =RLS

The homeland of my lineage is Phala Village in Chipwe Township.

- (1-4) $p^h a^F la^F - v\check{a}^F kau\eta^L$ $\eta\check{a} na^H$ $v\check{a}^F kau\eta^L$ $fit^H - lam^L,$ $puk^F - kau\eta^F$
 GNAME -village now village two -CLF:default hill -body
 $to\eta^F = k^h jo^F$ $t\check{a}^F - vo^F,$ $lau\eta^F pjit^F - \gamma it^F$ $je\eta^F = k^h jo^F$ $t\check{a}^F - vo^F,$
 LOCN:ON=ALL one-village GNAME¹⁶ -water LOCN:near=ALL one-village
 $fit^H - v\check{a}^F$ $\eta at^F = TA = ra^H.$
 two -village COP =RLS =RA

Now there are two hamlets in Phala village. One on a hill and one near the Laungbyid River, two hamlets in total.

- (1-5) $\gamma'it^H$ $-p^h jo\eta^L$ $\eta\check{o}^F - mo\eta^H$ $na^F - TA - \gamma'it^F - TA - lo^F = TA = TA = ra^H$
 LOCN:front-period I -lineage stay-& -start -& -come_H=RLS =ATTR=RA
 $\eta au^L = ri^F = a^F$ $lau\eta^F pjit^F - \gamma it^F$ $je\eta^F = k^h jo^F$ vo^F $m\check{a} - tfo\eta^F = \emptyset,$
 occasion=ACC=TOP GNAME -water LOCN:near=ALL village not-exist =NEG
 $p^h a^F la^F - puk^F - kau\eta^F$ puk^F $to\eta^F = k^h j\check{o}^F = tsa^L$ $\eta\check{a}^L - tfo\eta^F = TA.$
 GNAME -hill -body hill LOCN:ON=ALL =only EMPH-exist =RLS

When my lineage started living there a long time ago, there was not the riverside hamlet, but only the mountain hamlet existed.

- (1-6) $\eta\check{a} ts' o\eta^L - \eta\check{a} jo\eta^F = re^F$ $\eta\eta^F$ $s\check{o}\eta^F \gamma'it^H$ $k^h au^L - TA - lo^F = TA = TA = ra^H$ $jo\eta^F$
 former -time =ACC I beginning bear -& -come_H=RLS =ATTR=RA time
 $sam^F - tsin^F$ $pjit^F - tsin^F$ $tfa\eta^F - to\eta^F - \gamma e\eta^L$ $-jo\eta^F = re^F = a^F$ $ma\eta^L$ $pjo\eta^F$
 three -CLF:year four -CLF:year school¹⁷ -ascend-reach.age-time =ACC =TOP country break
 $lo\eta^F$ $pau\eta^F$ $-TA - lo^F$ $mu\eta^F = ja\eta^L = a^F$ $tfa\eta^F$ $k^h \check{a}^L$ $-t' au^F = re^L$
 land be.ruined¹⁸ -& -come_H do =CONJ =TOP school which.DET-place =also
 $m\check{a} - p^h u\eta^H = \emptyset,$ $tfa\eta^F$ $k^h \check{a}^L$ ru^L $m\check{a} - \gamma o^H - TA - to\eta^F = \emptyset.$
 not-open =NEG school which.DET RSMB¹⁹ not-get -& -ascend=NEG

In the period I was born, when I was old enough to go to school, there was a war for 3 or 4 years, and no schools opened, so I couldn't go to school in any way.

¹⁶ One of the two major tributaries of the Ayeyarwaddy River. *Nmai Hka* [Ñ-mai khà?] (Maran 1979: 1350) or *N'mai Hka* in Jinghpaw. Note that the pronunciation notation in Maran (1979) does not use IPA symbols. [N] is a syllabic nasal, \check{V} marks Low tone. (\check{V} marks High tone. Mid tone is unmarked.)

¹⁷ See fn. 32.

¹⁸ The expression Lhv. $ma\eta^L pjo\eta^F lo\eta^F pau\eta^F$ is an elaborate expression consisting of two N+V idioms. Note that the first verb Lhv. $pjo\eta^F$ 'break' cannot take any clause marker.

¹⁹ Lhv. ru^L 'RSMB' follows an NP to mark that the entity denoted by the NP shows resemblance in a sense to a participant of the situation expressed by the clause. But it is also used with an attributive clause to indicate that the situation it expresses shows resemblance to that expressed by the main clause. In that Lhv. ru^L has a property of nouns. Therefore the author includes it in 'case-nouns' (Sawada 2012: fn. 3) though it does not seem to have a nominal origin.

- (1-7) *naj^Lpat^H fɪt^H-lam^L muk^L-mjɪt^F toŋ^F =meŋ^F maŋ^L pjoʔ^F loŋ^F*
 number²⁰ two -CLF:default land -earth LOC:N:ON=LOC country break land
pauj^F =TA=TA ru^F pin^F-TA-lo^H=TA=TA t^hoŋ^F =re^F ŋǎ^F-n^ʔauŋ^H
 be.ruined=RLS =ATTR NMLZ finish-& -go_H=RLS =ATTR LOCN:after=ACC I -PL
muk^L=meŋ^F p^huŋ^Hʔup^H-sǎra^L p^ha^Fla^F -xoŋ^Htaj^F-hoʔ^H t^hauŋ^F
 land =LOC pastor²¹ -teacher²² SNAME:Lhv-INAME:Lhv -PL:kins school
tʃ^ʔuj^L-TA-p^huŋ^H muŋ^F=jaŋ^L=a^F ʔaj^L t^hauŋ^F=meŋ^F ŋo^F=re^L
 lead -& -open do =CONJ =TOP that.DET school =LOC I =also
tǎ^F-k^hjiŋ^H -kuk^F-jo^F -TA-pjɪt^F-ts^hɛ^F-TA-n^ʔat^H-tsin^F mat^H-l^ʔo^Hk^hje^ʔ
 one-thousand-nine -hundred-& -four -ten -& -seven -CLF:year March-month
tǎ^F-pa^F =meŋ^H t^hauŋ^F to^ʔ^F -TA-ɣ^ʔit^F=TA.
 one-CLF:day=ABL school ascend-& -start =RLS

After World War II finished, family members of the pastor of our land, Phala Hhao Dai, took the lead in opening the school in our home village, and I started attending the school on March 1, 1947.

- (1-8) *ŋo^F t^hauŋ^F to^ʔ^F -TA-ɣ^ʔit^F-TA-lo^F =TA=TA =ra^H ʔǎk^hjo^F=meŋ^F=a^F*
 I school ascend-& -start -& -come_H=RLS =ATTR=RA affair =LOC =TOP
ɣ^ʔit^H -p^hjoŋ^L ʔǎyoŋ^L-t^hauŋ^F ɣ^ʔuk^H-TA-to^ʔ^F =TA=TA ʔǎp^ʔjat^H
 LOCN:front-period basis -school meet -& -ascend=RLS =ATTR age
ʃe^ʔtsin^F -k^ho^F n^ʔat^H-tsin^F -k^ho^F.
 eight -CLF:year-about seven -CLF:year-about

The reason why I started school is that the age for attending elementary school was about 7 or 8 years old in those days.

- (1-9) *ʔǎ^L ru^L ŋat^F-TA-lo^F =fo^ʔ^H ŋo^F na^F-TA-laj^F -TA-lo^F =TA.*
 that.DET CN:RSMB COP -& -come_H=so.as.to I stay-& -pass²³ -& -come_H=RLS

I had spent until I reached that age.

- (1-10) *ŋaj^F ʃi^L =TA=TA =ra^H ʔau^L =re^F=a^F ŋa^H-mj^ʔi^H*
 be.small AUX²⁴:still²⁵ =RLS =ATTR=RA occasion=ACC =TOP 1KINS-mother
ŋa^H-p^ho^H=pam^F=a^F t^ʔauŋ^Fjo^F=k^hjo^F je^L-lo^H=TA, na^Hkauŋ^F=loŋ^H ŋa^H-paj^L
 1KINS-father=PL =TOP swidden =ALL go -go_H=RLS afternoon =TEMP 1KINS-cZ
lǎmauŋ^L-k^hoŋ^Fnan^H n^ʔej^F=tsa^L na^F-TA-ɣ^ʔit^F-TA-lo^F =TA=TA ru^F ŋat^F=TA.
 SNAME:Lhv-INAME:Lhv beside=only stay-& -start -& -come_H=RLS =ATTR NMLZ COP =RLS

²⁰ < Jhp. *nam^Mbat^H* [nam-bát] (Maran 1979: 1330) < Bur. *nan^Lbaʔ* < Eng. *number*.

²¹ < Jhp. *hpung up* [phung ùp] ‘an ordained minister, a pastor’ (Maran 1979: 903).

²² < Jhp. *sǎra* [sǎra] ‘a teacher, an instructor’ (Maran 1979: 997) < Bur. *s^hǎja^L*.

²³ < Jhp. *lai* [lài] ‘to pass by, to go beyond’ (Maran 1979: 647).

²⁴ I regard verb auxiliaries as words, not affixes as in my previous analysis, based on the fact that they can take the nominalizing prefix Lhv. ʔǎ-. See also fn. 80.

²⁵ Lhv. *ʃi^L* has the meaning comparable to *t^he^H* in Burmese.

When I was an infant, my parents would go to swidden and I would stay beside my sister Lamaung Khao Nan's side in the daytime.

- (1-11) $\text{?}\check{\text{a}}^{\text{L}}$ $\text{t}^{\text{h}}\text{o}\eta^{\text{F}}$ $=\text{me}\eta^{\text{F}}$ $\eta^{\text{aH}}-\text{mo}\eta^{\text{L}}$ $\text{l}\check{\text{a}}\text{mau}\eta^{\text{L}}-\text{k}^{\text{h}}\text{o}\eta^{\text{F}}\text{t}\check{\text{a}}\text{u}^{\text{L}}=\text{e}\text{?}^{\text{H}}=\text{mu}\eta^{\text{L}}$
 that.DET LOCN:after=LOC 1KINS-eB SNAME:Lhv-INAME:Lhv =COM =SEQ
 $\text{na}^{\text{F}}-\text{TA}-\text{y}\check{\text{i}}^{\text{L}}$ $-\text{TA}-\text{l}\check{\text{o}}^{\text{F}}$ $=\text{TA}$, $\text{j}'\text{a}\text{m}^{\text{F}}=\text{me}\eta^{\text{F}}$ $\text{na}^{\text{F}}-\text{TA}-\text{y}\check{\text{i}}^{\text{L}}$ $-\text{TA}-\text{l}\check{\text{o}}^{\text{F}}$ $=\text{TA}=\text{TA}$
 stay-& -be.big-& -come_H=RLS house =LOC stay-& -be.big-& -come_H=RLS =ATTR
 ru^{F} $\eta^{\text{aT}}=\text{TA}$.
 NMLZ COP =RLS

Then I have grown up with my elder brother Lamaung Khao Dau, I grew up at home.

- (1-12) $\eta^{\text{aH}}-\text{mo}\eta^{\text{L}}$ $\text{l}\check{\text{a}}\text{mau}\eta^{\text{L}}-\text{k}^{\text{h}}\text{o}\eta^{\text{F}}\text{tau}^{\text{L}}$ $\text{t}\text{fau}\eta^{\text{F}}$ $\text{to}\text{?}^{\text{F}}$ $-\text{j}\text{e}^{\text{L}}-\text{TA}-\text{l}\text{o}^{\text{H}}=\text{TA}=\text{TA}$
 1KINS-eB SNAME:Lhv-INAME:Lhv school ascend-go -& -go_H=RLS =ATTR
 $\text{t}^{\text{h}}\text{o}\eta^{\text{F}}$ $=\text{re}^{\text{F}}$ $\eta^{\text{o}}^{\text{F}}=\text{a}^{\text{F}}$ $\eta^{\text{aH}}-\text{p}^{\text{h}}\text{o}^{\text{H}}=\text{TA}$ $\text{t}^{\text{h}}\text{o}\eta^{\text{F}}$ $=\text{me}\eta^{\text{F}}=\text{tsa}^{\text{L}}$
 LOCN:after=ACC I =TOP 1KINS-father=ATTR LOCN:after=LOC =only
 $\text{t}^{\text{h}}\text{o}\eta^{\text{H}}-\text{TA}-\text{y}\check{\text{i}}\text{n}^{\text{H}}$ $=\text{j}\text{a}\eta^{\text{L}}$ $\eta^{\text{aH}}-\text{p}^{\text{h}}\text{o}^{\text{H}}=\text{e}\text{?}^{\text{H}}$ $\text{na}^{\text{F}}-\text{TA}-\text{l}\text{o}^{\text{F}}$ $=\text{TA}$.
 follow -& -do.around=CONJ 1KINS-father=COM stay-& -come_H=RLS

After my brother Lamaung Khao Dau enrolled in school, I followed my father and lived with him.

- (1-13) $\text{?}\check{\text{a}}^{\text{L}}$ $-\text{ru}^{\text{F}}=\text{a}^{\text{F}}$ $\text{t}\check{\text{a}}^{\text{F}}-\text{k}^{\text{h}}\text{j}\eta^{\text{H}}$ $-\text{kuk}^{\text{F}}-\text{jo}^{\text{F}}$ $-\text{TA}-\text{p}\text{j}\text{i}\text{t}^{\text{F}}-\text{ts}^{\text{h}}\check{\text{e}}^{\text{F}}-\text{TA}-\text{n}'\text{a}\text{t}^{\text{H}}-\text{tsin}^{\text{F}}$
 that.DET-NMLZ=TOP one-thousand-nine -hundred-& -four -ten -& -seven -CLF:year
 $\text{tsin}^{\text{F}}=\text{re}^{\text{F}}=\text{a}^{\text{F}}$ $\eta^{\text{aH}}-\text{p}^{\text{h}}\text{o}^{\text{H}}=\text{a}^{\text{F}}$ $\text{jauk}^{\text{F}}\text{p}^{\text{h}}\text{o}^{\text{H}}-\text{mo}\text{?}^{\text{F}}$ $\text{p}\text{j}\text{i}\text{t}^{\text{H}}\text{lau}\eta^{\text{L}}-\text{v}\check{\text{a}}^{\text{F}}\text{kau}\eta^{\text{L}}=\text{me}\eta^{\text{F}}$
 year =ACC =TOP 1KINS-father=TOP WF²⁶ -people GNAME²⁷ -village =LOC
 $\text{j}\text{e}^{\text{L}}-\text{TA}-\text{no}^{\text{F}}-\text{TA}-\text{f}\text{i}\text{t}^{\text{F}}$ $\text{mu}\eta^{\text{F}}=\text{j}\text{a}\eta^{\text{L}}=\text{a}^{\text{F}}$ $\eta^{\text{aH}}-\text{p}^{\text{h}}\text{o}^{\text{H}}$ $\text{f}\text{i}\text{t}^{\text{F}}-\text{t}^{\text{h}}\text{o}\eta^{\text{F}}=\text{TA}$
 go -& -pain-& -die do =CONJ =TOP 1KINS-father die -LOCN:after=ATTR
 $\text{l}\check{\text{a}}\text{pan}^{\text{L}}$ $\text{t}\check{\text{a}}^{\text{F}}-\text{l}\text{a}\text{m}^{\text{L}}$ $\text{k}\text{j}\text{o}^{\text{L}}$ $=\text{re}^{\text{F}}=\text{f}\text{e}\text{?}^{\text{F}}$ $\eta^{\text{o}}^{\text{F}}$ $\text{t}\text{fau}\eta^{\text{F}}$
 week²⁸ one-CLF:default LOCN:between=ACC =only.if²⁹ I school
 $\text{to}\text{?}^{\text{F}}$ $-\text{TA}-\text{y}'\text{i}\text{t}^{\text{F}}=\text{TA}=\text{TA}$ ru^{F} $\eta^{\text{aT}}=\text{TA}$.
 ascend-& -start =RLS =ATTR NMLZ COP =RLS

In 1947, my father went to Byidlau village where his wife's family of birth lived and died of illness, and I started school a week after his death.

²⁶ $\text{jauk}^{\text{F}}\text{p}^{\text{h}}\text{o}^{\text{H}}$ denotes ego's WF as well as ego's MB. More generally, it could denote the men one generation older than ego in the family of a woman who married into a male ego's family. Compounding of $\text{jauk}^{\text{F}}\text{p}^{\text{h}}\text{o}^{\text{H}}$ and $\text{j}'\text{a}\text{m}^{\text{F}}$ 'house' forms the term denoting the lineage of a woman's family of birth who married into a male ego's family, equivalent to Jhp. *māyu*, and the suffixation of $-\text{mo}\text{?}^{\text{H}}$ 'people' to $\text{jauk}^{\text{F}}\text{p}^{\text{h}}\text{o}^{\text{H}}$ yields the noun denoting the people who belong to the lineage.

²⁷ The village name must be somehow related to the lineage name.

²⁸ < Jhp. *lāban* [lābān] 'rest, a time of rest' (Maran 1979: 655); also 'holiday, Sunday' (Kurabe 2019: 103).

²⁹ Perhaps < Jhp. *she* [šē?] 'adversative conj., but' (Maran 1979: 1003). Kurabe (2019: 203) gives the translation 'only, but' to the morpheme (*sheq*/šhēq/).

- (1-14) $\text{ʔǎ}^F \text{ muŋ}^F = \text{jaŋ}^L = a^F \text{ tǎ}^F - k^h \text{ jŋ}^H - \text{kuk}^F - \text{jo}^F - \text{pjit}^F - \text{ts}^h \text{ ɛ}^F - \text{TA} - n^{\prime} \text{at}^H - \text{tsin}^F$
 that do =CONJ =TOP one-thousand-nine -hundred-four -ten -& -seven -CLF:year
 $\text{tsin}^F = \text{re}^F = a^F \text{ ŋo}^F \text{ tfaun}^F k^{\prime} \text{ ʔ} \text{ fi}^H \text{ ʔauŋ}^F \text{ va}^H = \text{TA}.$
 year =ACC =TOP I kindergarten³⁰ win AUX:RLZN³¹ =RLS

And in 1947, I graduated from kindergarten.

- (1-15) $\text{ʔǎ}^F = \text{muŋ}^L \text{ ts}^h \text{ o}^{\prime} \text{ ʔ}^H \text{ muŋ}^F = \text{jaŋ}^L = a^F \text{ tǎ}^F - k^h \text{ jŋ}^H - \text{kuk}^F - \text{jo}^F - \text{pjit}^F - \text{ts}^h \text{ e}^F - \text{TA}$
 that =SEQ connect do =CONJ =TOP one-thousand-nine -hundred-four -ten -&
 $-\text{fe}^{\prime} \text{ ʔ}^H - \text{tsin}^F \text{ tsin}^F = \text{re}^F \text{ tfaun}^F \text{ tam}^F - \text{TA} - \text{ts}^h \text{ o}^{\prime} \text{ ʔ}^H - \text{TA} - \text{to}^{\prime} \text{ ʔ}^F = \text{TA} = \text{TA} \text{ ru}^F,$
 -eight -CLF:year year =ACC school again -& -connect-& -ascend=RLS =ATTR NMLZ
 $\text{ʔǎ}^L \text{ tsin}^F = \text{re}^F = a^F \text{ tǎ}^F - t^{\prime} \text{ an}^H \text{ ʔauŋ}^F \text{ va}^H = \text{TA}.$
 that.DET year =ACC =TOP one-class win AUX:RLZN=RLS

I continued to attend school in 1948 and completed the first grade that year.

- (1-16) $\text{tǎ}^F - t^{\prime} \text{ an}^H \text{ ʔauŋ}^F = \text{TA} = \text{TA} = \text{ra}^H \text{ t}^h \text{ oŋ}^F = \text{TA} \text{ tsin}^F = \text{re}^F \text{ tfaun}^F = \text{re}^F$
 one-class win =RLS =ATTR=RA LOCN:after=ATTR year =ACC school =ACC
 $\text{ŋǎ}^F - n^{\prime} \text{ auŋ}^H \text{ p}^h \text{ a}^F \text{ la}^F - \text{puk}^F - \text{kauŋ}^F = \text{meŋ}^H = \text{muŋ}^L = \text{fe}^{\prime} \text{ ʔ}^F \text{ lauŋ}^F \text{ pjit}^F - \text{yit}^F$
 I -PL GNAME -hill -body =ABL =SEQ =only.if GNAME -water
 $\text{jeŋ}^F \text{ p}^{\prime} \text{ am}^L - \text{tam}^L = k^h \text{ jo}^F \text{ t}^f \text{ uŋ}^F \text{ t}^f \text{ ʔ}^L - \text{TA} - \text{to}^{\prime} \text{ ʔ}^F - \text{kjo}^H - \text{lo}^H$
 LOCN:near foothill-locality=ALL school³² accompany-& -ascend-descend-go_H
 $k^{\prime} \text{ o}^H = \text{TA}.$
 AUX:PLS=RLS

The next year after completing the first grade, we went together to school in the lowlands near Laungbyid River from the Phala hill.

- (1-17) $\text{p}^{\prime} \text{ am}^L - \text{tam}^L - \text{po}^L \text{ ta}^L = \text{meŋ}^F \text{ lo}^F - \text{TA} - \text{na}^F = \text{TA}.$
 foothill-locality-boarding.house³³ =LOC come_H-& -stay =RLS

We moved to a boarding house in the lowlands.

- (1-18) $\text{tfaun}^F - \text{vaj}^H \text{ po}^L \text{ ta}^L = \text{meŋ}^F \text{ na}^F \text{ muŋ}^F = \text{jaŋ}^L \text{ fit}^H - t^{\prime} \text{ an}^H - \text{tfaun}^F$
 school -premises boarding.house=LOC stay do =CONJ two -class -school
 $\text{to}^{\prime} \text{ ʔ}^F = \text{TA}.$
 ascend=RLS

We lived within the school premises and attended a second grade classes.

³⁰ Lhv. tfaun^F 'school' + Lhv. $k^{\prime} \text{ ʔ} \text{ fi}^H$ < Jhp. 'small'.

³¹ Lhv. va^H indicates that the speaker realizes the event and reports it real-time.

³² The word which means 'school' shows variation between Lhv. tfaun^F and Lhv. $\text{t}^f \text{ uŋ}^F$, the former being superior in the text. Both are related to Jhp. jawng [jòŋ] 'school' (Maran 1979: 483) ([j] = voiced palatal fricative). The variation could be attributed to the fact that Lhaovo rhyme /-oŋ/ is realized as [õ], and only /-uŋ/ and /-auŋ/ are available for rendering Jinghpaw rhyme [-oŋ]. The form Lhv. tfaun^F is perhaps a blend of Jhp. [jòŋ] and Bur. tfaun^H 'school'.

³³ < Eng. *boarder*.

- (1-19) *jit^H-t'an^H toʔ^F =TA=TA=ra^H ʔau^L =re^F=a^F ʔaj^L=meŋ^F*
 two -class ascend=RLS =ATTR=RA occasion=ACC =TOP there=LOC
tʃauŋ^F-nau^H=ye^F tso^L=neŋ^H=TA y'it^H=meŋ^H vo^F -poŋ^L tǎ^F-j'am^F=meŋ^F
 school -infant=PL eat =IRL =ATTR CN:FOT=ABL village-inhabitant one-house =LOC
kauk^F tǎ^F-t'aj^F -tǎ^F-t'aj^F vin^F -TA-taj^H =TA.
 paddy one-unit.of.measure³⁴ -one-unit.of.measure convey-& -send.along=RLS

While we attended second grade classes, (the villagers) delivered a *tin* of rice each to a villager's house for the students to eat.

- (1-20) *ʔǎ^L -ru^F tʃauŋ^F-nau^H=ye^F mji^Ht^hoŋ^F neʔ^Fk'oŋ^F t^hauŋ^L=jaŋ^L*
 that.DET-NMLZ school -infant=PL evening morning pound =CONJ
j'auŋ^H-TA-tso^L=TA.
 cook -& -eat =RLS

The students pounded and cooked it night and day and ate it.

- (1-21) *ʔoŋ^Lp^hoʔ^H-ts^hoʔ^Fts^hoŋ^L=a^F tʃauŋ^F-nau^H=ye^F sə^Fjo^F=meŋ^H*
 vegetable -edible =TOP school -infant=PL forest =ABL
y'o^F -TA-l'eŋ^L =jaŋ^L j'auŋ^H-TA-tso^L=TA=TA ru^F ŋat^F=TA=ra^H.
 look.for-& -go.around=CONJ cook -& -eat =RLS =ATTR NMLZ COP =RLS =RA

As for wild vegetables, the student gathered from the forest, cooked and ate.

- (1-22) *ts^ho^L=a^F ʃǎp^hauŋ^F-tsap^L =meŋ^F je^L-TA-vaj^F=jaŋ^L tso^L=TA.*
 salt =TOP GNAME -tributary.mouth=LOC go -& -buy =CONJ eat =RLS

As for salt, they bought it at the mouth area of Chipwe river and ate it.

- (1-23) *po^Lta^L -saŋ^F k'at^H=TA=TA=ra^H səra^Lma^F =a^F neʔ^Fk'oŋ^F*
 boarding.house-owner make =RLS =ATTR=RA female.teacher=TOP morning
no^ʔ^H =meŋ^H tʃauŋ^F-nau^H=ye^F=re^F jap^F-n'uk^H n'uk^H -TA-t'o^L-TA-ju^F=jaŋ^L
 early.time=ABL school -infant=PL =ACC sleep-awake awake³⁵ -& -put -& -take=CONJ
mau^H k^hoʔ^H-TA-keŋ^F=TA.
 job crack -& -share =RLS

The female teacher serving as the boarding house head woke the students up early in the morning and assigned them work.

- (1-24) *mji^Fye^L-nau^H=ye^F tǎy'eŋ^L=a^F kauk^F t^hauŋ^L, tǎy'eŋ^L=a^F tso^F*
 girl -infant=PL some =TOP paddy pound some =TOP meal
j'auŋ^H, jauk^Fkaj^F-nau^H=ye^F yit^F k^heʔ^H p^hjoŋ^L ʃam^L, tǎy'eŋ^L
 cook male -infant=PL water draw bloom sweep some

³⁴ A unit of measure for grain, approximately equal to 40.91 litre. *taŋ^L* in Burmese (*MED*: iii).

³⁵ *jap^F-n'uk^H n'uk^H* is a special type of N+V idiom whose compound noun part contains the verb *n'uk^H* as its constituent.

$\eta o\eta^L p^h o\eta^H$ $\gamma^o F$, $t\check{a}\gamma^o e\eta^L = a^F$ $t^h o\eta^L$ $\gamma^o F$ $mu\eta^F = ja\eta^L = a^F$
 vegetable look.for some =TOP firewood look.for do =CONJ =TOP
 $ne\eta^F k^o \eta^F$ $fe\eta^H - na^L ji^L$ $t\check{f}\emptyset^H = fo\eta^H$ mau^H $tsauj^L = TA$.
 morning eight -o'clock³⁶ arrive=so.as.to job work =RLS

Some of the female students pounded rice, and some cooked meals. The male students fetched water and cleaned, some looked for vegetables, some for firewood, and worked until eight o'clock.

(1-25) $fe\eta^H - na^L ji^L$ mau^H $t^o^L = e\eta^H$ $t\check{a}ka^H$ $ve\eta^L - j^o au\eta^H - j^o am^F = me\eta^F$
 eight -o'clock job put =COM together meal -cook -house =LOC
 tso^F $t\check{f}\emptyset^H m^H - TA - tso^L$ $mu\eta^F = ja\eta^L = a^F$ $kuk^F - na^L ji^L = me\eta^F = a^F$
 meal surround-& -eat do =CONJ =TOP nine -o'clock=LOC =TOP
 $t\check{a}^F - pa^F$ $-k\emptyset m^H$ $t\check{f}au\eta^F$ $to\eta^F = TA = TA = ra^H$ $k^h j\emptyset^H$ $\eta at^F = TA$.
 one-clf:day-whole school ascend=RLS =ATTR=RA circumstance COP =RLS

The circumstance is that as soon as they stopped working at eight o'clock, they ate their meals together in the kitchen, then went to school from nine o'clock for the rest of the day.

(1-26) $na^H kau\eta^F$ $t\check{a}^F - ts^h e^F - TA - fit^H - na^L ji^L = re^F$ $t\check{a}tsap^F = a^F$ $no^L - TA - ju^F = TA$.
 afternoon one-ten -& -two -o'clock=ACC moment=TOP rest -& -take=RLS

We took a short break at noon.

(1-27) $mji^H t^h o\eta^F$ $pjit^F - na^L ji^L$ $t\check{f}\emptyset^H = fo\eta^H$ $t\check{f}u\eta^F$ $to\eta^F = TA$.
 evening four -o'clock arrive=so.as.to school ascend=RLS

We attended school until 4 pm.

(1-28) $mji^H t^h o\eta^F$ $\eta at^F = lo\eta^H$, $s\check{a}ra^L = \gamma e^F = TA ja\eta^F$ mau^H $tam^F - TA - k^h o\eta^H = TA$.
 evening COP =TEMP teacher=PL =INS³⁷ job again -& -crack =RLS

In the evening, teachers assigned work (to students) again.

(1-29) $t^h o\eta^L$ $-\gamma^o F$ $-mo\eta^F$ $t^h o\eta^L$ $\gamma^o F$, $\gamma it^F - k^o e\eta^H - mo\eta^F$ γit^F $k^o e\eta^H$,
 firewood-look.for-people firewood look.for water-fill.in -people water fill.in
 $ve\eta^L - j^o au\eta^H - mo\eta^F$ $ve\eta^L$ $j^o au\eta^H$, $kauk^F - t^h au\eta^L - mo\eta^F$ $tam^F - TA$ $kauk^F$
 meal -cook -people meal cook paddy -pound -people again -& paddy
 $t^h au\eta^L$, $\eta \check{a}^L$ ru^L $tam^F - TA - k^h o\eta^H - TA - ke\eta^F$,³⁸ $\eta \check{a}^F$ $mu\eta^F = ja\eta^L$ $\eta at^F = TA$.
 pound that.DET CN:RSMB again -& -crack -& -share that do =CONJ COP =RLS

³⁶ < Bur. $na^L ji^L$. cf. Jhp. $na yi$ [na yi]. The corresponding native word is $jo\eta^F \gamma uk^F$. The latter might be newly created.

³⁷ I regard TA as a part of INS, because the syllable immediately preceding it always suffers the tonal alternation.

³⁸ Here five verb phrases are juxtaposed without any relational marker. Events expressed by the verb phrases are not temporally ordered. I cannot say whether VP juxtaposition of the type is allowed only in such cases.

The firewood gatherers gathered firewood, the water fetchers fetched water, the cooks cooked meals, and the rice pounders pounded rice. (They) were assigned work in this way. And then,

- (1-30) $tfauj^F-nau^H=ye^F$ po^Lta^L $=mej^F$ $y'an^L-TA-j'auj^H-TA-tso^L=TA=TA$
 school -infant=PL boarding.house=LOC gather -& -cook -& -eat =RLS =ATTR
 $=ra^H$ k^hjo^H $\eta at^F=TA$.
 =RA circumstance COP =RLS

The students would gather in the boarding house, and cook and eat together.

- (1-31) $?au^L$ $?au^L =re^F$ $p^ha^F la^F-tfauj^F-po^Lta^L$ $=mej^F$ $na^F=TA=TA$
 $?that.DET^{39}$ occasion=ACC GNAME -school -boarding.house=LOC stay=RLS =ATTR
 $ru^F =a^F$ $pju^F -lam^L$ $k^hjauk^H-ts^he^F-k^ho^F$ $\eta at^F=TA=ra^H$.
 NMLZ=TOP person-individual six -ten -about COP =RLS =RA

At that time, there were about 60 students living in the boarding house of the school in Phala village.

- (1-32) $?a^F=mu\eta^L$ $mji^F ye^L=ye^F=a^F$ $m\check{a}-t'auj^H-TA-lauk^F =\emptyset$.
 that=SEQ female =PL =TOP not-excess -& -be.abound=NEG

There were not many female students.

- (1-33) $jauk^F kaj^F-nau^H=ye^F$ tje^F $-TA-lauk^F =TA=ra^H$.
 male -infant=PL surpass⁴⁰ -& -be.abound=RLS =RA

There were more male students.

- (1-34) $?a^F=mu\eta^L$ $?aj^L$ $tsin^F=re^F=a^F$ $\eta o^F=re^L$ $fit^H-t'an^H$
 that=SEQ that.DET year =ACC =TOP I =also two-class
 $?auj^F-TA-ju^F$ $va^H =TA$.
 win -& -take AUX:RLZN=RLS

I completed my second grade that year.

- (1-35) $t^ho\eta^F =TA$ $tsin^F=re^F=a^F$ $\eta o^H-ts^he^F-tsin^F$ $tsin^F=re^F=a^F$
 LOCN:after=ATTR year =ACC =TOP five-ten -CLF:year year =ACC =TOP
 $\eta a^F-n'auj^H$ $p^ha^F la^F-tfauj^F=mej^F=a^F$ $sam^F-t'an^H$ $m\check{a}-p^huj^H=\emptyset$.
 I -PL GNAME -school =LOC =TOP three-class not-open =NEG

The next year, in 1950, our Phala school did not offer the third grade.

- (1-36) $?aj^F=log^H=a^F$ $sam^F-t'an^H$ k^haji^L $m\check{a}-pa^F -TA-to?^F$ $muk^L-va^L =k^hjo^F$
 that =TEMP =TOP three-class where not-know-& -ascend land -be.far=ALL

³⁹ It must be a mispronunciation of $?ai^L$.

⁴⁰ < Jhp.je [jè] 'more, more than' (Maran 1979: 468).

mă-yo^H-TA-je^L *muŋ^F=jaŋ^L=a^F* *pam^F* *-j'am^F=meŋ^F* *tă^F-tsin^F*
 not- get -& -go do =CONJ =TOP mountain-house =LOC one-CLF:year
lo^H-TA-na^F=jaŋ^L *ŋa^H-mj'i^H* *ma^Lhoŋ^H=eŋ^H* *t'auŋ^Fjo^F-k'at^H*
 go_H-& -stay=CONJ 1KINS-mother family =COM swidden -make
lo^H-TA-po^F *-TA-k'at^H=TA.*
 go_H-& -be.contained-& -make =RLS

Therefore, I could not study in the third grade, nor could go to a distant place (for study), so I went back and lived in our house on the mountain for a year, and would go to cultivate swiddens with my mother's family.

(1-37) *tă^F-tsin^F* *lo^H-TA-na^F-TA-p'jeŋ^H=TA.*
 one-CLF:year go_H-& -stay-& -throw =RLS

I went back and spent a year.

(1-38) *tă^F-k^hjiŋ^H* *-kuk^F-jo^F* *-ŋo^H-ts^hɛ^F-TA-tă^F-tsin^F* *tsin^F=re^F=a^F* *?aj^L*
 one-thousand-nine -hundred-five -ten -& -one-CLF:year year =ACC =TOP that.DET
p^ha^Fla^F-tfaŋ^F=meŋ^F *sam^F-t'an^H* *tam^F-TA-p^huŋ^H=jaŋ^L* ... *sam^F-t'an^H* *p^huŋ^H*
 GNAME -school =LOC three -class again -& -open =CONJ three -class open
muŋ^F=jaŋ^L *?ă^F=muŋ^L* *ŋo^F* *sam^F-t'an^H* *lo^F* *-TA-tam^F-TA-toŋ^F-TA.*
 do =CONJ that =SEQ I three -class come_H-& -again -& -ascend-RLS

In 1951, the third grade class was opened in the Phala school, and I attended the third grade again.

(1-39) *po^Lta^L* *=meŋ^F* *lo^F* *-TA-tam^F-TA-na^F=TA.*
 boarding.house=LOC come_H-& -again -& -stay =RLS

I came back to live in the boarding house again.

(1-40) *ŋa^H* *săra^L-tfaŋ^F?uk^F* *ma^Lhoŋ^H* *săra^L-l'auk^Htsauŋ^L* *ma^Lhoŋ^H=re^F*
 my teacher-principal family teacher-custodian family =ACC
tso^F *j'auŋ^H-TA-ts'o^L=jaŋ^L* *?aj^L=meŋ^F* *tă^F-tsin^F* *po^F* *-TA-na^F=TA.*
 meal cook -& -feed =CONJ there=LOC one-CLF:year be.contained-& -stay =RLS

We cooked and offered meals to the principal's and the superintendent's families, and lived there for a year.

(1-41) *?ă^F* *muŋ^F=jaŋ^L* *?ă^L* *tsin^F=re^F=a^F* *ŋo^F=re^L* *?aj^L*
 that do =CONJ that.DET year =ACC =TOP I =also that.DET
muk^Fsuk^H-p^haŋ^Ft'i^H *sam^F-t'an^H* *ŋo^H-TA-?auŋ^F-TA-ju^F* *va^H* *=TA.*
 writing⁴¹ -education three -class get -& -win -& -take AUX:RLZN=RLS

⁴¹ cf. Zwa. *mau¹¹sau¹¹* (Lustig 2010: Vol2, p.232), Lcd. *mauk^Fsauk^H* (the author's data). The forms of these languages and Lhaovo might be related to Jhp. *mai sau* [mâi sâu] 'paper' (Maran 1979: 723) < Shn. *mai⁵shaw³* 'slender piece of wood or bamboo ...'.

And that year I completed that third grade education.

- (1-42) $tj^h\check{a}^L$ - ru^F = a^F ηo^F $\check{a}p^h auj^F$ - $v\check{a}^F$ - muk^L $p^h a^F la^F$ - $v\check{a}^F$ $kaun^L$ = $me\eta^H$
 this.DET-NMLZ=TOP I GNAME -village-land GNAME -village =ABL
 $\eta\check{a}su^H ja^F$ - $tfaun^F$ sam^F - $t'an^H$ - $tfaun^F$ = $me\eta^F$ sam^F - $t'an^H$ yo^H - TA - $m'o^H$ - TA
 government⁴² -school three -class -school =LOC three -class get -& -learn -&
 - ηauj^F - TA - ju^F = TA = TA = ra^H $\eta\check{a}k^h jo^F$ ηat^F = TA = ra^H .
 -win -& -take=RLS =ATTR=RA affair COP =RLS =RA

This is the story that I completed the third grade of the public elementary school in Phala village, Chipwe Township.

- (1-43) $ts^h o^H$ $mu\eta^F$ = $ja\eta^L$ = a^F muk^L - va^L - muk^L - $le\eta^F$ = $k^h jo^F$ $tfaun^F$
 connect do =CONJ =TOP land -be.far-land -be.broad=ALL school
 tam^F - TA - $ts^h o^H$ - TA - to^F - lo^H = $ne\eta^H$ = TA $y'it^H$ = $me\eta^H$ = re^L ηaj^F $p'e^H$
 again -& -connect-& -ascend-go_H =IRL =ATTR CN:FOF=ABL =also that what
 $m\check{a}$ - $y'uk^H$ - TA - $mjit^F$ ji^L = \emptyset .
 not-meet -& -think AUX:still=NEG

I could not think of continuing to attend school in a distant place.

- (1-44) $\eta\check{a}^L$ $t\check{a}^F$ - $tsin^F$ ku^L = a^F $\eta\check{a}^L$ $r\check{u}^L$ $mjit^F$ - TA - na^F = TA .
 that.DET one-CLF:year NMLZ=TOP that.DET like think -& -stay =RLS

I was thinking that way during the year.

- (1-45) $tfaun^F$ - kjo^H - jo^F ηat^F = $mu\eta^L$ $\eta\check{a}^L$ $r\check{u}^L$ na^F = TA = TA = ra^H ηau^L - $\eta\check{a}jo^F$
 school -descend-time COP =SEQ that.DET like stay =RLS =ATTR=RA occasion-time
 ηat^F = TA .
 COP =RLS

It was the period of the school closure. It was the time when I lived so.

- (1-46) $tj^h e^F$ = a^F $so\eta^F$ $y'it^H$ - tau^F ηat^F va^H = TA .
 this =TOP beginning -part COP AUX:RLZN=RLS

This is the first part (of my story).

3.2. To Myitkyina (1952)

- (2-1) $\eta\check{a}na^H$ ηo^F $l\check{a}maun^L$ - $k^h o\eta^F$ $xo\eta^H$ = $k^h jo^H$ $mu\eta^F$ = $ja\eta^L$ = a^F ,
 now I SNAME:Lhv-INAME:Lhv =PER do =CONJ =TOP

⁴² < Jhp. *āsuaya* [əsu'ya?] 'the Government' (Maran 1979: 61) < Bur. $\eta\check{a}so^H ja^C$.

mjit^F*k'ji*^H*na*^F = *k^hjo*^F *tfauj*^F *to?*^F -*je*^L-*TA-lo*^F = *TA=TA=ra*^H
 GNAME⁴³ = ALL school ascend-go -& -come_H=RLS =ATTR=RA
k^hjo^F = *re*^F *ts^ho?*^H = *jaj*^L *t'a*^H = *nej*^H.
 affair =ACC connect=CONJ speak=IRL

Now I, Lamaung Khao Hhao, will tell the story of going to Myitkyina for attending the school.

(2-2) *tă^F-k^hjij*^H -*kuk*^F-*jo*^F -*ŋo*^H-*ts^he*^F-*TA-fit*^H-*tsin*^F *tsin*^F = *mej*^F
 one-thousand-nine -hundred-five -ten -& -two -CLF:year year =LOC
ŋo^F *p^ha^Fla^F-tfauj*^F = *mej*^F *sam*^F-*t'an*^H *?auj*^F *va*^H = *TA*.
 I GNAME -school =LOC three -class win AUX:RLZN=RLS

In 1952, I completed the third grade in the Phala school.

(2-3) *?ă* = *muj*^L *tfauj*^F *kjo*^H = *jaj*^L *na*^F = *TA=TA=ra*^H *?au*^L = *re*^F, *ŋo*^F
 that=SEQ school descend=CONJ stay=RLS =ATTR=RA occasion=ACC I
k^hă^L = *k^hjo*^F *tfauj*^F *tam*^F-*TA-ts^ho?*^H-*TA-to?*^F = *nej*^H = *re*^L *mă-pa*^F = ∅.
 where=ALL school again -& -connect-& -ascend=IRL =also not-know=NEG

When I stopped going to school, I did not know where I would continue attending school again.

(2-4) *?ă^L* *ru*^L *na*^F = *TA=TA=ra*^H *?au*^L = *re*^F *ŋă^F-n'auj*^H
 that.DET CN:RSMB stay=RLS =ATTR=RA occasion=ACC I -PL
p^ha^Fla^F-vă^Fkauj^L = *mej*^H *p^huj*^H?*up*^H-*săra*^L *p^ha^Fla^F-xoj*^H*taj*^F
 GNAME -village =ABL pastor -teacher SNAME:Lhv-INAME:Lhv
ma^Lho?^H *mjit*^F*k'ji*^H*na*^F = *k^hjo*^F *je*^L = *TA=re*^F = *fe?*^F *mjit*^F*tji*^H*na*^F = *mej*^F
 family GNAME =ALL go =RLS =ACC⁴⁴ =only.if GNAME⁴⁵ =LOC
jøj^L-tso^L *taj^Fløm*^H = *a*^F *je*^L-*TA-no*^F-*TA-fit*^F = *TA*.
 3KINS⁴⁶- child INAME:Lhv =TOP go -& -pain-& -die =RLS

While I lived in such a way, when the family of the pastor of our Phala village, Phala Hhao Dai, went to Myitkyina, his son Dai Leim got sick and died there.

(2-5) *?ă^F=log*^H *jøj^L-tso^L* *taj^Fløm*^H = *re*^F, *mo^Lto^L-tj'ip*^H-*k'a*^L *tă^F-lam*^L
 that =TEMP 3KINS-child INAME:Lhv =ACC car -jeep -car⁴⁷ one-CLF:default
ŋ'o^L=jaj^L, *ŋa*^H-*moj*^L *moj*^L-*mo*^H *lămauj*^L-*k^hoj*^F*løm*^H = *e?*^H, *ŋa*^H-*p^hauj*^H
 hire =CONJ 1KINS-eB eB -AUG SNAME:Lhv-INAME:Lhv =COORD 1KINS-MB.eldest

⁴³ The capital of Kachin State. 411 km north-northeast of Mandalay and 963 km north-northeast of Yangon.

⁴⁴ ACC with RLS/NEG behaves as if a marker introducing temporal clauses. See also fn.9.

⁴⁵ The second syllable of *mjit^Ftji^Hna^F* is affected by the Burmese name of the city *mji^Ftji^Hna^H*

⁴⁶ The prefix seems to be attached to monomorphemic kinship terms to indicate that the person is kin of neither the speaker nor the hearer.

⁴⁷ Lhv. *mo^Lto^L* (< Bur. *mo^Lto^Lka^H* < Eng. *motor car*: cf. Jhp. *mawdawka* [mo-do-ká]) is the standard term to denote cars in Lhaovo. Lhv. *tj'ip^h* must be directly borrowed from English. Lhv. *k'a^L* is not well-established in Lhaovo.

$p^h a^F l a^F - t s \check{a}^F k^h o \eta^F$, $f i t^H - \eta u k^F t s o^L h o \eta^H = \check{e} \eta^H$ $m u \eta^F = j a \eta^L = a^F$, $t a j^F l \emptyset m^H = T A$
 SNAME:Lhv-INAME:Lhv⁴⁸ two-relatives =COM do =CONJ =TOP INAME:Lhv =ATTR
 $m o \eta^F = r e^F$ $f \check{a} p^h a u \eta^F = k^h j o^F$ $m o^L t o^L = m e \eta^H$ $t^h o^F - T A - t o \eta^F - l o^F$ $k' o^H = T A$.
 corpse=ACC GNAME =ALL car =ABL carry-& -ascend-come_H AUX:PLS=RLS

So renting one jeep, my eldest brother Lamaung Khao Leim and my mother's eldest brother Phala Ze Khao, the two relatives drove Dai Leim's body back to Chipwe.

(2-6) $f \check{a} p^h a u \eta^F - t f a u \eta^F - v a \eta^H = r e^F$ $t' o^L - t j^h \dots$ $m o^L t o^L$ $t' o^L - t j^h o \eta^H = j a \eta^L$,
 GNAME -school -premises=ACC put car put -REMAIN =CONJ
 $m o \eta^F = r e^F = a^F$ $p^h a^F l a^F$ $t f \emptyset^H = f o \eta^H$ $t o \eta^F - T A - t o \eta^F - l o^F$ $k' o^H = T A$.
 corpse=ACC =TOP GNAME arrive=so.as.to carry-& -ascend-come_H AUX:PLS=RLS

We parked the car on the premises of the Chipwe school and carried his body up to the Phala.

(2-7) $p^h a^F l a^F$ $t f \emptyset^H - T A - l o^F = T A = T A = r a^H$ $t^h o \eta^F = T A$ $p a^F = r e^F$,
 GNAME arrive-& -come_H=RLS =ATTR=RA LOCN:after=ATTR day =ACC
 $m o \eta^F - \eta' a m^L - p' \emptyset^F$ $k' a t^H - T A - p a m^F$ $v a^H = T A$.
 corpse-conceal-event⁴⁹ make -& -PLS AUX:RLZN=RLS

The day after they arrived at Phala, they held the funeral.

(2-8) $m o \eta^F - \eta' a m^L - p' \emptyset^F$ $p i n^F - T A - k' a t^H = T A = T A = r a^H$ $m j i^H t^h o \eta^F - t s o^H = r e^F = f e \eta^F$,
 corpse-conceal-event finish-& -make =RLS =ATTR=RA evening -edge =ACC =only.if
 $\eta a^H - m o \eta^L$ $l \check{a} m a u \eta^L - k^h o \eta^F l \emptyset m^H = a^F$ $\eta o^F = r \check{e}^F$ $m j i t^L = T A = r a^H$.
 IKINS-eB SNAME:Lhv-INAME:Lhv =TOP I =ACC ask =RLS =RA

In the evening after the funeral finished, my brother Lamaung Khao Leim asked me,

(2-9) $l a u^F - x o \eta^H$ $n o \eta^F$ $\eta \check{a}^F = r e^F$ $m j i t^F k' j i^H n a^F = k^h j o^F$ $m \check{a} - j e^L - n u k^F = \emptyset = l a \eta^F$.
 brother-INAME:Lhv you that =ACC GNAME =ALL not-go -want =NEG=INQR

“Brother Hhao, don't you want to go to Myitkyina?”

(2-10) $t f a u \eta^F - t o \eta^F$ $m \check{a} - j e^L - n u k^F = \emptyset = l a \eta^F = k \check{a}^L$ $m j i t^L = T A$.
 school -ascend not-go -want =NEG=INQR =QUOT ask =RLS

Don't you want to go to school?” he asked.

(2-11) $j e^L = a^F$ $j e^L - n u k^F = T A = T A = r a^H$ $r u^F$, $\eta \check{a}^L - r u^F$ $k^h \check{a}^L$ $r u^L$
 go =TOP go -want =RLS =ATTR=RA NMLZ that.DET-NMLZ which.DET CN:RSMB
 $k' a t^H = n e \eta^H = l a \eta^F$.
 make =IRL =INQR

⁴⁸ The first segment is weakened from Lhv. $t s e^F$ ‘5th son’.

⁴⁹ < Jhp. *poi* [pói] ‘feast, festival, social events in general.’ (Maran 1979: 882) Perhaps < WB. {pwaY}. cf. Bur. *pwe*^H.

(I said), “I want to go, but how shall I do?”

- (2-12) $\eta e\eta^F$, $no\eta^F$ $je^L-nuk^F=TA=TA$ $ru^F=k'am^H=a^F$, $so\eta^H$ $vo\eta^F=TA=TA$
 INTERJ you go -want =RLS =ATTR NMLZ=CNTR =TOP breath enter⁵⁰ =RLS =ATTR
 $ru^F=k'am^H$, $t^h\check{a}^L$ $mo\eta^L-mo^H$ $l\check{a}mau\eta^L-k^h\eta\eta^F l\eta m^H=e\eta^H$
 NMLZ=CNTR this.DET eB -AUG SNAME:Lhv-INAME:Lhv =COORD
 $\eta a^H-p^h au\eta^H$ $p^h a^F la^F$ $-ts\check{a}^F k^h \eta\eta^F=t'o\eta^F$ $\eta uk^F tso^L$ $t^f'o\eta^H$
 I KINS-MB.eldest SNAME:Lhv-INAME:Lhv =DU.HU two.relative LOCN:whereabouts
 $t^h\eta\eta^H-TA-je^L=\emptyset =a\eta^F=l'e^H$.
 follow -& -go =IMP=CMD =APPEAL

“If you want to go, if you are interested, go with us, the families of your brother Lamaung Khao Leim and my eldest maternal uncle Phala Ze Khao.”

- (2-13) $\eta\check{a}^F=lo\eta^H$ $kaj^F=TA=m'o\eta^H$.
 that =TEMP be.good=RLS =PREDET

Then, “Of course, OK.

- (2-14) $\eta\check{a}^F=lo\eta^H$ $no\eta^F$ $so\eta^H$ $vo\eta^F=lo\eta^H$ $\eta\check{a}na^H$ $\eta e\eta^F$ pam^F $-tam^L=k^hjo^F$
 that =TEMP you breath enter =TEMP now INTERJ mountain-locality=ALL
 $to\eta^F-lo^H=jay^L$, $\eta a^H-mj'i^H-ma^L$ $lo^H-TA-t'a^H-TA-t'o^L-t^h\eta\eta^H=laj^L$.
 ascend-go_H=CONJ I KINS-mother-M&C go_H-& -speak-& -put -REMAIN =HORT

Then, if you are interested in it, let's go up to the mountain hamlet and let's go and tell my mother and my elder sister.

- (2-15) $\eta\check{a}^F=mu\eta^L$ $maj^F p^h o\eta^H-p'e^H$ $tsaj^F-p'e^H$ lo^F $-TA-ju^F=laj^L$.
 that =SEQ blanket -what⁵¹ thing -what come_H-& -take=HORT

Let's (come and) get blankets and stuff.

- (2-16) $\eta a^H-mo\eta^L=re^L$ $p\check{a}^F po^F=\emptyset$.
 I KINS-eB =also join =IMP

My brother, you join me, too.”

- (2-17) $\eta\check{a}^F=lo\eta^H$ $kaj^F=TA=\eta^L$.
 that =TEMP be.good=RLS =QUOT

Then “All right”.

- (2-18) $\eta\check{a}^F-t'o\eta^F$ $jit^H-t'o\eta^F$ $mji^H t^h \eta\eta^F-tso^H$ $=re^F$ $t^h o^H$
 I -DU.HU two -DU.HU evening -beginning=also over.there

⁵⁰ An N+V idiom which means ‘be interested in’.

⁵¹ Lhv. $p'e^H$ means ‘and the like’ when suffixed to nouns.

pam^F -*tam*^L =*mej*^H *p*^h*a*^F*l**a*^F -*v*^ǎ*k**a**u**ŋ*^L =*k*^h*j**o*^F *ŋ**o*^F -*mo*[?]*ŋ*^H =*TA*
 mountain-locality=ABL GNAME -village =ALL I -lineage=ATTR
j^ʼ*a**m*^F =*k*^h*j**o*^F *to*[?]*ŋ*^F -*lo*^F =*TA*.
 house =ALL ascend-come_H=RLS

In the evening, we two went up to Phala village in that mountainous area, to my family's house.

(2-19) *j*^ʼ*a**m*^F =*mej*^F *t**ʃ**ø*^H -*TA* -*lo*^F =*TA* =*re*^F *ŋ**a*^H - *m**j*^ʼ*i*^H -*ma*^L *na*^F =*lo**ŋ*^H
 house =LOC arrive-& -come_H=RLS =ACC 1KINS-mother-M&C stay=TEMP
*ŋ**o*^F *ŋ**a*^H - *m**j*^ʼ*i*^H -*ma*^L =*re*^F,
 I 1KINS-mother-M&C=ACC

In arriving at the house, when my mother and elder sister were there, (I told) them:

(2-20) *ʔ**ǎ**n**a*^H *ŋ**o*^F *n**e*[?]*ŋ*^F*k*^ʼ*o**ŋ*^F *m**j**i*^F*k*^ʼ*j**i*^H*n**a*^F =*k*^h*j**o*^F *mo*^L*to*^L =*mej*^H
 now I morning GNAME =ALL car =ABL
j^e*l*^L =*tsaj*^F *ŋ**a*^F *v**a*^H =*TA*.
 go =thing COP AUX:RLZN=RLS

“Tomorrow morning I am going to Myitkyina by car.

(2-21) *p*^h*a*^F*l**a*^F -*ts*^ǎ*k*^ʼ*h**o**ŋ*^F =*e*[?]*ŋ*^H, *ʔ**e*^F, *l**ǎ**m**a**u**ŋ*^L -*k*^ʼ*h**o**ŋ*^F *l**ø**m*^H
 SNAME:Lhv-INAME:Lhv =COORD INTERJ SNAME:Lhv-INAME:Lhv
*ʃ**i*^H - *ʔ**u**k*^F*t**s**o*^L *t*^ʃ*o**ŋ*^H *t*^ʃ*h**o**ŋ*^H -*TA* -*j*^e*l*^L =*tsaj*^F *ŋ**a*^F =*TA*.
 two -two.relative LOCN:whereabouts follow -& -go =thing COP =RLS

I will follow Phala Ze Khao and Lamaung Khao Leim.

(2-22) *ʔ**ǎ*^F =*m**u**ŋ*^L *ʔ**ǎ**n**a*^H *t*^ʃ*h**e*^L =*mej*^F *m**a**j*^F *p*^h*o*[?]*ŋ*^H -*p*^ʼ*e*^H *p**a**u*^L -*p*^ʼ*e*^H
 that =SEQ now here =LOC blanket -what jacket-what
*m**a**j*^F -*t*^h*a*^H -*p**a**u*^L -*t*^h*a*^H -*p*^ʼ*e*^H *ʔ**ǎ*^L -*r**u*^F *tsaj*^F -*j**u*^F *ʔ**ǎ*^L -*to*[?]*ŋ*^F -*lo*^F =*TA*.
 lungyi-change-jacket-change-what that.DET-NMLZ thing-take⁵² EMPH-ascend-come_H=RLS

Now I came back here to take such goods as a blanket, jacket and extra clothes.

(2-23) *n**o**ŋ*^F =*re*^F *l**o*^F -*TA* -*t*^ʼ*a*^H -*TA* -*k**j**o*^L -*t*^ʃ*h**o*[?]*ŋ*^H =*n**e**ŋ*^H =*ŋ*^L *to*[?]*ŋ*^F -*lo*^F =*TA*.
 you =ACC come_H-& -speak-& -hear -REMAIN =IRL =QUOT ascend-come_H=RLS

I came back to leave word with you.

(2-24) *n**o**ŋ*^F *ŋ**a*^H - *m**j*^ʼ*i*^H =*r*^ǎ*ŋ*^F *l**o*^H -*TA* -*t*^ʼ*a*^H =*TA*.
 you 1KINS-mother=ACC go_H-& -speak=RLS

I came to tell (you,) my mother.”

⁵² The verb is not a part of the clause-final MVC. If it were, the emphatic prefix would be attached to the verb. Rather, the N+V compound serves as the expression of the purpose of coming home.

- (2-25) $\text{ʔǎ}^F=\text{lo}\eta^H=\text{a}^F$ $\eta\text{a}^H-\text{mj}^i\text{ʔ}^H=\text{re}^L$ $\text{maj}^F\text{p}^h\text{o}\text{ʔ}^H-\text{p}^e\text{H}=\text{TA}\text{jaj}^F$ $\text{su}^L-\text{TA}-\text{vin}^F$
 that =TEMP =TOP 1 KINS-mother=also blanket -what =INS walk-& -convey
 $\text{ke}\text{ʔ}^F$ $\text{mu}\eta^F=\text{jaj}^L$, $\eta\text{a}^H-\text{mo}\eta^L$ $\text{lǎmau}\eta^L-\text{k}^h\text{o}\eta^F\text{l}\text{o}\text{m}^H=\text{e}\text{ʔ}^H$ $\eta\text{ǎ}^F-\text{t}^i\text{ʔ}^F$
 AUX:PLS do =CONJ 1 KINS-eB SNAME:Lhv-INAME:Lhv =COORD I -DU.HU
 $=\text{a}^F$ $\text{j}^i\text{am}^L-\text{tam}^L$ $\text{tʃau}\eta^F-\text{vaj}^H$ $=\text{k}^h\text{j}\text{o}^F$ $\text{tam}^F-\text{TA}-\text{kj}\text{o}^H$ $-\text{lo}^F$ =TA.
 =TOP foothill-locality school-premises=ALL again-& -descend-come_H=RLS

At that time, my mother also brought blankets and other items, and my brother Lamaung Khao Leim and I came down again to the school premises in the lowlands.

- (2-26) mji^F $\text{ʃe}\text{ʔ}^H-\text{na}^L\text{j}^i\text{ʔ}^L-\text{k}^h\text{o}^F=\text{re}^L$ $\text{tʃau}\eta^F-\text{vaj}^H$ $-\text{tam}^L$ = $\text{me}\eta^F$
 night eight-o'clock-about=also school-premises-locality=LOC
 $\text{tam}^F-\text{TA}-\text{tʃ}\text{o}^H-\text{TA}-\text{kj}\text{o}^H$ $-\text{lo}^F$ =TA.
 again-& -arrive-& -descend-come_H=RLS

We arrived at the school grounds at about 8 o'clock at night.

- (2-27) $\text{ʔǎ}^F=\text{mu}\eta^L$ $\text{tʃau}\eta^F-\text{vaj}^H$ $-\text{tam}^L$ = $\text{me}\eta^H$ $\text{p}^h\text{a}^F\text{la}^F$ $-\text{xo}\eta^H\text{taj}^F-\text{mo}\text{ʔ}^H=\text{TA}$
 that=SEQ school-premises-locality=ABL SNAME:Lhv-INAME:Lhv-lineage=ATTR
 $\text{j}^i\text{am}^F=\text{me}\eta^F=\text{re}^L$ $\text{tam}^F-\text{TA}-\text{jap}^F=\text{TA}$.
 house =LOC =also again-& -sleep=RLS

So we returned from the school premises to the house of Phala Hhao Dai's family and slept.

- (2-28) $\text{ne}\text{ʔ}^F\text{k}^i\text{ʔ}^F$ $\text{no}\text{ʔ}^H$ = $\text{me}\eta^F$ $\text{sam}^F-\text{j}\text{o}\text{ʔ}^F-\text{k}^h\text{o}^F=\text{re}^F$ $\eta\text{ǎ}^F-\text{n}^i\text{au}\eta^H$
 morning early.time=LOC three-time-about=ACC I -PL
 $\text{p}^h\text{a}^F\text{la}^F-\text{tʃau}\eta^F-\text{vaj}^H$ $-\text{tam}^L$ = $\text{me}\eta^H$ $\text{mu}\eta^F=\text{jaj}^L$ $\eta\text{at}^F=\text{TA}$.
 GNAME -school-premises-locality=ABL do =CONJ COP =RLS

It was from our premises of Phala school early in the next morning, about 3 o'clock.

- (2-29) mji^Ltam^H $\text{t}^h\text{o}\text{m}^H=\text{jaj}^L$ $\text{ʃǎp}^h\text{au}\eta^F=\text{k}^h\text{j}\text{o}^F$ kjo^H $-\text{lo}^H=\text{TA}$.
 torch light =CONJ GNAME =ALL descend-go_H=RLS

We lit torches and went down to Chipwe.

- (2-30) $\text{ʔǎj}^L=\text{me}\eta^F$ po^F $-\text{TA}-\text{lo}^F$ =TA, $\text{p}^h\text{a}^F\text{la}^F$ $-\text{tsǎ}^F\text{k}^h\text{o}\eta^F=\text{e}\text{ʔ}^H$
 there=LOC be.contained-& -come_H=RLS SNAME:Lhv-INAME:Lhv =COORD
 $\text{lǎmau}\eta^L-\text{k}^h\text{o}\eta^F\text{l}\text{o}\text{m}^H=\text{e}\text{ʔ}^H$ lǎjauk^F $-\text{tau}^L\text{tse}^H$, $\text{lau}^L\text{te}\text{ʔ}^L$ $\text{sam}^F-\text{jauk}^F$
 SNAME:Lhv-INAME:Lhv =COORD SNAME:Lhv-INAME:Lhv adult three -CLF:human
 po^F =TA.
 be.contained=RLS

Then three adults joined them: Phala Ze Khao, Lamaung Khao Leim, and Layaug Dau Ze.

- (2-31) $\eta\check{a}^F-n^F\text{'au}\eta^H$ $mji^L\text{tam}^H$ $k^h\text{'a}^F-\gamma^F\text{'a}\eta^H\gamma^F\text{'a}\eta^H=TA$ ru^F $k^F\text{'at}^H-TA-t^h\eta^F$
 I -PL torch rather-long^{x2} =ATTR NMLZ make -& -hold
 $mu\eta^F=j\text{'a}\eta^L$ $\eta\text{at}^F=TA$.
 do =CONJ COP =RLS

We were holding a rather long torch.

- (2-32) $t\check{a}^F-mji^F-k\text{'o}m^H$ mji^L $t^h\text{'o}m^L-TA-kjo^H$ $-lo^F =TA$.
 one-night-whole fire light -& -descend-come_H=RLS

They came down to light the fire all night.

- (2-33) $\int\check{a}p^h\text{'au}\eta^F=me\eta^F$ $ne^F\text{'k}'\text{o}\eta^F$ $t\check{a}^F-t^h\text{'e}^F-j\text{'o}^F\text{'y}uk^F-k^h\text{'o}^F=re^F$
 GNAME =LOC morning one-ten -o'clock -about=ACC
 $t\text{'f}\text{'o}^H-TA-kjo^H$ $-lo^F =TA$.
 arrive-& -descend-come_H=RLS

We arrived at Chipwe at about 11 o'clock in the morning.

- (2-34) $\int\check{u}va^F-t\text{'fau}\eta^F-v\text{'a}\eta^H =me\eta^F$ $\text{'\text{a}u^L\text{'t}\text{'f}'\text{'a}\eta^F$ $k^F\text{'at}^H=TA=TA$ $ru^F=a^F$
 public-school -premises=LOC president make =RLS =ATTR NMLZ=TOP
 $s\check{a}ra^L-t^F\text{'a}\eta^L\text{'pau}^L-j\text{'o}^H$ $\eta\text{at}^F=TA$.
 teacher-SNAME:Lhv -INAME:Jhp⁵³ COP =RLS

The head of the public school was Tangbau Yaw.

- (2-35) $\text{'\text{a}}\eta^L$ $t^F\text{'a}\eta^L\text{'pau}^L-j\text{'o}^H =TA$ $j^F\text{'a}m^F=me\eta^F$ $li^H -TA-t^h\text{'a}\eta^F=TA$.
 that.DET SNAME:Lhv -INAME:Jhp=ATTR house =LOC come-& -halt =RLS

I came to the house of Tangbau Yaw's and stayed there.

- (2-36) $\text{'\text{a}}^F=mu\eta^L=a^F$ $ne^F\text{'t}\text{'s}'\text{'e}^H$ $t^F\text{'u}\eta^L -TA-t\text{'s}'\text{'o}^L$ $k^F\text{'o}^H =TA$.
 that =SEQ =TOP breakfast accompany-& -feed AUX:PLS=RLS

Then they fed us breakfast.

- (2-37) $\text{'\text{a}}^F=mu\eta^L$ $ne^F\text{'t}\text{'s}'\text{'e}^H$ $pin^F-TA-t\text{'s}\text{'o}^L-TA-\gamma u^H =TA=re^F$ $s\check{a}ra^L$
 that =SEQ breakfast finish-& -eat -& -look.at=RLS =ACC teacher
 $t^F\text{'a}\eta^L\text{'pau}^L-j\text{'o}^H =TA$ $j^F\text{'a}m^F$ $n^F\text{'e}\eta^F=me\eta^F$ $mo^L \dots t\check{a}^F-lam^L \dots$
 SNAME:Lhv -INAME:Jhp=ATTR house beside=LOC one-clf:default
 $mo^L\text{'to}^L$ $t\check{a}^F-lam^L$ $t\text{'sau}\eta^F-TA-t^F\text{'o}^L=TA$.
 car one-clf:default sit -& -put =RLS

When we finished breakfast, near Tangbau Yo's house we got into the car.

⁵³ Jhp. *yaw* [yo] 'a proper name designating the sixth son' (Maran 1979: 1116). According to the narrator, some Lhaovo families changed their ethnicity to Jinghpaw. The combination of Lhaovo surname and Jinghpaw individual name seems to be the evidence that such an ethnic conversion occurred.

(2-38) ηo^F $m\check{a}-mjo\eta^F-TA-yu^H = \emptyset$.
 I not-see -& -look.at=NEG

I have not seen (cars) before.

(2-39) $ne^?ts'e^H$ $pin^F-TA-tso^L=jaj^L=fe^?F$ $ʔ\check{a}na^H$ $sa^L sa^L sa^L$ $mo^L to^L$
 breakfast finish-& -eat =CONJ =only.if now INTERJ car
 $tsau\eta^F$ $ke^?F =laj^L=se^?F$.
 sit AUX:PLS=HORT =URG

“Now that we have had breakfast, let’s get in the car.

(2-40) $mjit^F k'ji^H na^F=k^hjo^F$ kjo^H $ke^?F =laj^L=se^?F=ka^L$ $t'a^H =TA$.
 GNAME =ALL descend AUX:PLS=HORT =URG =QUOT speak=RLS

Let’s go down to Myitkyina,” he said.

(2-41) $ʔ\check{a}^F=l\eta\eta^H$ $\eta\check{a}^F-n'au\eta^H$ $mo^L to^L$ $to\eta^F$ $je^L-TA-tj^h\emptyset m^F$ $-tsau\eta^F=jaj^L$
 that=TEMP I -PL car LOCN:ON go -& -make.circle-sit =CONJ
 $\eta\check{a}^F-n'au\eta^H=a^F$ $\int\check{a}p^h au\eta^F=me\eta^H$ $t\check{a}^F-ts^he^F-TA-t\check{a}^F-na^L ji^L-k^h o^F=re^F$
 I -PL =TOP GNAME =ABL one-ten -& -one-o'clock-about=ACC
 $t\check{a}^F-ts^he^F-TA-t\check{a}^F-jo^F y\check{u}k^F-k^h o^F=re^F$ $mo^L to^L=me\eta^H$ $kjo^H -lo^F =TA$.
 one-ten -& -one-o'clock -about=ACC car =ABL descend-come_H=RLS

Then we each sat on the car and we drove down from Chipwe at about 11 o’clock.

(2-42) $mji^H t^h\eta\eta^F$ $\eta\theta^H-na^L ji^L-k^h o^F=re^F=fe^?F$ $vaj^L mo^L-v\check{a}^F kau\eta^L$
 evening five o'clock-about=ACC =only.if GNAME -village⁵⁴
 $tf\emptyset^H-TA-lo^H=TA$.
 arrive-& -go_H=RLS

We arrived at Waingmaw around five o’clock in the afternoon.

(2-43) $\eta\theta^F=re^L$ $vaj^L mo^L-v\check{a}^F kau\eta^L=me\eta^F$ $l\check{a}mau\eta^L-k^h\eta\eta^F l\emptyset m^H-mo^?H=TA$
 I =also GNAME -village =LOC SNAME:Lhv-INAME:Lhv -lineage=ATTR
 $j'am^F=me\eta^F$ $lo^F -na^F-TA-tfo^?F$ $k'o^H =TA$.
 house =LOC come_H-stay-& -exist AUX:PLS=RLS

I also lived in the house of Lamaung Khao Leim’s family in Waingmaw.

(2-44) $\eta\theta^F$ $ʔaj^L=me\eta^F$, $t\check{a}^F-mji^F=a^F$ $p^h a^F la^F$ $-ts\check{a}^F k^h\eta\eta^F=e^?H$
 I there=LOC one-night=TOP SNAME:Lhv-INAME:Lhv =COORD
 $l\check{a}mau\eta^L-k^h\eta\eta^F l\emptyset m^H=e^?H$ $l\check{a}jauk^F$ $-tau^L tse^H$ $ʔuk^F tso^L ho^?H=a^F$
 SNAME:Lhv-INAME:Lhv =COORD SNAME:Lhv-INAME:Lhv relatives =TOP

⁵⁴ A town opposite Myitkyina on the east bank of the Ayeyarwaddy, and the main town of Waingmaw Township. Because Waingmaw is not a village but a town, the word $v\check{a}^F kau\eta^L$ might be used with the meaning of ‘small town’ here.

mjit^F*k'ji*^H*na*^F *t'e*[?]*?*^H =*k*^h*jo*^F *kau*^L-*TA-lo*^H *k'o*^H =*TA=a*^F.
 GNAME side.of.river=ALL CROSS -& -go_H AUX:PLS=RLS =?⁵⁵

I was there, and one evening Phala Ze Khao, Lamaung Khao Leim, and Layaug Dau Ze crossed to Myitkyina side.

(2-45) *t*^h*oŋ*^F =*TA* *pa*^F=*re*^F *ŋa*^H-*moŋ*^L *lămauŋ*^L-*k*^h*oŋ*^H*løm*^F *tam*^F-*TA-lo*^F =*jaŋ*^L
 LOCN:after=ATTR day =ACC 1KINS-eB SNAME:Lhv-INAME:Lhv again -& -come_H=CONJ
ŋo^F=*re*^F=*rě*^L *tam*^F-*TA-tf'uj*^L-*TA-je*^L ... *tam*^F-*TA-tf'uj*^L-*TA-lo*^F =*fe*[?]*?*^F,
 I =ACC =also again -& -lead -& -go again -& -lead -& -come_H=only.if
mjit^F*k'ji*^H*na*^F-*mjo*^F ... *mjo*^F*t*^h*it*^F =*meŋ*^F *tfo*[?]*?*^F=*TA=TA=ra*^H
 GNAME -town GNAME⁵⁶ =LOC exist =RLS =ATTR=RA
p^h*a*^F*la*^F -*tsă*^F*k*^h*oŋ*^F-*mo*[?]*?*^H=*TA* *j'am*^F=*meŋ*^F *lo*^H-*TA-tf'uj*^L -*TA-na*^F=*TA*.
 SNAME:Lhv-INAME:Lhv -lineage=ATTR house =LOC go_H-& -accompany-& -stay =RLS

The next day my brother Lamaung Khao Leim came back and brought me, and we went and lived together in the house of the family of Phala Ze Khao in Myothit Quarter of Myitkyina.

(2-46) *?**aj*^L *ŋa*^H-*p*^h*auŋ*^H *p*^h*a*^F*la*^F -*mo*[?]*?*^H *tsă*^F*k*^h*oŋ*^F-*mo*[?]*?*^H=*TA*
 that.DET 1KINS-MB.eldest SNAME:Lhv-lineage INAME:Lhv -lineage=ATTR
j'am^F=*meŋ*^F=*a*^F, *mat*^H-*l'o*^H*k*^h*je*[?]*?*^H=*meŋ*^F *tfun*^L-*l'o*^H*k*^h*je*[?]*?*^H ... *me*^F-*l'o*^H*k*^h*je*[?]*?*^H
 house =LOC =TOP March-month =LOC June -month May -month
tfø^H=*fo*[?]*?*^H *?**aj*^L=*meŋ*^F *na*^F=*TA*.
 arrive=so.as.to there=LOC stay=RLS

I lived in the house of my uncle Phala's family, Ze Khao's family, from March to June ... May.

(2-47) *?**ă*^F=*muŋ*^L, *tfun*^L-*l'o*^H*k*^h*je*[?]*?*^H=*meŋ*^F *ŋă*^F-*n'auŋ*^H *ŋ*^F*tfaj*^F*tuŋ*^L -*vă*^F*kauŋ*^L
 that =SEQ June -month =LOC I -PL GNAME⁵⁷ -village
tfø[?]*?*^F=*TA=TA* *ŋa*^H-*p*^h*auŋ*^H *p*^h*a*^F*la*^F -*tsă*^F*k*^h*oŋ*^F-*mo*[?]*?*^H=*TA*
 exist =RLS =ATTR 1KINS-MB.eldest SNAME:Lhv-INAME:Lhv -lineage=ATTR
k^h*jeŋ*^F*vaŋ*^H =*k*^h*jo*^F *?**aj*^L=*k*^h*jo*^F *to*[?]*?*^F -*lo*^H=*jaŋ*^L *?**aj*^L=*meŋ*^F
 fence premises=ALL there=ALL ascend-go_H=CONJ there=LOC
lo^F -*TA-na*^F-*TA-pam*^F =*TA*.
 come_H-& -stay -& -PLS⁵⁸ =RLS

⁵⁵ A post-sentential enclitic whose meaning remains unclear.

⁵⁶ The name of a ward close to downtown Myitkyina. (< Bur. *mjo*^C-*ti*? 'town-new'.)

⁵⁷ The former village is now included in Tatkone ward of Myitkyina town. It is about 5 km north of Myitkyina downtown. (< Jhp. *Njang* [Ñ-jan] 'the platform in the nat's corner' (Maran 1979: 844) + *dung* [dùŋ] 'flat, marshy and treeless land' (ibid.: 1108).)

⁵⁸ Although Lhv. *pam*^F does not have a verbal origin, I treat it as a verb, not an auxiliary, because the verb preceding it suffers the tonal alternation. Auxiliaries do not trigger the tonal alternation unless the nominalizing prefix is attached.

And in June we went and moved to my uncle Phala Ze Khao's family property in Njangdung village.

- (2-48) $\eta a^H - p^h au\eta^H$ $ma^L ho\eta^H$... $ma^L ho\eta^H = re^L$ $\eta \dot{a}l' ap^H - mo\eta^F$ $\eta \dot{a}^L = k^h jo^F$
 1KINS-MB.eldest family family =also all -people there=ALL
 lo^F -TA-na^F=TA.
 come_H-& -stay =RLS

All of my uncle's family came as well.

- (2-49) $\eta \dot{a}^L = me\eta^F$ $t\dot{a}^F - tsin^F$ - $k\emptyset m^H$ $j\dot{a}^F t^h au\eta^H = re^F$ $p^h auk^H$ $k^h je\eta^F = re^F$
 there=LOC one-CLF:year-whole rice.field =ACC cultivate garden =ACC
 $k'at^H = mu\eta^L$ $lo^H - TA - na^F - TA - pam^F = TA$.
 make =SEQ go_H-& -stay-& -PLS =RLS

We lived there all year round, cultivating rice fields and growing vegetables.

- (2-50) $\eta \dot{a}^F = mu\eta^L$, $\eta \dot{a}l' ap^H = pam^F$ $\eta^F t\eta^F tu\eta^L$ $\eta a^H - p^h au\eta^H$
 that =SEQ all =PL GNAME 1KINS-MB.eldest
 $p^h a^F la^F$ - $ts\dot{a}^F k^h o\eta^F - mo\eta^H = TA$ $k^h je\eta^F - va\eta^H = me\eta^F$ $na^F = ja\eta^L$
 SNAME:Lhv-INAME:Lhv -lineage=ATTR garden -premises=LOC stay=CONJ
 $man^L k^h ri\eta^H = me\eta^F$ $t\eta^F au\eta^F$ $to\eta^F = TA$.
 GNAME⁵⁹ =LOC school ascend=RLS

Then all lived on the family property of my uncle Phala Ze Khao in Njangdung, and (I) went to school in Manhkring.

- (2-51) $man^L k^h ri\eta^H = me\eta^F$ $t\eta^F au\eta^F$ $to\eta^F = TA = a^F$ $k^h jit^F = k^h jo^H$ $lo^H = TA$.
 GNAME =LOC school ascend=RLS =TOP foot =PER go_H=RLS

I went to school in Manhkring on foot.

- (2-52) $man^L k^h jin^H = me\eta^F$ $pjit^F - t'an^H - t\eta^F au\eta^F$ lo^F -TA-to^F =TA.
 GNAME =LOC four -class -school come_H-& -ascend=RLS

I attended the fourth grade at Manhkring.

- (2-53) $\eta \dot{a}^F = mu\eta^L$ $\eta e\eta^F$ $\eta^F t\eta^F tu\eta^L - v\dot{a}^F kau\eta^L = me\eta^H$ $man^L k^h jin^H - v\dot{a}^F kau\eta^L = a^F$
 that =SEQ INTERJ GNAME -village =ABL GNAME -village =TOP
 $t\dot{a}^F - man^L - k^h o^F$ $va^L = TA = TA$ $ru^F = me\eta^F$ $ne\eta^F k'o\eta^F$ $mji^H t^h o\eta^F$ $ne\eta^F k'o\eta^F$
 one-mile⁶⁰-about be.far=RLS =ATTR NMLZ=LOC morning evening morning
 $\eta \dot{a}^L$ $ru^L = r\dot{e}^L$ $su^L = ja\eta^L$ $na^F - TA - laj^F = TA = ra^H$.
 that.DET like=also walk=CONJ stay-& -pass=RLS =RA

⁵⁹ Now it has become a ward of Myitkyina town. It is about 6 km north-northeast of the downtown. (< Jhp. < Tai Leng *maan^L-k^hun^R* 'village-sieve'.) (Sawada 2011: 140) Lhv. *man^L-k^hri^H* seems a more Jinghpaw-like form, and Lhv. *man^L-k^hjin^H* is its 'Lhaovoiced' form.

⁶⁰ < Bur. *main^L*. Note that Lhv. -an is realised as [aĩn].

I spent the mornings and evenings, walking a journey of about one mile from Njangdung village to Manhkring village like this.

- (2-54) η_{aj}^F $t^h\check{a}^L$ $-ru^F = a^F$ $p^h a^F la^F = me\eta^H$ kjo^H $-lo^F = ja\eta^L$
 that this.DET-NMLZ=TOP GNAME =ABL descend-come_H=CONJ
 $man^L k^h jin^H -tfaun^F = me\eta^F$ $so\eta^F \gamma^i t^H$ lo^F $-TA-to?^F$ $-TA-\gamma^i t^F = TA = TA = ra^H$
 GNAME -school =LOC beginning come_H-& -ascend-& -start =RLS =ATTR=RA
 $\eta\check{a}tau^F$ $\eta at^F = TA = ra^H$.
 part COP =RLS =RA

This is the part (of the story) where I first started attending school in Manhkring after coming down from Phala.

3.3. School life in Manhkring village (1952–1959)

- (3-1) $\eta\check{a}na^H$ ηo^F $man^L k^h jin^H = me\eta^H$ $tfaun^F$ li^H $-TA-to?^F = TA = TA = ra^H$
 now I GNAME =ABL school come-& -ascend=RLS =ATTR=RA
 $\eta\check{a}tau^F = re^F$ $tam^F -TA-ts^h o?^H -TA-t^a^H = ne\eta^H$ $\eta at^F = TA = ra^H$.
 part =ACC again-& -connect-& -speak=IRL COP =RLS =RA

Now I will continue to talk about the part of attending school in Manhkring.

- (3-2) $t\check{a}^F -k^h j\eta\eta^H$ $-kuk^F -jo^F$ $-TA-\eta o^H -ts^h e^F -TA-\eta it^H -tsin^F$ $tjun^L -l^o^H k^h je?^H$
 one-thousand-nine -hundred-& -five -ten -& -two -CLF:year June -month
 $= me\eta^F = a^F$ $man^L k^h jin^H = me\eta^F$ $tfaun^F$ li^H $-TA-to?^F = TA$.
 =LOC =TOP GNAME =LOC school come-& -ascend=RLS

I began attending school in Manhkring in June 1952.

- (3-3) $pjit^F -t^a n^H = me\eta^F$ $tfaun^F$ li^H $-TA-to?^F = TA$.
 four -class =LOC school come-& -ascend=RLS

I began attending the fourth grade.

- (3-4) $\eta\check{a}^L = me\eta^F$ $pjit^F -t^a n^H = me\eta^F = a^F$ $\eta\check{a}^F -n^a un^H = TA$ $s\check{a}ra^L$
 there=LOC four -class =LOC =TOP I -PL =ATTR teacher
 $k^h \delta^L$ $-jauk^F$ $\eta at^F = TA = TA$ ru^F ηo^F $m\check{a} -ts^h am^L = \emptyset$.
 which.DET-CLF:human COP =RLS =ATTR NMLZ I not-remember=NEG

I cannot recall who our teacher was in the fourth grade at that time.

- (3-5) $\eta\check{a}^F = mu\eta^L$ ηa^H $pjin^F t^h o\eta^L$ $tfaun^F -nau^H = ye^F$ $\eta\check{a}na^H$ $tfo^H = fo?^H$
 that =SEQ my friend school -infant =PL now arrive=so.as.to
 $na^F -TA -pam^F$ $f\check{i}^L = TA$.
 stay-& -PLS AUX:still=RLS

And my classmates are still alive now.

- (3-6) ηa^H $pjin^F t^h \eta j^L$ $tfaun^F -nau^H$ $t\check{a}^F -jauk^F$ $=a^F$ $\eta^L k^h o^F -t^u^L$
 my friend school -infant one-CLF:human=TOP SNAME:Jhp-INAME:Jhp⁶¹
 $ka^L = TA = TA$ ru^F $\eta jat^F = TA$.
 say =RLS =ATTR NMLZ COP =RLS

One of my classmates is called Nhkaw Tu.

- (3-7) $tu^F len^L$ $\eta jat^F = TA = ra^H$.
 ENAME:Duleng⁶² COP =RLS =RA

He is Duleng.

- (3-8) $?\check{a}^F = me\eta^H$ $t\check{a}^F -jauk^F$ $=a^F$ $poj^F t^h \eta j^H$ $ka^L = TA = TA$ ru^F $\eta jat^F = TA$.
 that =ABL one-CLF:human=TOP INAME:Lcd⁶³ say =RLS =ATTR NMLZ COP =RLS

Another classmate is called Bawm Cang.

- (3-9) $?aj^F$ $la^F t^h it^H -nau^H$ $\eta jat^F = TA = ra^H$.
 that ENAME:Lcd-infant COP =RLS =RA

He is Lacid.

- (3-10) $?\check{a}^F = me\eta^H$ $t\check{a}y^e \eta j^L$ $p^h auk^H -nau^H = ye^F$ $lauk^F lau^H$ $\eta jat^F = TA = ra^H$.
 that =ABL some ENAME:Jhp-infant =PL be.abound^{x2} COP =RLS =RA

There were also many other Jinghpaw students.

- (3-11) $\eta \check{a}^F -n^a un^H$ $man^L k^h jin^H -tfaun^F = me\eta^F$ $li^H -TA -to?^F = TA$.
 I -PL GNAME -school =LOC come-& -ascend=RLS

We attended school in Manhkring.

- (3-12) $?a^F = mu\eta^L$ $?\check{a}na^H$ $man^L k^h jin^H$ $ka^L = TA = TA$ $ru^F = a^F$ $k\check{a}n^e \eta j^H = a^F$
 that =SEQ now GNAME say =RLS =ATTR NMLZ =TOP old.days =TOP
 $mjit^F k^h ji^H na^F = me\eta^F$ $t^a un^F -tso^L = ye^F$ $mjo^L = fo?^H$ $m\check{a} -na^F = \emptyset$.
 GNAME =LOC Kachin-child =PL abound =so.as.to not-stay =NEG

The reason why I said Manhkring is that there were not many Kachins living in Myitkyina before.

- (3-13) $?aj^L$ $man^L k^h jin^H -v\check{a}^F kau\eta^L = me\eta^F$ $tfe^F = mu\eta^L$ $lauk^F lau^H$
 that.DET GNAME -village =LOC surpass =SEQ be.abound^{x2}

⁶¹ The name of a famous massage practitioner, according to a consultant of mine.

⁶² A subgroup of Jinghpaw. Kurabe (2014) describes that Duleng dialect is spoken in (and around) Putao and Machangbaw (pp.184–185), and classified as one of northeastern dialects of Jinpho (Jinghpaw) (p.186).

⁶³ The original Lacid form is $poj^F t^h \eta j^H$. Unlike the name of the narrator's mother appearing in (1-2), it is not rendered to the phonologically corresponding Lhaovo form. Only /-om/ of the first segment is replaced with /-onj/, due to the absence of the former in the rhyme inventory of Lhaovo.

$na^F=TA=TA$ ru^F $\eta at^F=TA$.
 stay=RLS =ATTR NMLZ COP =RLS

Kachins lived in Manhkring village more (than in Myitkyina).

(3-14) ηa^F $mu\eta^F=j a\eta^L=a^F$ $k \check{a}n^H e\eta^H$ $pu^L t^h u k^H a u \eta^L s a n^H$ $l o^F =TA=TA=r a^H$
 that do =CONJ =TOP old.days INAME:Bur come_H=RLS =ATTR=RA
 $\eta a u^L =r e^F$ $\eta \check{a} j^L$ $m a n^L k^h j i n^H-t f a u \eta^F=m e \eta^F$ $l o^F =TA=r a^H$.
 occasion=ACC that.DET GNAME -school =LOC come_H=RLS =RA

When General Aung San came before, he visited this Manhkring school.

(3-15) $t' \check{a} r' a^H$ $l \check{a}^F -TA-k^h o^H$ =TA.
 law⁶⁴ come_H-& -give.discourse⁶⁵ =RLS

(He) came and made a speech.

(3-16) ηa^F $mu\eta^F=j a\eta^L=a^F$ $l u k^H l a t^L j e^L$ $l \emptyset^?^L p \emptyset m^L$ $\eta o^H=n e \eta^H=TA$
 that do =CONJ =TOP independence⁶⁶ independence get =IRL =ATTR
 $m o^?^F=TA$ $k^h j o^F=r e^F$ $\eta \check{a}^L=m e \eta^F$ $t' \check{a} r' a^H$ $l \check{a}^F -TA-k^h o^H$ = $j a \eta^L$
 people=ATTR affair =ACC there=LOC law come_H-& -give.discourse=CONJ
 $l \check{a}^F -TA-k' a t^H=TA=TA=r a^H$ $t f a u \eta^F-t f o^?^F \eta o^F$ $\eta a t^F=TA=r a^H$.
 come_H-& -make =RLS =ATTR=RA school -place COP =RLS =RA

And it is the school where he made his speech about people who will gain independence.

(3-17) $\eta a^F=m u \eta^L$ $\eta \check{a} n a^H$ ηo^F $p j i t^F-t' a n^H=a^F$
 that =SEQ now I four -class =TOP
 $t \check{a}^F-k^h j i \eta^H -k u k^F-j o^F$ $-TA-\eta o^H-t s^h e^F-TA-s a m^F-t s i n^F =TA$ $t s i n^F$
 one-thousand-nine -hundred-& -five -ten -& -three -CLF:year=ATTR year
 $m a t^H-l' o^H k^h j e^?^H=r e^F$ $\eta a u \eta^F$ $v a^H =TA$.
 March-month =ACC win AUX:RLZN=RLS

And I completed my fourth grade in 1953.

(3-18) $\eta a^F=m u \eta^L$ ηo^F $\eta \check{a} j^L$ $t s i n^F$ $t f a u \eta^F-k j o^H -j o^?^F=r e^F$ $k^h a j^L$
 that =SEQ I that.DET year school -descend-time =ACC where
 $m \check{a}-l o^H=\emptyset$.
 not- go_H=NEG

And I did not go anywhere during the holidays that year.

⁶⁴ < Jhp. *tāra* [tərá] < WB. {ta_raq} cf. Bur. *tāja*^H.

⁶⁵ < Jhp. *hkaw* [khó] < Bur. *ho*^H.

⁶⁶ < Bur. *lu?la?-je*^H 'be.free-matter'.

- (3-19) *man*^L*k^hjⁱn*^H=*meŋ*^F *ŋa*^H-*voj*^F *tʃ^hoŋ*^F*tsaŋ*^L-*k^hoŋ*^F*tau*^L-*mo*[?]*ʔ*^H=*TA*
 GNAME =LOC 1KINS-KST⁶⁷ SNAME:Lhv -INAME:Lhv -lineage=ATTR
j'am^F=*meŋ*^F *na*^F=*TA*.
 house =LOC stay=RLS

In Manhkring I was in the house of the family of my aunt's son, Caozang Khao Dau.

- (3-20) *söŋ*^F*y'it*^H-*tsin*^F=*a*^F *ŋo*^F *ŋ^Ltʃaŋ*^F*tuj*^F=*meŋ*^F *li*^H -*TA-na*^F=*TA*.
 beginning -year =TOP I GNAME =LOC come-& -stay=RLS

The first year I came and lived in Njangdung.

- (3-21) *ʔä*^L -*ru*^F *ŋ^Ltʃaŋ*^F*tuj*^F=*meŋ*^H *man*^L*k^hjⁱn*^H=*k^hjo*^F *j'am*^F
 that.DET-NMLZ GNAME =ABL GNAME =ALL house
tam^F-*TA-t^hot*^H -*tʃ^ha^L-TA-lo*^H=*TA=TA* *ʔäk^hjo*^F *po*^F =*TA=ra*^H.
 again -& -move.to⁶⁸ -need -& -go_H=RLS =ATTR affair be.contained=RLS =RA

However, there were circumstances that I had to move from Njangdung to Manhkring.

- (3-22) *ʔaj*^L *ŋ^Ltʃaŋ*^F*tuj*^F=*meŋ*^F *li*^H -*TA-na*^F=*TA=TA=ra*^H *ŋa*^H-*p^hauŋ*^H
 that.DET GNAME =LOC come-& -stay=RLS =ATTR=RA 1KINS-MB.eldest
p^ha^Fla^F -*tsä^Fk^hoŋ*^F=*a*^F *ʔauk*^F*t'o^Lpa^L-l'o^Hk^hje*[?]*ʔ*^H *tʃaŋ*^F *kjo*^H =*TA=TA=ra*^H
 SNAME:Lhv-INAME:Lhv =TOP October -month school descend=RLS =ATTR=RA
jo[?]*ʔ*^F=*re*^F=*fe*[?]*ʔ*^F *mo^Lto^L=meŋ*^F *je^L-TA-t^hauŋ^L=jaŋ*^L *fit*^F-*TA-pjauk*^F =*TA*.
 time =ACC =only.if car =LOC go -& -corride =CONJ die -& -disappear=RLS

My uncle Phala Ze Khao, who came and lived in Njangdung, was killed in a car crash during the holiday period in October.

- (3-23) *ʔä*^F=*loŋ*^H *ŋä*^F-*n'auŋ*^H *ʔäj*^F=*meŋ*^F *na*^F-*mo*[?]*ʔ*^F=*a*^F
 that =TEMP I -PL there=LOC stay-people=TOP
mä-pa^F -*TA-na*^F=∅ =*re*^F=*a*^F *ŋo*^F=*re*^L *man*^L*k^hjⁱn*^H=*k^hjo*^F
 not- know-& -stay =NEG=ACC =TOP I =also GNAME =ALL
tʃ^hoŋ^F*tsaŋ*^L-*mo*[?]*ʔ*^H=*TA* *j'am*^F=*k^hjo*^F *t^hot*^H -*TA-li*^H =*TA*.
 SNAME:Lhv -lineage=ATTR house =ALL move.to-& -come=RLS

At that time we, those who lived there, did not know how to live there and I also moved to the house of Caozang family in Manhkring.

⁶⁷ The narrator said that the term refers to his FZS here. However, as far as based on Chart 11 in Burling (1971: 36), Lhv. *voj*^F is the term used by male speakers which denote a male of the older generations than ego in a family of the husband of a woman born in ego's family, for instance, ZHF, ZHFB, FZH, FZHB, ZHFF, FZHF, FFZH. I guess that the person is the narrator's FZH or FZHB, but it might also be ZHF or ZHFB. I regret that I did not check if the narrator was confused or not. Incidentally, Burling (1971) records the term as *wà*, which is not a standard Lhaovo form. The form is found in 'Wakhaug' dialect spoken in the west side of N'mai River.

⁶⁸ < Jhp. *htawt* [tòt] 'to move, change, transfer from one place to another' (Maran 1979: 1087).

- (3-24) $\eta\check{a}^F=mu\eta^L$ ηa^H- voj^F $t\check{s}\check{o}m^F tsaj^F-k^h\check{o}\eta^F tau^L$ $ka^L=TA=TA$ $jauk^F=re^L$
 that=SEQ 1KINS-KST SNAME:Lhv -INAME:Lhv say =RLS =ATTR person=also
 $mjit^F k'ji^H na^F-mjo^F t^h it^F=k^h jo^F$ lo^F $-TA-na^F=TA$.
 GNAME -GNAME =ALL come_H-& -stay=RLS

A male relative of mine Jeimzang Khao Dau also came and lived in Myothit Quarter of Myitkyina.

- (3-25) $\eta\check{a}^F-n'au\eta^H$ $\eta\check{a}^L$ $tsin^F=re^F$ $na^F-TA-pjo^F$ $-TA-sin^L$ $-TA-pam^F=TA$.
 I -PL that.DET year =ACC stay-& -spread-& -spread-& -PLS =RLS

We were scattered that year.

- (3-26) $\eta\check{a}^F=mu\eta^L$ ηo^F $man^L k^h jin^H=k^h jo^F$ $lo^H-TA-na^F=TA=TA=ra^H$
 that=SEQ I GNAME =ALL go_H-& -stay=RLS =ATTR=RA
 $k^h jo^F$ $\eta\check{a}^F=TA=ra^H$.
 affair COP =RLS =RA

So I went and lived in Manhkring.

- (3-27) $man^L k^h jin^H=me\eta^H$ $t^h\check{o}\eta^F tsaj^L-k^h\check{o}\eta^F tau^L$ $ka^L=TA=TA$ ru^F
 GNAME =ABL SNAME:Lhv -INAME:Lhv say =RLS =ATTR NMLZ
 $\eta\check{a}^F-n'au\eta^H$ pam^F $-muk^L=me\eta^H$ $p^h a^F la^F-v\check{a}^F kau\eta^L=me\eta^H$ $t\check{a}ka^H$
 I -PL mountain-land =ABL GNAME -village =ABL together
 $na^F-TA-kjo^H$ $-lo^F$ $=TA=TA=ra^H$ ηa^H- voj^F tau^F $=TA=TA$ ru^F
 stay-& -descend-come_H=RLS =ATTR=RA 1KINS-KST be.blood.related=RLS =ATTR NMLZ
 $\eta\check{a}^F=TA=ra^H$.
 COP =RLS =RA

Caozang Khao Dau of Manhkring is my aunt's son who came down together with us from Phala village, our mountainous area.

- (3-28) $\eta\check{a}^F=mu\eta^L$ $\eta\check{a}^L$ $t^h\check{o}\eta^F tsaj^L-k^h\check{o}\eta^F tau^L=a^F$ $k'at^H t^h u^L$ $kau^L k^h u\eta^L=me\eta^F$
 that=SEQ that.DET SNAME:Lhv -INAME:Lhv =TOP GNAME⁶⁹ ferry =LOC
 ηe^F $lak^F mat^F$ $\eta au\eta^L=TA=TA=ra^H$ $t\check{f}\check{a}re^H$ $k'at^H-jauk^F$ $\eta\check{a}^F=TA$.
 INTERJ ticket⁷⁰ sell =RLS =ATTR=RA clerk⁷¹ make -clf:human COP =RLS

And that Caozang Khao Dau was a clerk selling tickets at the ferry of Hkat Cho.

- (3-29) $\eta\check{a}^F=mu\eta^L$ $k'at^H t^h u^L$ $kau^L k^h u\eta^L=me\eta^F$ $\eta\check{a}^L$ $na^F=TA=TA$
 that=SEQ GNAME ferry =LOC there stay=RLS =ATTR

⁶⁹ Name of a place about 5 km south of downtown Myitkyina, facing the Ayeyarwaddy River. There is a ferry to the opposite bank.

⁷⁰ < Jhp. *lak mat* [l\`ak m\`at] < Shn. *laak³maat³* < WB. {lak'mhat'} 'certificate of qualification; ticket' cf. Bur. *le?hma?*.

⁷¹ < Jhp. *j\`are* [j\`ore] 'clerk, office-worker' (Maran 1979: 1226) < WB. {caa_re:} cf. Bur. *s\`aje^H*.

ʔǎ^L -jauk^F va^H =TA.
 that.DET-CLF:human AUX:RLZN⁷² =RLS

And he is such a person who lives there, at the ferry of Hkat Cho.

(3-30) ʔǎ^F=yě^Lre^L j'am^F=a^F man^Lk^hjɪn^H=meŋ^F li^H -TA-k'at^H-TA-t'o^L=TA.
 that =CONS house =TOP GNAME =LOC come-& -make -& -put =RLS

But he built his house in Manhkring.

(3-31) ʔǎ^F=muŋ^L ŋǎ^H-na^F-tau^F=a^F ʔǎ^L=meŋ^F man^Lk^hjɪn^H=meŋ^F
 that =SEQ 1 KINS-FZ⁷³ -BS⁷⁴ =TOP there =LOC GNAME =LOC
 j'am^F=meŋ^F na^F muŋ^F=jaŋ^L=a^F tʃauŋ^F to^F =TA.
 house =LOC stay do =CONJ =TOP school ascend =RLS

And my aunt and her nephew (=me)⁷⁵ also lived there in Manhkring and (I) went to school there.

(3-32) ʔǎ^F muŋ^F=jaŋ^L=a^F tʃun^L-l'o^Hk^hje^ʔ^H tʃauŋ^F
 that do =CONJ =TOP June -month school
 tam^F-TA-p^huŋ^H-TA-lo^F =loŋ^H=a^F ŋo^H-t'an^H=meŋ^F to^F va^H =TA.
 again-& -open -& -come_H=TEMP =TOP five -class =LOC ascend AUX:RLZN =RLS

And when school started again in June, I advanced to the fifth grade.

(3-33) ŋo^H-t'an^H=meŋ^F tǎ^F-tsin^F -kø^m^H to^F =TA.
 five -class =LOC one-CLF:year-whole ascend =RLS

I attended the fifth grade for an entire year.

(3-34) ŋo^H-t'an^H to^F =TA=TA=ra^H tsin^F=re^F=a^F man^Lk^hjɪn^H=meŋ^F
 five -class ascend =RLS =ATTR=RA year =ACC =TOP GNAME =LOC
 p'a^Htʃauŋ^L-j'am^F k'at^H=neŋ^H=TA mau^H po^F =TA=TA ʔǎ^L-k'o^H =TA.
 worship -house make =IRL =ATTR job be.contained =RLS =ATTR EMPH-AUX:PLS =RLS

The year I attended the fifth grade, I participated in the work of building a church in Manhkring.

(3-35) ne^ʔ^Fk'oŋ^F mji^Ht^hoŋ^F ŋǎ^F-n'auŋ^H ʔǎ^L'ap^H p'a^Htʃauŋ^L-j'am^F
 morning evening I -PL all worship -house

⁷² Here the auxiliary *va^H* exceptionally follows an NP.

⁷³ Based on Chart 11 in Burling (1971: 36), the term denotes a female of the older generations than ego, both male and female, in the family the ego was born.

⁷⁴ For female speakers the term denotes a kin, both a male and female, of the younger generations than ego in the family the ego was born, and for male speakers it denotes a kin of the younger generations than ego in the family of a woman who married into the ego's family (e.g. the ego's wife, mother, paternal grandmother) was born, again based on Chart 11 in Burling (1971: 36).

⁷⁵ The narrator stated that the term *tau^F* refers to himself here. Therefore it refers to a nephew of his aunt, not of himself.

k'at^H=TA=TA *ru*^F=*mej*^H *mau*^H *po*^F -TA-*k'at*^H=TA.
 make =RLS =ATTR NMLZ=ABL job be.contained-& -make =RLS

We all worked on building the church in the mornings and evenings.

- (3-36) *tsin*^F*kauŋ*^L=*re*^F *ŋat*^F=*loŋ*^H *ŋo*^F=*a*^F ... *tʃ*^h*ǎ*^L *ŋ*^L*tʃaŋ*^F*tʊŋ*^F *ʃat*^H=*kʰjo*^F^H
 rainy.season =ACC COP =TEMP I =TOP this.DET GNAME side =ALL
ŋa^H-*voŋ*^F *ma*^L*ho*[?]^H *jǒ*^F*tʰauŋ*^H *k'at*^H=TA.
 1KINS-KST family rice.field make =RLS

During the rainy season I ... the family of my aunt's husband in Njangdung grew rice.

- (3-37) *ne*[?]*k'oj*^F *no*[?]^H =*mej*^H *kjo*^H -*je*^L=*jaŋ*^L *jǒ*^F*tʰauŋ*^H
 morning early.time=ABL descend-go =CONJ rice.field
je^L-TA-*l'auŋ*^H -TA-*pʰauk*^H=TA.
 go -& -habitually-& -cultivate =RLS

I would always go down early in the morning to plow the rice fields.

- (3-38) *jǒ*^F*tʰauŋ*^H *je*^L-TA-*l'auŋ*^H -TA-*pʰauk*^H=TA=*ŋ*^L *tam*^F-TA-*lo*^F =*jaŋ*^L=*ʃe*[?]^F
 rice.field go -& -habitually-& -cultivate =RLS =QUOT again -& -come_H=CONJ =only.if
tso^F *tso*^L=*jaŋ*^L *tʃauŋ*^F *je*^L-TA-*tam*^F-TA-*to*^F -TA-*t'o*^H =*muŋ*^L *ʃǎ*^L -*ru*^F
 meal eat =CONJ school go -& -again -& -ascend-& -stand.up=SEQ that.DET-NMLZ
tǎ^F-*tsin*^F -*ʃit*^H-*tsin*^F *ʃǎ*^L *ru*^L *k'at*^H-TA-*na*^F=TA.
 one-clf:year-two -clf:year that.DET CN:RSMB make -& -stay =RLS

After plowing the rice fields, I returned (home), ate my meals, and went to school again, and lived in this way for a year or two.

- (3-39) *ʃǎ*^F=*muŋ*^L *tǎ*^F-*kʰjiŋ*^H -*kuk*^F-*jo*^F -TA-*ŋo*^H-*tsʰe*^F-TA-*pjit*^F-*tsin*^F =TA
 that =SEQ one-thousand-nine -hundred-& -five -ten -& -four -clf:year=ATTR
tsin^F=*re*^F=*a*^F *ŋo*^F *tʃauŋ*^F-*kjo*^H -*jo*[?]^F=*re*^F=*a*^F *pam*^F =*kʰjo*^F
 year =ACC =TOP I school -descend-time =ACC =TOP mountain=ALL
tam^F-TA-*to*^F -*lo*^F =TA.
 again -& -ascend-come_H=RLS

So in 1954, I returned again to the mountainous area during the holiday period.

- (3-40) *pʰa*^F*la*^F-*vǎ*^F*kauŋ*^L=*kʰjo*^F *ŋa*^H-*mʰji*^H *ma*^L*ho*[?]^H=*e*[?]^H
 GNAME -village =ALL 1KINS-mother family =COM
lo^F -TA-*tam*^F-TA-*tʃ'o*^H-TA-*ʃ'uk*^H=TA.
 come_H-& -again -& -RECIP -& -meet =RLS

I went to Phala village and met again with my mother's family.

- (3-41) *tǎ*^F-*jo*[?]^F *lo*^F -TA-*na*^F-*tʃ'o*[?]^H=*jaŋ*^L *tʃuŋ*^F-*pʰuŋ*^H-*jo*[?]^F=*re*^F
 one-time come_H-& -stay-REMAIN =CONJ school-open -time =ACC

tam^F-TA-*kjo*^H -*lo*^F =TA.

again-& -descend-come_H=RLS

I stayed for a while and came back down again at the opening period.

(3-42) *mjit*^F*k'ji*^H*na*^F=*mej*^F=*re*^L *tam*^F-TA-*to*?^F =TA.

GNAME =LOC =also again-& -ascend=RLS

I went up again to Myitkyina.

(3-43) *ʔă*^F=*muŋ*^L *ŋo*^F=*a*^F *ŋo*^H-*t'an*^H *ʔauŋ*^F *va*^H =TA *muŋ*^F=*jaŋ*^L=*a*^F

that=SEQ I =TOP five -class win AUX:RLZN=RLS do =CONJ=TOP

ʔă^L *tsin*^F=*re*^F=*a*^F *k^hjauk*^H-*t'an*^H *li*^H -TA-*tam*^F-TA-*to*?^F =TA.

that.DET year =ACC =TOP six -class come-& -again-& -ascend=RLS

I then completed the fifth grade and advanced to the sixth grade that year.

(3-44) *k^hjauk*^H-*t'an*^H=*mej*^F=*re*^L *ŋă*^F-*n'auŋ*^H=TA *pjin*^F*tj^hoŋ*^L ... *ŋă*^F-*n'auŋ*^H=*re*^F

six -class =LOC =also I -PL =ATTR friend I -PL =ACC

m'o^H=TA=TA=*ra*^H *săra*^L*ma*^F *săra*^L*ma*^F -*tjăt'auŋ*^L *ŋat*^F=TA=*ra*^H.

learn =RLS =ATTR=RA female.teacher female.teacher-INAME:Jhp COP =RLS =RA

The female teacher who taught our friends ... us in the sixth grade is Ms. Jataung.

(3-45) *ʔăna*^H=*re*^L *tsuk*^L*tam*^L =*mej*^F *na*^F=TA.

now =also GNAME⁷⁶ =LOC stay=RLS

She still lives in Dukahtawng district.

(3-46) *ʔă*^L -*ru*^F *săra*^L -*tj^haŋ*^H*sau*^F=*re*^L *ŋat*^F=TA.

that.DET-NMLZ teacher-SNAME:Lhv =also COP =RLS

And there was also Mr. Cangsau.

(3-47) *săra*^L -*tj^haŋ*^H*sau*^F *ʔăna*^H *man*^L*k^hjjin*^H=*mej*^F *na*^F=TA.

teacher-SNAME:Lhv now GNAME =LOC stay=RLS

Mr. Cangsau lives in Manhkring now.

(3-48) *ʃit*^F-TA-*pjauk*^F *va*^H =TA=*lauk*^F, *k^hɔ̃*^L -*ră*^F =*lauk*^F.

die-& -disappear AUX:RLZN=RLS=SELFQ which.DET-NMLZ=SELFQ

I wonder if he is dead or not.

(3-49) *ʔă*^F=*muŋ*^L *ŋă*^F-*n'auŋ*^H ... *ŋo*^F=*a*^F *k^hjauk*^H-*t'an*^H=*re*^L *ʔauŋ*^F=TA.

that=SEQ I -PL I =TOP six -class =also win =RLS

⁷⁶ *tsuk*^L 'chief' + *tam*^L 'locality', translated from Jhp. *Dukahtawng* (< *du* [du] 'a hereditary chief' (Maran 1979: 286) + *kahtawng* [gəthòŋ] 'village' (ibid.: 544)). The place is now a ward of Myitkyina town, about 1.5 km north-northwest of downtown.

And we ... I completed my sixth year.

- (3-50) $n'at^H-t'an^H$ $tsin^F=a^F$ $\eta o^F=a^F$ po^Lta^L $=me\eta^F$ $je^L-TA-na^F=TA$.
 seven -class year =TOP I =TOP boarding.house=LOC go -& -stay =RLS

During my seventh grade year, I lived in the boarding house.

- (3-51) $\eta\check{a}j^L$ $jo^F=re^F=a^F$ $n'at^H-t'an^H=me\eta^F$ $\eta\check{a}su^Hja^F$ $mjit^L-p^hjit^H-p'\emptyset^F$
 that.DET time =ACC =TOP seven -class =LOC government ask -answer-event
 $k'at^H=lan^L$ $ka^L=TA=re^F$ $\eta\check{a}jo^F$ $\eta at^F=TA=ra^H$, $n'at^H-t'an^H=me\eta^F$.
 make =HORT say =RLS =ACC time COP =RLS =RA seven -class =LOC

It was the time when the government would give the examinations in the seventh grade.

- (3-52) $tfaup^F=me\eta^H$ mo^F $mjit^L=TA=TA$ ru^F $m\check{a}-\eta at^F=\emptyset$.
 school =ABL people ask =RLS =ATTR NMLZ not- COP =NEG

The school people did not give the examinations.

- (3-53) $\eta\check{a}^F$ $mu\eta^F=jaj^L=a^F$ po^Lta^L $=me\eta^F$ $je^L-TA-na^F=jaj^L$
 that do =CONJ =TOP boarding.house=LOC go -& -stay =CONJ
 $muk^F suk^H$ $\eta\check{a}k'ut^H$ $=TA$.
 writing make.efforts⁷⁷ =RLS

Thus, we were in a boarding house and made an effort in our studies.

- (3-54) $\eta\check{a}^F=mu\eta^L$ $\eta\check{a}^L$ $tsin^F=re^F$ $n'at^H-t'an^H$ $\eta au\eta^F$ va^H $=TA$.
 that =SEQ that.DET year =ACC seven -class win AUX:RLZN=RLS

And that year I completed the seventh grade.

- (3-55) $\eta\check{a}^F=mu\eta^L$ ηaj^L $t^h o\eta^F$ $=TA$ $tsin^F=re^F=a^F$ $je^L-t'an^H$
 that =SEQ that.DET LOCN:after=ATTR year =ACC =TOP eight -class
 $tam^F-TA-to^F=TA$.
 again -& -ascend=RLS

And the year after that, I advanced to the eighth grade.

- (3-56) $je^L-t'an^H$ to^F $=TA=TA=ra^H$ $tsin^F=re^F$ ηo^F $\eta a^H-k^h au^F$
 eight -class ascend=RLS =ATTR=RA year =ACC I 1KINS-KST⁷⁸
 $lo^F vaj^L-t^h i\eta^F nan^L-mo^F=TA$ $j'am^F=me\eta^F$ $na^F=TA$.
 SNAME:Lhv-INAME:Jhp -lineage=ATTR house =LOC stay =RLS

⁷⁷ < Jhp. *shäkut* [šökùt] 'to persist, persevere' (Maran 1979: 1027).

⁷⁸ A kinship term borrowed from Jinghpaw *hkau* [khau] 'a term of relationship covering male cross-cousins, etc.' (Maran 1979: 590). As far as based on Chart 11 in Burling (1971: 36), the Lhaovo term denotes the male ego's ZH and WB.

The year I advanced to the eighth grade, I lived in the home of the family of my brother-in-law, Lo[?]vai Hting Nan.

- (3-57) $\text{ʔǎ}^F = \text{muŋ}^L$ $\text{fe}^{\text{ʔ}^H} - \text{t}'\text{an}^H$ $\text{to}^{\text{ʔ}^F} = \text{TA}$.
 that =SEQ eight -class ascend=RLS

And I attended the eighth grade.

- (3-58) $\text{fe}^{\text{ʔ}^H} - \text{t}'\text{an}^H$ $\text{to}^{\text{ʔ}^F} = \text{TA} = \text{TA} = \text{ra}^H$ $\text{tsin}^F = \text{re}^F = \text{a}^F$ $\text{tǎ}^F - \text{ts}^h\text{e}^F - \text{t}'\text{an}^H$
 eight -class ascend=RLS =ATTR=RA year =ACC =TOP one-ten -class
 $\text{p}^h\text{jit}^H = \text{neŋ}^H = \text{TA}$ $\text{ʔ}'\text{it}^H = \text{meŋ}^H$ $\text{ŋ}'\text{aŋ}^H = \text{TA}$.
 answer=IRL =ATTR CN:for=ABL prepare=RLS

The year I attended the eighth grade, they prepared to give the examinations for the tenth grade.

- (3-59) $\text{ʔǎ}^L - \text{ŋat}^F = \text{fo}^{\text{ʔ}^H} = \text{yě}^L \text{re}^L$ $\text{fe}^{\text{ʔ}^H} - \text{t}'\text{an}^H = \text{meŋ}^F$ $\text{mǎ} - \text{yo}^H - \text{TA} - \text{p}^h\text{jit}^H$ $\text{ʃi}^L = \emptyset$.
 EMPH-COP =SO.AS.TO=CONS eight -class =LOC not- get -& -answer AUX:still=NEG

However, it was not possible to take the exam in the eighth grade.

- (3-60) $\text{fe}^{\text{ʔ}^H} - \text{t}'\text{an}^H - \text{ʔa}^F = \text{mo}^{\text{ʔ}^F} = \text{fe}^{\text{ʔ}^F}$ $\text{kuk}^F - \text{t}'\text{an}^H$ $\text{tam}^F - \text{TA} - \text{to}^{\text{ʔ}^F} = \text{TA}$.
 eight -class -win -people=only.if nine -class again -& -ascend=RLS

Those who completed the eighth grade went on to the ninth grade.

- (3-61) $\text{ŋǎ}^F - \text{n}'\text{a}^F$ $\text{kuk}^F - \text{t}'\text{an}^H$ $\text{to}^{\text{ʔ}^F} = \text{TA} = \text{TA} = \text{ra}^H$ $\text{tsin}^F = \text{re}^F$ ʔǎna^H
 I -PL nine -class ascend=RLS =ATTR=RA year =ACC now
 $\text{k}'\text{at}^H - \text{TA} - \text{tfo}^{\text{ʔ}^F} = \text{TA} = \text{TA} = \text{ra}^H$ $\text{man}^L \text{k}^h\text{j}^h\text{in}^H - \text{tfa}^F$ $\text{k}'\text{at}^H$ tfa^F $\text{ts}'\text{auk}^H = \text{TA}$.
 make -& -exist =RLS =ATTR=RA GNAME -school make school build =RLS

The year we advanced to the ninth grade, the present Manhkring school was built.

- (3-62) $\text{t}^h\text{oŋ}^F = \text{TA}$ $\text{tsin}^F = \text{re}^F$ tfa^F $\text{ʔǎ}^F = \text{meŋ}^F$ $\text{kuk}^F - \text{t}'\text{an}^H$
 LOCN:after=ATTR year =ACC school there=LOC nine -class
 $\text{tam}^F - \text{TA} - \text{to}^{\text{ʔ}^F} = \text{TA} = \text{TA} = \text{ra}^H$ $\text{tsin}^F = \text{re}^F = \text{a}^F$ tfa^F ʔǎsak^H $\text{ŋǎ}^F - \text{n}'\text{a}^F$
 again -& -ascend=RLS =ATTR=RA year =ACC =TOP school new.one I -PL
 $\text{tam}^F - \text{TA} - \text{to}^{\text{ʔ}^F}$ $\text{va}^H = \text{TA}$.
 again -& -ascend AUX:RLZN=RLS

The next year, the year we advanced to the tenth grade at that school, we attended the new school.

- (3-63) $\text{tfa}^F \text{ʔuk}^F - \text{p}^h\text{o}^H = \text{re}^L$ tfa^F ... $\text{kǎla}^L - \text{tfa}^F \text{ʔuk}^F$ $\text{ŋat}^F = \text{TA} = \text{ra}^H$.
 principal -father=also Indian-principal COP =RLS =RA

The principal was an Indian principal.

- (3-64) A.N.Singh $ka^L=TA=TA$ ru^F $\eta at^F=TA=ra^H$.
 INAME:Punjabi say =RLS =ATTR NMLZ COP =RLS =RA

His name is A. N. Singh.

- (3-65) $s\check{a}ra^L=re^L$... $mjan^F$ $-s\check{a}ra^L=re^L$ po^F =TA.
 teacher=also Burmese-teacher=also be.contained=RLS

And the teachers ... There was also a Burmese teacher.

- (3-66) $s\check{a}ra^L$ $-?u^H t^h it^H tau\eta^L$ $ka^L=TA$.
 teacher-INAME:Bur say =RLS

His name is U Chit Daung.

- (3-67) $mjan^F$ $-muk^F suk^H$ $m'o^H=TA=TA$ ru^F .
 Burmese-writing teach =RLS =ATTR NMLZ

He taught us Burmese.

- (3-68) $?\check{a}^L=me\eta^F$... $?\check{a}^F=me\eta^H$ $po^L lu\eta^H$ $-p'e^H$ $sap^H=TA=TA=ra^H$
 there=LOC that =ABL ball -what play =RLS =ATTR=RA
 $s\check{a}ra^L=re^L$ $s\check{a}ra^L$ $-k\check{a}ti^H k^h a\eta^H$ $ka^L=TA=TA$ ru^F $na^F=TA$.
 teacher=also teacher-INAME:Hindi say =RLS =ATTR NMLZ stay=RLS

There was also a teacher there, Gadikang, who taught soccer.

- (3-69) $la^F mjan^F$ $-s\check{a}ra^L$ $ka^L=TA=re^L$ $mjit^F k'ji^H na^F=k^h jo^F$
 Burmese -teacher say =RLS =also GNAME =ALL

$l'au\eta^H$ $-TA$ $-to?^F$ $-lo^F$ $k'o^H=TA$.
 habitually-& -ascend-come_H AUX:PLS=RLS

Burmese teachers were also coming to Myitkyina constantly.

- (3-70) $t'au\eta^F$ $-pju^F=TA$ $s\check{a}ra^L=ye^F$ $p^h au^F t'ja\eta^F$ $-kam^L$ $ka^L=TA=TA$
 Kachin-person=ATTR teacher=PL SNAME:Jhp -INAME:Jhp⁷⁹ say =RLS =ATTR
 pam^F mjo^L $=fo?^H$ $na^F=TA$.
 PL abound=so.as.to stay=RLS

There were many Kachin teachers, a man named Hpaujang Gam, and others.

- (3-71) $s\check{a}ra^L ma^F$ $-me^L ra^L$ $=re^L$ $\eta\check{a}^F$ $-n'au\eta^H$ $n'at^H$ $-t'an^H$ $-je?^H$ $-t'an^H=me\eta^F$
 female.teacher-INAME:Karen=also I -PL seven -class -eight -class =Loc
 $?\check{a}^L$ ru^L $m'o^H$ $-TA$ $-lo^F$ $=TA=TA=ra^H$ $s\check{a}ra^L ma^F$ $-me^L ra^L$
 that.DET CN:RSMB teach -& -come_H=RLS =ATTR=RA female.teacher-INAME:Karen

⁷⁹ The name of a famous trumpet master, according to a consultant of mine.

k'ǎj'in^L -sǎra^Lma^F ɲat^F=TA=ra^H.
 ENAME:Karen-female.teacher COP =RLS =RA

Also Ms. Mera. Ms. Mera, who taught us in this way in the seventh and eighth grade, was a Karen teacher.

(3-72) *ʔǎ^F=muɲ^L tǎy'eɲ^L=re^F=a^F mǎ-tsh^ham^L =∅, tǎy'eɲ^L=re^F=a^F*
 that=SEQ some =ACC =TOP not-remember=NEG some =ACC =TOP
ts^ham^L ʃi^L =TA.
 remember AUX:still=RLS

I don't remember some of them, and others I still remember.

(3-73) *ʔǎ^F=muɲ^L feʔ^H-t'an^H-kuk^F-t'an^H=meɲ^F ɲǎ^F-n'auɲ^H=a^F tǎka^H*
 that=SEQ eight-class -nine -class =LOC I -PL =TOP together
na^F=TA=TA ru^F=a^F sǎra^Lma^F -k'aj^Lro^L ʔǎj^L -jauk^F ʔǎna^H
 stay=RLS =ATTR NMLZ=TOP female.teacher-INAME:Jhp that.DET-CLF:human now
na^F ʃi^L =TA.
 stay AUX:still=RLS

And Ms. Kai Raw, who was with us in the eighth and ninth grades, she is still alive.

(3-74) *sǎra^L -naj^Ftin^F -no^L tʃauɲ^F-nau^H pjin^Ftʃ^hoɲ^L ʔaj^L -jauk^F =a^F*
 teacher-SNAME:Jhp-INAME:Jhp school -infant friend that.DET-CLF:human=TOP
p^ho^Lmu^Fsa^L=k^hjo^F je^L=TA=ka^L t'a^H=TA=TA ʔǎ- k'o^H =TA.
 Formosa =ALL go =RLS =QUOT speak=RLS =ATTR NPRF⁸⁰- AUX:PLS=RLS

Mr. Naiding Naw, a classmate of mine. They say that he went to Formosa.

(3-75) *tǎ^F-l'aj^F=re^L mǎ-tam^L-TA-lo^F =∅.*
 one-turn =also not- return-& -come_H=NEG

He did not come back at all.

(3-76) *ʔǎ^F=meɲ^H naj^Ftin^F -no^L tǎ^F-jauk^F =a^F ʔǎ^L-na^F=TA.*
 that=ABL SNAME:Jhp-INAME:Jhp one-CLF:human=TOP EMPH-stay=RLS

And (there is) another Naiding Naw, (he) is alive.

(3-77) *man^Lts^he^F=meɲ^F na^F ʃi^L =TA.*
 GNAME⁸¹ =LOC stay AUX:still=RLS

⁸⁰ The tonal alternation occurs on the verb immediately followed by an auxiliary with nominalizing prefix ʔǎ- even though the verb (or the MVC containing it) is negated by mǎ-. The occurrence of the tonal alternation whether the verb is negated or not is also observed in Attributive clauses. Sawada (2006) analyses the type of sentences found in (3-74) as having a quasi-attributive structure composed of a nominalized AUX with an attributive clause.

⁸¹ The village is 14 km north-northeast of Myitkyina downtown. The name is decomposed as *man^L* 'mile' + *ts^he^F* 'ten', indicating that the itinerary from the village to the downtown is 10 miles. Officially the village is called by the Burmese name *s^he^Lmain^L* ('ten' + 'mile').

He still lives in Se Maing village.

- (3-78) *tʃauŋ^F-sǎra^L* *k'at^H=muŋ^L* *ʔǎna^H* *p'jin^Lsin^L* *tso^L=jaŋ^L* *na^F=TA*.
 school -teacher make =SEQ now pension⁸² eat =CONJ stay=RLS

He was a school teacher and is now retired.

- (3-79) *tʃømf^Ftsaŋ^F-k^hoŋ^Ftau^L=re^L* *ʔǎ^L=meŋ^F* *lo^F* *-TA-tam^F-TA-to^F* *-TA-na^F*
 SNAME:Lhv -INAME:Lhv =also there=LOC come_H-& -again -& -ascend-& -stay
 =TA.
 =RLS

Jeimzang Khao Dau also attended there again.

- (3-80) *n'at^H-t'an^H* *ʔauŋ^F=TA=meŋ^H* *tʃauŋ^F-sǎra^L* *k'at^H-TA-t'o^L-TA-lo^H*,
 seven -class win =RLS =ABL school -teacher make -& -put -& -go_H
pam^F *-muk^L=k^hjo^F*.
 mountain-land =ALL

After completing the seventh grade he became a school teacher, back in the mountain land.

- (3-81) *man^Lk^hjin^H* *po^Lta^L* =*meŋ^F* *na^F=TA=TA=ra^H* *jo^F?re^F*
 GNAME boarding.house=LOC stay=RLS =ATTR=RA time =ACC
ŋǎ^F-n'auŋ^H *pjin^Ftʃ^hoŋ^L=e^ʔ^H* *kjaj^F* *na^F=TA*.
 I -PL friend =COM very⁸³ stay=RLS

He was often with us friends while he was in the boarding house in Manhkring.

- (3-82) *vaj^Ft^he^L-løm^Hk^hoŋ^F* *ʃǎp^hauj^F-tsap^L* =*meŋ^H*.
 SNAME:Lhv-INAME:Lhv GNAME -tributary.mouth=ABL

Vangthe Leim Khao from the mouth area of Chipwe river.

- (3-83) *ʔǎ^F=muŋ^L* *vø^Lt^huŋ^L-xoŋ^Hløm^H* *ʃǎ^Fŋo^L-k^hjo^F=meŋ^H*.
 that =SEQ SNAME:Lhv-INAME:Lhv GNAME⁸⁴ -road =ABL

And Vothung Hhao Leim from Shango.

- (3-84) *ʔǎ^F=muŋ^L* *pǎts'am^F-løm^Hxoŋ^H* *ʃǎp^hauj^F-k^hjo^F=meŋ^H*.
 that =SEQ SNAME:Lhv-INAME:Lhv GNAME -road =ABL

And Bazham Leim Hhao from Chipwe.

⁸² < Bur. *pin^Lsin^L* < Eng. *pension*.

⁸³ < Jhp. *grai* [grài] 'very, exceedingly' (Maran 1979: 445).

⁸⁴ A village in Waingmaw Township, facing on N'mai River. It is on the way from Myitkyina to Chipwe, 62 km east-northeast of Myitkyina and 39 km southwest of Chipwe.

- (3-85) $\text{?}\check{a}^F=\text{mu}\eta^L$ $\text{sum}^L\text{p}^r\text{a}^L\text{pam}^F$ $-\text{k}^h\text{jo}^F=\text{me}\eta^H$ kjaj^F li^H $-\text{TA}-\text{na}^F$ $-\text{TA}-\text{pam}^F=\text{TA}$.
 that=SEQ GNAME⁸⁵ -road =ABL very come-& -stay-& -PLS =RLS

Then there were many from Sumprabum.

- (3-86) nan^L $-\text{nau}^H=\text{ye}^F=\text{re}^L$ kjaj^F po^F $=\text{TA}$.
 ENAME:Rawang-infant=PL =also very be.contained=RLS

Rawang students were also included.

- (3-87) ?aj^L $\text{tsin}^F=\text{me}\eta^F$ $\text{man}^L\text{k}^h\text{jin}^H=\text{me}\eta^F$ tfaun^F
 that.DET year =LOC GNAME =LOC school
 li^H $-\text{TA}-\text{to}^F$ va^H $=\text{TA}=\text{TA}$ nan^L $-\text{nau}^H$ p^hauk^H $-\text{nau}^H$
 come-& -ascend AUX:RLZN=RLS =ATTR ENAME:Rawang-infant ENAME:Jhp-infant
 pam^F $-\text{muk}^L=\text{me}\eta^H$ mo^F mjo^L $=\text{fo}^H$ na^F $\text{mu}\eta^F=\text{TA}=\text{ra}^H$.
 mountain-land =ABL people abound=so.as.to stay do =RLS =RA

There were many people from the mountainous areas, Rawang and Jinghpaw boys, who came to school in Manhkring that year.

- (3-88) $\text{?}\check{a}^F=\text{mu}\eta^L$ $\text{t}\check{a}^F-\text{k}^h\text{ji}\eta^H$ $-\text{kuk}^F-\text{jo}^F$ $-\eta\text{o}^H-\text{ts}^h\text{e}^F-\text{kuk}^F-\text{tsin}^F$ $\text{tsin}^F=\text{re}^F$
 that=SEQ one-thousand-nine -hundred-five -ten -nine -CLF:year year =ACC
 $\eta\text{o}^F=\text{a}^F$ $\text{t}\check{a}^F-\text{ts}^h\text{e}^F-\text{t}^r\text{an}^H$ highschool final $\text{ka}^L=\text{TA}=\text{TA}$ ru^F
 I =TOP one-ten -class <Eng. say =RLS =ATTR NMLZ
 $\text{?}\check{a}^L$ $-\text{ru}^F$ $\text{?au}\eta^F=\text{TA}$.
 that.DET-NMLZ win =RLS

And in 1959, I completed what was called the tenth grade, or ‘highschool final’.

- (3-89) highschool final $\text{?au}\eta^F=\text{lo}\eta^H$ $\eta\text{o}^F=\text{a}^F$ $\text{tfaun}^F=\text{me}\eta^H$ $\text{t}^h\text{a}\eta^F$ va^H $=\text{TA}$.
 <Eng. win =TEMP I =TOP school =ABL halt AUX:RLZN=RLS

When I finished ‘highschool final’, I stopped attending school.

- (3-90) $\text{t}^h\text{a}\eta^F=\text{mu}\eta^L=\text{a}^F$ ηo^F ?aj^L $\text{mjit}^F\text{k}^j\text{i}^H\text{na}^F=\text{me}\eta^F$
 halt =SEQ =TOP I that.DET GNAME =LOC
 $\text{p}^r\text{jan}^L\text{t}^r\text{a}^H\text{je}^H\text{t}^h\text{a}^L\text{na}^F$ $\text{ka}^L=\text{TA}=\text{TA}$ $\text{ru}^F=\text{me}\eta^F$ ηo^F mau^H
 department.of.information⁸⁶ say =RLS =ATTR NMLZ=LOC I job
 lo^F $-\text{TA}-\text{tsau}\eta^L=\text{TA}$.
 come_H-& -work =RLS

I stopped school and worked in the Department of Information in Myitkyina.

⁸⁵ A town located in central Kachin State, 129 km north-northeast of Myitkyina, and the main town of Sumprabum Township.

⁸⁶ < Bur. pjan^Cca^H ‘publicize’ + je^H ‘matter’ + $\text{t}^h\text{a}^L\text{na}^C$ ‘department’.

(3-91) *tʃäre^H lo^F -TA-tsauj^L=TA.*
 clerk come_H-& -work =RLS

I became a clerk.

(3-92) *?auk^Ft'an^H -tʃäre^H ka^L=TA.*
 low.ranking⁸⁷ -clerk say =RLS

A low-class clerk.

(3-93) *?ä^L ?au^L =re^F ?auk^Ft'an^H-tʃäre^H LDC=ka^L m'aj^H k'o^H =TA.*
 that.DET occasion=ACC low.ranking -clerk <Eng.=QUOT name AUX:PLS=RLS

In those days, it was called LDC (low degree clerk).

(3-94) *ŋo^F ?ä^L =meŋ^F tä^F-k^hjiŋ^H -kuk^F-jo^F -ŋö^H-ts^he^F-kuk^F-tsin^F*
 I there=LOC one-thousand-nine -hundred-five -ten -nine -CLF:year
?auk^Ft'o^Lpa^L ʃit^H-ts^he^F=meŋ^H ŋo^F ?äso^Hja^F =meŋ^F mau^H voj^F=TA.
 October two -ten =ABL I government⁸⁸ =LOC job enter =RLS

I started working for the government there in October 20, 1959.

(3-95) *?ä^L =meŋ^H ŋo^F tʃauŋ^F=k^hjo^F mǎ-je^L lo^L =Ø.*
 there=ABL I school =ALL not- go AUX:anymore=NEG

And I didn't go to school anymore.

(3-96) *t'auŋ^Fkaŋ^F=k^hjo^F p^hje^L =jaŋ^L ?ä^L ru^L na^F-TA-lo^F =TA=ra^H*
 outside =ALL run⁸⁹ =CONJ that.DET CN:RSMB stay-& -come_H=RLS =RA
ŋat^F=TA.
 COP =RLS

I went out and spent time like this.

Abbreviations

-	Word internal boundary	3KINS	3rd person possessive prefix
=	boundary of clitics with phrasal scope	ABL	attached to kinship terms
&	Connector	ACC	Case marker: Ablative
1KINS	1st person possessive prefix attached to kinship terms	ALL	Case marker: Accusative
×2	Reduplication	ATTR	Case marker: Allative
		AUG	Marker of attributive element
			Augmentative

⁸⁷ < Bur. *?au?* 'lower' + *tan^H* 'rank'.

⁸⁸ < Bur. *?äso^Hja^C*. See also fn. 42.

⁸⁹ < Bur. *p^hje^L*. The word does not seem to be well-established in Lhaovo.

AUX	Auxiliary	NEG	Sentence marker: Negative
Bur	Burmese		Realis Informative
CLF	Classifier noun	NIMP	Negative Imperative prefix
CMD	Command	NMLZ	Nominalizer
CN	Case noun	NPRF	Nominalizing prefix
CNTR	Contrastive	PER	Case Marker: Perlative
COM	Case marker: Comitative	PL	Plural
CONJ	Subordinate clause marker: Conjunctive	PLS	Plurality of subject
CONS	Subordinate clause marker: Consecutive	PREDET	Predetermined
COORD	Coordinator	QUOT	Quotation marker
COP	Copula	RA	Indicator of a high degree of formality (in Positive Realis Informative sentences); Linker (in attributive elements)
DET	Determiner		
DIM	Diminutive	RECIP	Reciprocal
DU.HU	Dual for human	RLS	Sentence marker: Positive Realis Informative
EMPH	Emphatic		
ENAME	Ethnic name	RLZN	Realization
GNAME	Geographical name	R SMB	Resemblance
H	with the feature [+Home position]	SELFQ	Self-question
HORT	Sentence marker: Hortative	SEQ	Subordinate clause marker: Sequential
IMP	Sentence marker: Imperative	SNAME	Surname
INAME	Individual name	TEMP	Subordinate clause marker: Temporal
INQR	Inquiry		
INS	Case marker: Instrumental	TOP	Topic
INTERJ	Interjection	URG	Urgent
IRL	Sentence marker: Irrealis Informative	Zwa	Zaiwa
Jhp	Jinghpaw		Basic kin types:
KST	kinship term		B: brother, (D: daughter,) F: father,
Lcd	Lacid		H: husband, M: mother, S: son,
Lhv	Lhaovo		W: wife, Z: sister, e: elder,
LOC	Case marker: Locative		(y: younger)
LOCN	Local noun		Compound kin types:
M&C	mother and child(ren)		BS: brother's son, FZ: father's
MVC	Multi-verb construction		sister, WF: wife's father

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