Notes on Yakkha grammar

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Chapter 1

Simple clause

It's claimed in Schackow (2015, p. 387) that Yakkha lacks a unit like the verb phrase (verb plus complements). This is a frequent claim in typological works, but usually it's merely due to differences in notation: there are usually some evidence suggesting that we can define a syntactic pivot – essentially the subject, although it's not necessarily agentive in syntactically ergative languages – which is somehow "higher" in the clause structure and "more distant" from the main verb; and the verb phrase now can be defined as the rest, more tightly integrated parts of a clause. Here I examine the following tests for a syntactic pivot or "subject":

- Coordination. It seems that Schackow (2015) doesn't mention sentential coordination. In a book review (Rapacha, 2005), it is claimed that the claim made by the reviewed publication that "Kiranti has no coordination of sentence" can be "partially justified", although no justification is given. On the other hand, Rapacha (2008) (by the same author?), a report on Bayung Lo, another Kiranti language and a cousin of Yakkha, claims that a coordinator ko is attested and it seems to be that it agrees quite well with the usual impression of a coordinator linking two verb phrases (p. 57).
- Movement of verb plus complements.
- Relation between tense, aspect, mood (TAM) categories and the pivot.
- Relativization.
- Topicalization.

Besides the tests for the clause-level syntactic pivot, there are also tests for the argument structure-level pivot:

- *Reflexive constructions*. the subject is expected to control the object; but Yakkha lacks reflexive and reprocical pronouns so this test doesn't work.
- *Omitted argument in control construction*. TODO: why is a property of argument structure?

References

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Lal-Shyãkarelu Rapacha. Kiranti-bayung grammar, texts and lexicon, 2008.

Diana Schackow. A grammar of Yakkha. Language Science Press, 2015.