Five levels in Burmese

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1. Introduction

This chapter examines how the five levels of clause linkage (cf. Mie Tsunoda, 2012; this volume) are expressed by means of subordination in Burmese, regarding causals, conditionals and concessives. (Burmese has no clause-linkage marker for coordination.) The "Questionnaire for Five Levels" (Tasaku Tsunoda, this volume) was employed to elicit data for the present work.

    Burmese has seven clause-linkage markers (CLMs) for causals, three for conditionals, and three for concessives. In causals and concessives, one CLM has only a limited distribution across levels, while the others have a wider distribution, although they cannot be used at all five levels. In contrast,

the three CLMs for conditionals can be used at all five levels.

The Burmese data has yielded evidence that boundaries can be drawn (i) between Levels II and III, and (ii) between Levels IV and V. The boundary between Levels II and III indicates the importance of including Level III, as distinct from Level II, in the framework of Mie Tsunoda (2012, this volume).

2. Profile of the language

[1] Location, genetic affiliation, and number of speakers
Burmese belongs to the Lolo-Burmese branch of the Tibeto-Burman family of the Sino-Tibetan linguistic stock. It is mainly spoken in Myanmar. I estimate the number of its native speakers to be somewhere between 45 to 50 million. The present paper examines the Yangon-Mandalay dialect, which is generally recognized as the standard language in Myanmar. In English, this language has sometimes come to be called Myanmar because this word is close to the indigenous name of the Myanmar people: /myămà/. However, the present paper uses "Burmese", the traditional English term, in order to avoid confusion.

[2] Phonology
The syllable structure of Burmese is C1(C2)V1(V2)(C3)/T, where C and V stand for a consonant and a vowel, respectively, and T indicates a tone. The end part -V1(V2)(C3) is the rhyme. The consonant phonemes are: /p, ṭ, t, c[tɕ], k, ʔ, ph[pʰ], th[tʰ], ch[tɕʰ], kh[kʰ], b, ḍ, d, j[dʑ], g, (f), s, ɕ, h, sh[sʰ], z, m, n, ɲ, ŋ, ɴ, hm[m̥m], hn[n̥n], hɲ[ɲ̊ɲ], hŋ[ŋ̊ŋ], w, y[j~ʝ], hw[w̥w], l, hl[l̥l], (r)/. There are twenty-two rhymes: /i, e, ɛ, a, ɔ, o, u, iɴ, eiɴ, aiɴ, aɴ, auɴ, ouɴ, uɴ, iʔ, eiʔ, aiʔ, ɛʔ, aʔ, auʔ, ouʔ, uʔ/. And there are three tones: /à/ (low level), /á/ (high level), and /â/ (falling). In addition, Burmese has an atonic syllable, which is transcribed as /Că/. It never occurs in an utterance-final position.

The voiceless initial consonant phoneme present in many bound morphemes, that is, particles and affixes placed after nouns or verbs, alternates with its voiced counterpart unless it is preceded by a glottal stop. The same alternation occurs in compounding. In what follows (except for Table 8), when a bound morpheme is cited, both voiceless and voiced forms are shown, respectively before and after a slash—for example, as *=kâ/=gâ* 'agent (subject); source' or *=pà/=bà* 'politeness'.

[3] Word classes
Four word classes can be posited for Burmese: nouns, verbs, particles, and interjections. There is no need to set up adjective or adverb categories because in Burmese, words that denote states are a subcategory of verbs and many words that can modify verbs are a subcategory of nouns. Verbs can be defined as words that can be followed by a "verb sentence marker" (see [4] below).

[4] Morphosyntax
Burmese can be considered either an isolating or an agglutinative language. If we consider particles, which I listed as one of the word classes in [3]

above, to be enclitics, Burmese can be said to be an isolating language. However, if we consider them as suffixes, this language can be regarded as highly agglutinative. I tentatively consider particles to be enclitics in this study. There is no inflection in Burmese, but there are a small number of derivational prefixes and suffixes.

Burmese is a non-configurational and dependent-marking language. The basic order is SOV. Modifiers of a noun, such as demonstratives and adnominal clauses, precede the noun.

Grammatical relations and semantic roles are generally indicated by "case particles" (this terminology follows Yabu 1994), such as *=kâ/=gâ* 'agent (subject); source', *=kò/=gò* 'patient; recipient; goal', *=nê* 'instrument; accompanier; enumeration', *=hmà* 'location', *=yê* 'possession', *=câuɴ/=jâuɴ* 'cause'. Examples include (1), an intransitive sentence, and (2), a transitive sentence.

(1) t̪ù(=gâ)   t̪hâ=dɛ̀
    3SG=KA   stand=RLS
    'He stood up.'
(2) t̪ù(=gâ)   ʔămè=nê̂   ʔèiɴ=hmà   t̪ăyɛʔt̪í(=gò)   sá=dɛ̀
    3SG=KA   mother=with house=at   mango=KO   eat=RLS
    'He ate mangos with [his] mother at home.'

The case particles *=kâ/=gâ* 'agent (subject); source', *=kò/=gò* 'patient; recipient; goal', and *=yê* 'possession' can be absent provided that the syntactic/semantic structure of the clause is parsable.

The case system is of the nominative-accusative type: *=kâ/=gâ* for the A/S, and *=kò/=gò* for the O.

The verb (either in a simple sentence or in the main clause of a complex sentence) has to be obligatorily followed by one of the particles called "verb sentence markers" by Okell (1969: 118-119). These mainly indicate modality. The verb sentence markers that are relevant for the discussion in the present study are shown in Table 1. (For further discussion of the functions of the verb sentence markers, see also Gärtner, 2005, and Jenny, 2009.)

Sentences with marker *=tɛ̀/=dɛ̀* 'realis' basically concern a present event or a past event, as in (3). Those with *=mɛ̀* 'irrealis' basically concern a future event, as in (4).

Table 1. Verb sentence markers

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Verb sentence marker	Meaning	Example
=*tὲ*/=*dὲ*	realis	(3)
=*mὲ*	irrealis	(4)
=*phú*/=*bú*	negative	(5)
=Ø (no marking)	imperative	(6)
=*nê̂*	prohibitive	(7)

===

(3) t̪ù   ʔèiɴ=hmà   kâ=**dὲ**
     3SG   house=at   dance=RLS
     'He dances at home. / He danced at home.'

(4) t̪ù   ʔèiɴ=hmà   kâ=**mὲ**
     3SG   house=at   dance=IRR
     'He will dance at home.'

The verb sentence marker =*phú*/=*bú* 'negative' is used in negative sentences. A negative sentence is formed by attaching the negative prefix *mӑ-* before the verb and placing the particle =*phú*/=*bú* 'negative' after the verb, as in (5). In a negative sentence, the opposition between realis and irrealis is neutralized. Thus, (5) may mean 'He did not dance' (past), 'He does not dance' (present), or 'He will not dance' (future).

(5) t̪ù   mӑ-kâ=**bú**
     3SG   not-dance=NEG
     'He did not dance. / He does not dance. / He will not dance.'

An imperative sentence is formed by using =Ø, that is, no marking, as in (6).

(6) ʔèiɴ=hmà   kâ=**Ø**
     house=at   dance=IMP
     'Dance at home.'

A prohibitive sentence is formed by attaching the negative prefix *mӑ-* before the verb and placing the verb sentence marker =*nê̂* 'prohibitive' after the verb, as in (7).

(7) ʔèiɴ=hmà   mӑ-kâ=**nê̂**
     house=at   not-dance=PROH
     'Don't dance at home.'

[5] Literacy and styles

Burmese has a long history of the written language, dating back to the 12th century, and the literacy of Burmese-speaking people has historically been relatively high.

Modern Burmese has two styles: the literary style and the colloquial style. They differ considerably from each other, especially in that they use different particles. The present paper deals with the colloquial style.

3. Subordinate clauses

3.1 Formation of subordinate clauses

Burmese has no morphosyntactic means to form coordination. Productive morphosyntactic means to form subordinate clauses include the following four types: (i) nominalizers, (ii) special heads, (iii) adnominalizing markers, and (iv) adverbial clause markers.

First, the nominalizers are a pair of particles that show a realis vs. irrealis contrast. They appear after the verb and nominalize the clause: =tà/=dà indicates realis and =hmà indicates irrealis. (Okell 1969: 65 assigns them to "special heads", as discussed below.)

Table 2. Nominalizers

Nominalizer	Modality	Example
=tà/=dà	realis	(8)
=hmà	irrealis	(9)

Examples follow.

(8) t̪ù   thămín   chɛʔ=**tà**=gò   ŋà   tʃ̂î=dɛ̀
    3SG rice   cook=NMLZ=KO   1SG   know=RLS
    'I know that he cooked rice.'
(9) t̪ù   thămín   chɛʔ=**hmà**=gò   ŋà   tʃ̂î=dɛ̀
    3SG rice   cook=NMLZ=KO   1SG   know=IRR
    'I know that he will cook rice.'

Second, special heads are nominal morphemes that can be attached directly after a verb to yield a "verb + noun" compound noun, where the verb functions as the head of a clause. The term "special head" was introduced by Okell (1969:65) (see also Wheatley 1982: 109–111, Yabu 1992: 581, Sawada 1998: 24–25, Myint Soe 1999: 34, Okell and Allot 2001: 288, Okano 2007: 132–141). Some of the special heads can be used as full nouns, while others cannot; all of the special heads treated in this chapter belong to the latter group. Special heads that cannot be used as full nouns

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can also possibly be regarded as suffixes, and I attach a hyphen before them when they are presented. (Enclitics are preceded by an equals sign.)

Clauses formed with a special head function as arguments or adjuncts. (10) is an example of *-phô/-bô* 'to V; for V-ing'. (See [2] in 3.2 for other special heads.)

(10) ŋà   phaʔ-**phô**=gò   yù   là=dɛ̀
      1SG   read-to/for=KO   take   come=RLS
      'I brought what I had to read.'

Third are the particles that I call "adnominalizing markers" (Okell 1969: 59 refers to them as "attribute markers"). As shown in Table 3, these appear after a verb and form an adnominal clause (i.e., a relative clause). They differ from the verb sentence markers *=tɛ̀/=dɛ̀* 'realis' and *=mɛ̀* 'irrealis' in tone only. An adnominal clause always precedes the noun it modifies.

Table 3. Adnominalizing markers

Adnominalizing marker	Modality	Example
=tɛ̂ /=dɛ̂	realis	(11)
=mɛ̂	irrealis	(12)

Examples are:

(11) ŋà   sá=**dɛ̂**   t̪ăyɛʔt̪í
      1SG   eat=AN   mango
      'the mango that I ate'
(12) ŋà   sá=**mɛ̂**   t̪ăyɛʔt̪í
      1SG   eat=AN   mango
      'the mango that I will eat'

Finally, the particles that I call "adverbial clause markers" can form a subordinate clause that functions as an adjunct in a sentence (Okell and Allott 2001: 300 call them "subordinate clause markers"). Subordinate clauses that function in this way are called "adverbial clauses" in this chapter. Below is the example of *=lô* 'because'.

(13) t̪ù   kâ=**lô**   ŋà=lɛ́   kâ=dɛ̀
      3SG   dance=because   1SG=also   dance=RLS
      'Because he danced, I also danced.'

3.2 Formation of adverbial clauses

We saw in 3.1 the methods of forming subordinate clauses in Burmese. Adverbial clauses, which are a type of subordinate clause, can be formed in various ways (see also Myint Soe 1999: 327–338). The types of adverbial

clauses that are relevant to the present study are shown as [1] to [6] below. Adverbial clauses of Type (a), as shown in [1], are formed by using an adverbial clause marker only (as mentioned in 3.1), and some of the adverbial clauses of Type (b) shown in [2] are formed by using a special head only. However, the other adverbial clauses are formed using combinations of various forms. In the list below, the adverbial clauses dealt with in this paper are indicated with the symbol "!".

[1] Type (a): V=<adverbial clause marker>
Adverbial clauses of this type are formed by placing an adverbial clause marker after the verb. The adverbial clause markers are listed below.

  ! [1-1] V=*lô*   'because'
  ! [1-2] V=*tɔ̂/=dɔ̂*   'because'; 'when'
       The adverbial clause marker =*tɔ̂/=dɔ̂* can have a causal meaning 'because' or a temporal 'when'.
  ! [1-3] V=*yìN*   'if'
  ! [1-4] V=*pèmɛ̂/=bèmɛ̂* 'although'
    [1-5] V=*hmâ*   'not until'
    [1-6] V=*ʔàuN*   'so that'
    [1-7] V=*pí/=bí*   'and then'
    [1-8] V=*yíN*   'while'
    [1-9] V=*táiN/=dáiN*   'whenever'
    [1-10] V V=*chíN/=jíN* 'as soon as'
      The verb is reduplicated when used with this marker.
    [1-11] *mă*-V=*khìN/=gìN* 'before'
      The verb has to be combined with the negative prefix *mă*.
    [1-12] *mă*-V=*phɛ́/=bɛ́* 'without V-ing'
      The verb has to be combined with the negative prefix *mă*.

[2] Type (b): V-<special head>(=<case particle>)
Adverbial clauses of this type are formed by attaching a special head to the verb. Some of them are followed by a case particle, either optionally ([2-3]) or obligatorily ([2-1] and [2-4]). The following are adverbial clauses of this type.

  ! [2-1] V-*yɛʔṭá=nɛ̂*   'although'
     V-yɛʔṭá means 'state of V-ing' or 'during V-ing', and =*nɛ̂* is a case particle indicating instrument, accompanier, or enumeration. (The form -*yɛʔṭá=nɛ̂* has a more colloquial variant -*yɛ̂ṭá=nɛ̂*, and may also be abbreviated as -*yɛʔ=nɛ̂*.)
    [2-2] V-*phô/-bô*   'in order to'
     V-phô /-bô means 'to V' or 'for V-ing'.
    [2-3] V-*tóuN/-dóuN(=hmà)* 'while'
     V-tóuN/-dóuN means 'process of V-ing', and =*hmà* is a case particle for location. (The case particle =*hmà* has the same phonological form as the irrealis nominalizer =*hmà* (Table 2), but there is no etymological connection. In colloquial Burmese, the

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case particle =*hmà* has a free variant =*mà*, whereas the irrealis nominalizer =*hmà* has no such variation. Thus, these two appear to have no synchronic connection either.)

[2-4] V-*tóuɴ/-dóuɴ=gâ*   'when (somebody did)'
V-*tóuɴ/-dóuɴ* means 'process of V-ing'. =*kâ/=gâ* is a case particle for agent or source.

[3] Type (c): V=<nominalizer>=<case particle>
Adverbial clauses of this type are formed by placing the nominalizer =*tà/=dà* after the verb, with a case particle following the nominalizer. The following are adverbial clauses of this type.

> ! [3-1] V=*tà/=dà=nê*   'because'; 'right after'
>   =*nê* is a case particle for instrument, accompanier, or enumeration.
> ! [3-2] V=*tà/=dà=môlô*   'because'
>   =*môlô* is a case particle for cause; that is, it means 'because of'. It has a variant that lacks the second syllable: =*mô*. The initial consonant of =*môlô* and =*mô* is occasionally replaced with a voiceless counterpart, that is, =*hmôlô* and =*hmô*, respectively.
> ! [3-3] V=*tà/=dà=jâuɴ*   'because'
>   =*câuɴ/=jâuɴ* is a case particle for cause, that is, 'because of'. V=*tà/=dà=jâuɴ* is somewhat literary.

[4] Type (d): V=<adnominalizing marker>   <subordinate noun>
Adverbial clauses of this type are formed with a subordinate noun preceded by an adnominal clause. The term 'subordinate noun' was introduced by Okell (1969:142-144). Subordinate nouns are postpositions and can function like case particles (see also Wheatley 1982: 142, Sawada 1998: 7–9, Myint Soe 1999: 72–93). Below is an example of the subordinate noun *ʔătwɛʔ* 'for' being used as a postpostion, following a noun.

(14) ŋà   myaʔthúɴ=**ʔătwɛʔ**   louʔ=tɛ̀
      1SG   (personal name)=for   do=RLS
      'I did (it) for Myat Htun.'

As noted, when used to form adverbial clauses, subordinate nouns follow an adnominal clause. As seen above (Table 3), adnominal clauses are formed using the adnominalizing marker =*tê/=dê* 'realis' or =*mê* 'irrealis'. In some instances of Type (d), the weakened forms =*t̰ă* 'realis' or =*mă* 'irrealis' are used. The following are adverbial clauses of this type.

> ! [4-1] {V=*tê/=dê* or V=*mê*} *ʔătwɛʔ*   'because'
>   This adverbial clause is used in somewhat formal speech. When the subordinate noun *ʔătwɛʔ* is used as a postposition, it means 'for' or 'for the sake of'.
>   [4-2] {V=*tê/=dê* or V=*mê*} *ʔăthî*   'until'

The subordinate noun *ʔăthî* used as a postposition means 'up to' or 'as much as'.

[4-3] {V=*tê/=dê* or V=*mê*} *ʔătáiɴ*   'just as'
The subordinate noun *ʔătáiɴ* used as a postposition means 'in accordance with' or 'in the manner of'.

[4-4] {V=*tê/=dê* or V=*mê*} *ʔăpyìɴ*   'in addition to V-ing'
The subordinate noun *ʔăpyìɴ* used as a postposition means 'outside', 'besides', or 'as well as'.

[4-5] V=*mê ʔăsá*   'instead of V-ing'
The subordinate noun *ʔăsá* used as a postposition means 'in place of' or 'instead of'.

[4-6] {V=*t̪ă/=d̪ă* or V=*mă*} *lò*   'as'
The subordinate noun *lò* used as a postposition means 'like N', 'as', or 'in the way of'.

[4-7] {V=*t̪ă/=d̪ă* or V=*mă*} *lòlò*   'as if'
lòlò following a noun means 'rather like' or 'almost'.

[4-8] {V=*t̪ă/=d̪ă* or V=*mă*} *lauʔ*   'as much as'
The subordinate noun *lauʔ* used as a postposition means 'as much as'.

[5] Type (e): C <*shò* 'say'>=<adverbial clause marker>
"C" stands for "clause". Clauses appearing in this slot can stand by themselves as verb or non-verb predicate sentences. (For these terms, see below.)   The following are adverbial clauses of this type; *shò* is a verb that means 'say'.

! [5-1] C *shò=dɔ̂*   'because'
=*tɔ̂/=dɔ̂* is an adverbial clause marker (see [1-2] above). Although the adverbial clause marker =*tɔ̂/=dɔ̂* can mean 'because' or 'if, when', C *shò=dɔ̂* only means 'because'.

! [5-2] C *shò=yìɴ*   'if'
=*yìɴ* is an adverbial clause marker meaning 'if' (see [1-3] above).

! [5-3] C *shò=bèmê*   'although'
=*pèmê/=bèmê* is an adverbial clause marker meaning 'although' (see [1-4] above).

As implied above, Burmese sentences can be grouped into verb predicate sentences and non-verb predicate sentences. A verb predicate sentence contains a verb in the predicate and ends with a verb sentence marker; examples include (3), (4), (5), (6), and (7). In contrast, a non-verb predicate sentence has a predicate that consists of a noun phrase, a postpositional phrase, or a subordinate clause. For example, the following non-verb predicate sentence has a noun phrase as its predicate.

(15) ţù=gâ   myămà
     3SG=KA   Burman
     'He is a Burman.'

Non-verb predicate sentences cannot be embedded in another sentence as an adverbial clause, using an adverbial clause marker, for they do not have a verb. Type (e) is one of the means employed for embedding a non-verb predicate sentence in another sentence. Sentence (16) is an example where the noun predicate sentence in (15) is embedded.

(16) [ţù=gâ   myămà] **shò=dɔ̂**   myămàzăgá pyɔ́=daʔ=tɛ̀
     3SG=KA   Burman   say=because Burmese   speak=can=RLS
     'He can speak Burmese because he is a Burman.'

The important point to note here is that the verb *shò* 'say' in all of C *shò=dɔ̂*, C *shò=yìɴ*, and C *shò=bèmɛ̂* has lost the meaning of 'say'. See sentence (17) for an additional example. As shown in the translation, the verb *shò* 'say' in this sentence is semantically empty.

(17) ţù   mă-ţwá=bú   shò=**dɔ̂**   ŋà   ţwá=yâ=mɛ̀
     3SG   not-go=NEG   say=because   1SG   go=must=IRR
     'Because he won't go, I will have to go.'

This fact can be made clear when we compare (17) with sentence (18).

(18) ţù   mă-ţwá=bú   shò=**lô**   ŋà   ţwá=yâ=mɛ̀
     3SG   not-go=NEG   say=because   1SG   go=must=IRR
     'Because [someone] said that he wouldn't go, I will have to go.'

In sentence (18), where the adverbial clause marker=*lô* is used, *shò* has not lost the meaning of 'say'. Thus, sentence (18) necessarily expresses that someone said that 'he' would not go. Therefore, the adverbial clause C *shò=lô* in (18) should not be included in Type (e) but should instead be regarded as an adverbial clause of Type (a), which uses =*lô* (see [1-1]), but one which happens to be used with the verb *shò* 'say'. Such a difference between C *shò=dɔ̂* and C *shò=lô* has not been explicitly pointed out in previous studies.

[6] Type (f): V=<adverbial clause marker> <ɕî 'exist'>=<adverbial clause marker>

This type contains only one member.

! [6-1] V=*lô* *ɕî=yìɴ*   'if'

Here, =*lô* has etymologically the same origin as the adverbial clause marker =*lô* 'because' (see [1-1] above). However, in Type (f), =*lô* functions merely as an adapter, syntactically connecting the V and the verb *ɕî* 'exist'. The verb *ɕî* is then followed by the adverbial clause marker =*yìɴ* 'if' (see [1-3]

above).

The forms shown in [1] to [6] above will be called "clause-linkage markers" (CLMs) in the present study. We will now examine the use of CLMs in terms of the five levels, in causals (Section 4), conditionals (Section 5), and concessives (Section 6).

As seen above, there are seven CLMs that can have a causal meaning ('because'), three CLMs that can have a conditional meaning ('if'), and three CLMs that have a concessive meaning ('although'). That is, the numbers are as follows.

(19) Numbers of clause linkage markers
causals (7) > conditionals (3) = concessives (3)

4. Causals

The seven CLMs used for causals are shown in Table 4. The column headed with "Type" shows the types discussed in Section 3, and the column with "Number in 3.2" shows where each of the adverbial clauses is given in Section 3.2.

Table 4. Clause-linkage markers for causals

CLM	Type	Number in 3.2
V=*tà/=dà=nê*	(c)	[3-1]
V=*lô*	(a)	[1-1]
V=*tɔ̂/=dɔ̂*	(a)	[1-2]
V=*tà/=dà=jâuɴ*	(c)	[3-3]
V=*tà/=dà=môlô*	(c)	[3-2]
{V=*tê/=dê* or V=*mê*} *ʔătwɛʔ*	(d)	[4-1]
C *shò=dɔ̂*	(e)	[5-1]

Semantic differences among these CLMs are subtle and difficult to grasp. It can be said at a minimum that, =*tà/=dà=jâuɴ* and {V=*tê/=dê* or V=*mê*} *ʔătwɛʔ* are a little formal. Nonetheless, these CLMs behave differently in terms of the five levels, and can be classified into three groups according to this behavior, as shown in Table 4. These three groups have increasingly wider distributions across the five levels, as will be shown in Table 8.

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4.1 Causals Level I
Subordinate clause: situation.   Main clause: situation.

At Level I, all of the seven CLMs for causals are acceptable.

(2-1-1-1) Because the rain fell, the ground is wet.
   (a) mó ywà=thá=dà=nɛ̂   myèjí sò=nè=dɛ̀
       rain fall=RES=NMLZ=with   ground wet=PROG=RLS

   (b) mó ywà=thá=lô   myèjí sò=nè=dɛ̀
       rain fall=RES=because   ground wet=PROG=RLS

   (c) mó ywà=thá=dɔ̂   myèjí   sò=nè=dɛ̀
       rain fall=RES=because   ground wet=PROG=RLS

   (d) mó ywà=thá=dà=jâuɴ   myèjí sò=nè=dɛ̀
       rain fall=RES=NMLZ=because.of   ground wet=PROG=RLS

   (e) mó ywà=thá=dà=môlô   myèjí sò=nè=dɛ̀
       rain fall=RES=NMLZ=because.of   ground wet=PROG=RLS

   (f) mó ywà=thá=dɛ̂   ʔătwɛʔ myèjí sò=nè=dɛ̀
       rain fall=RES=AN   for   ground wet=PROG=RLS

   (g) mó ywà=thá=dɛ̀ shò=dɔ̂   myèjí sò=nè=dɛ̀
       rain fall=RES=RLS say=because   ground wet=PROG=RLS

(2-1-1-2) Because the child is hungry, he/she is crying.
   (a) khălé   baiʔ shà=nè=dà=nɛ̂   ŋò=nè=dɛ̀
       child   hungry=PROG=NMLZ=with   cry=PROG=RLS

   (b) khălé   baiʔ shà=nè=lô   ŋò=nè=dɛ̀
       child   hungry=PROG=because   cry=PROG=RLS

   (c) khălé   baiʔ shà=nè=dɔ̂   ŋò=nè=dɛ̀
       child   hungry=PROG=because   cry=PROG=RLS

   (d) khălé   baiʔ shà=nè=dà=jâuɴ   ŋò=nè=dɛ̀
       child   hungry=PROG=NMLZ=because.of   cry=PROG=RLS

   (e) khălé   baiʔ shà=nè=dà=môlô   ŋò=nè=dɛ̀
       child   hungry=PROG=NMLZ=because   cry=PROG=RLS

   (f) khălé   baiʔ shà=nè=dɛ̂   ʔătwɛʔ ŋò=nè=dɛ̀
       child   hungry=PROG=AN   for   cry=PROG=RLS

(g) khălé   baiʔ shà=nè=dὲ   shò=dɔ̂   ŋò=nè=dὲ
     child   hungry=PROG=RLS   say=because   cry=PROG=RLS

An additional example of causals at Level I is (13) (=*lô* 'because'), given in 3.1.

4.2 Causals Level II
Subordinate clause: situation.   Main clause: situation + judgment.

At Level II, as at Level I, all of the seven CLMs for causals are acceptable.

(2-1-2-1) Because the rain fell, the ground must be wet.
   (a) mó   ywà=thá=dà=nê   myèjí   sò=nè=mὲ
       rain   fall=RES=NMLZ=with   ground   wet=PROG=IRR

   (b) mó   ywà=thá=lô   myèjí   sò=nè=mὲ
       rain   fall=RES=because   ground   wet=PROG=IRR

   (c) mó   ywà=thá=dɔ̂   myèjí   sò=nè=mὲ
       rain   fall=RES=because   ground   wet=PROG=IRR

   (d) mó   ywà=thá=dà=jâuɴ   myèjí   sò=nè=mὲ
       rain   fall=RES=NMLZ=because.of   ground   wet=PROG=IRR

   (e) mó   ywà=thá=dà=môlô   myèjí   sò=nè=mὲ
       rain   fall=RES=NMLZ=because.of   ground   wet=PROG=IRR

   (f) mó   ywà=thá=dê   ʔătwɛʔ   myèjí   sò=nè=mὲ
       rain   fall=RES=AN   for   ground   wet=PROG=IRR

   (g) mó   ywà=thá=dὲ   shò=dɔ̂   myèjí   sò=nè=mὲ
       rain   fall=RES=RLS say=because   ground   wet=PROG=IRR

(2-1-2-2) Because the rain is falling, he has to stay in the house.
   (a) mó   ywà=nè=dà=nê   t̪ù   ʔèiɴ=hmà   nè=yâ=mὲ
       rain   fall=PROG=NMLZ=with   3SG   house=at   stay=must=IRR

   (b) mó   ywà=nè=lô   t̪ù   ʔèiɴ=hmà   nè=yâ=mὲ
       rain   fall=PROG=because   3SG   house=at   stay=must=IRR

   (c) mó   ywà=nè=dɔ̂   t̪ù   ʔèiɴ=hmà   nè=yâ=mὲ
       rain   fall=PROG=because   3SG   house=at   stay=must=IRR

   (d) mó   ywà=nè=dà=jâuɴ   t̪ù   ʔèiɴ=hmà   nè=yâ=mὲ
       rain   fall=PROG=NMLZ=because.of   3SG   house=at   stay=must=IRR

(e) mó ywà=nè=dà=môlô   t̪ù ʔèiɴ=hmà   nè=yâ=mɛ̀
    rain fall=PROG=NMLZ=because.of 3SG house=at   stay=must=IRR

(f) mó ywà=nè=dɛ̂   ʔătwɛʔ t̪ù   ʔèiɴ=hmà   nè=yâ=mɛ̀
    rain fall=PROG=AN   for   3SG house=at   stay=must=IRR

(g) mó ywà=nè=dɛ̀   shò=dɔ̂   t̪ù ʔèiɴ=hmà nè=yâ=mɛ̀
    rain fall=PROG=RLS say=because   3SG house=at stay=must=IRR

Additional examples of causals at Level II are (17) (*shò=dɔ̂* 'because') and (18) (*=lô* 'because'), as given in 3.2.

4.3 Causals Level III
Subordinate clause: situation.   Main clause: situation + interpersonal effect.

At Level III, the sentences with *=tà/=dà=nɛ̂*, that is, (2-1-3-1)-(a) and (2-1-3-2)-(a) are unacceptable. The other sentences are acceptable.

(2-1-3-1) Don't go out because the rain is falling.
  (a) *mó ywà=nè=dà=nɛ̂   ʔăpyìɴ   mă-thwɛʔ=nɛ̂
       rain fall=PROG=NMLZ=with   outside not-go.out=PROH

  (b) mó ywà=nè=lô   ʔăpyìɴ   mă-thwɛʔ=nɛ̂
      rain fall=PROG=because   outside not-go.out=PROH

  (c) mó ywà=nè=dɔ̂   ʔăpyìɴ   mă-thwɛʔ=nɛ̂
      rain fall=PROG=because   outside not-go.out=PROH

  (d) mó ywà=nè=dà=jâuɴ   ʔăpyìɴ   mă-thwɛʔ=nɛ̂
      rain fall=PROG=NMLZ=because.of outside not-go.out=PROH

  (e) mó ywà=nè=dà=mô   ʔăpyìɴ   mă-thwɛʔ=nɛ̂
      rain fall=PROG=NMLZ=because.of outside not-go.out=PROH

  (f) mó ywà=nè=dɛ̂   ʔătwɛʔ ʔăpyìɴ   mă-thwɛʔ=nɛ̂
      rain fall=PROG=AN   for   outside not-go.out=PROH

  (g) mó ywà=nè=dɛ̀   shò=dɔ̂   ʔăpyìɴ   mă-thwɛʔ=nɛ̂
      rain fall=PROG=RLS say=because   outside not-go.out=PROH

(2-1-3-2) Give the child food because he/she is hungry.
  (a) *khălé   baiʔ shà=nè=dà=nɛ̂   sázăyà   cwé=bà=Ø
       child   hungry=PROG=NMLZ=with   food   feed=POL=IMP

  (b) khălé   baiʔ shà=nè=lô   sázăyà   cwé=bà=Ø
      child   hungry=PROG=because   food   feed=POL=IMP

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(c) khălé   baiʔ shà=nè=dɔ̂   sázăyà   cwé=bà=Ø
    child   hungry=PROG=because   food   feed=POL=IMP

(d) khălé   baiʔ shà=nè=dà=jâuɴ   sázăyà   cwé=bà=Ø
    child   hungry=PROG=NMLZ=because.of   food   feed=POL=IMP

(e) khălé   baiʔ shà=nè=dà=môlô   sázăyà   cwé=bà=Ø
    child   hungry=PROG=NMLZ=because.of   food   feed=POL=IMP

(f) khălé   baiʔ shà=nè=dɛ̂   ʔătwɛʔ   sázăyà   cwé=bà=Ø
    child   hungry=PROG=AN   for   food   feed=POL=IMP

(g) khălé   baiʔ shà=nè=dɛ̀   shò=dɔ̂   sázăyà   cwé=bà=Ø
    child   hungry=PROG=RLS   say=because food   feed=POL=IMP

As shown above, (2-1-3-1)-(a) ('Don't go out ...') and (2-1-3-2)-(a) ('Give the child food ...'), both of which involve *=tà/=dà=nɛ̂*, are unacceptable. That is, at Level III this CLM does not occur with a main clause that expresses command or prohibition. To the best of my knowledge, this fact has not been pointed out in any previous study.

4.4 Causals Level IV
Subordinate clause: premise.   Main clause: judgment.

At Level IV, literal translations of the "Questionnaire for Five Levels" sentences are not acceptable; see (2-1-4-1)-(a, b, c, d, e, f, g) and (2-1-4-2)-(a, b, c, d, e, f, g). Some of these sentences become acceptable if an expression indicating the speaker's judgment, such as conjecture, is used in the main clause. Burmese has no adverb-like word that means 'probably' or 'perhaps'; one of the most general expressions that denote conjecture is the verb predicate form V=*tà/=dà phyiʔ=mɛ̀* 'it would be the case that', which will be employed in the Burmese sentences (2-1-4-1)-(a', b', c', d', e', f', g') and (2-1-4-2)-(a', b', c', d', e', f', g').
A note on the form V=*tà/=dà phyiʔ=mɛ̀* is in order here. This form is a member of a group of constructions that can be represented as "V=<nominalizer> *phyiʔ*=<verb sentence marker>", which can be translated as 'it is the case that'. This construction is one kind of Burmese "mermaid construction", a form which Kato (2013) discusses in detail. In the construction "V=<nominalizer> *phyiʔ*=<verb sentence marker>", the "nominalizer" slot is occupied by =*tà/=dà* 'realis' or =*hmà* 'irrealis' (as shown in Table 2). The word *phyiʔ* is a verb meaning 'to be'. The "verb sentence marker" slot is filled with =*tɛ̀* 'realis' or =*mɛ̀* 'irrealis' (as shown in Table 1). This yields four possible combinations of nominalizer and verb sentence marker (see Table 5). Further, as shown in Table 5, the nominalizer in this construction generally indicates time: =*tà/=dà* concerns the past or present, and =*hmà* has to do with the future. The verb sentence marker generally indicates whether or not the speaker is certain about the

occurrence of the event denoted by the verb. In other words, *phyiʔ=tὲ* indicates that the speaker is certain that the event actually occurred or will occur, while *phyiʔ=mὲ* expresses that the speaker is uncertain whether the event actually occurred or will occur. (A possible translation is given for each combination.)

Table 5. Combinations of nominalizers and verb sentence markers in the construction 'V=<nominalizer> *phyiʔ*=<verb sentence marker>'

==

Combination	Time	Certainty
V=*tà/=dà phyiʔ=tὲ* ('it is the case that someone/something V-s/V-ed')	past or present	certain
V=*tà/=dà phyiʔ=mὲ* ('it would be the case that someone/something V-s/V-ed')	past or present	uncertain
V=*hmà phyiʔ=tὲ* ('it is the case that someone/something will V')	future	certain
V=*hmà phyiʔ=mὲ* ('it would be the case that someone/something would V')	future	uncertain

==

Among the four combinations listed in Table 5, V=*tà/=dà phyiʔ=mὲ* has to be used to translate (2-1-4-1) and (2-1-4-2) into acceptable Burmese sentences. This is because, in both sentences, first, the respective events 'rain fell' and 'the doctor saved him' are past events, and second the speaker is not certain that the event actually occurred.

Now, as noted above, at Level IV, literal translations of the questionnaire sentences are not acceptable, as in (2-1-4-1)-(a, b, c, d, e, f, g) and (2-1-4-2)-(a, b, c, d, e, f, g). On the other hand, see (2-1-4-1)-(a', b', c', d', e', f', g') and (2-1-4-2)-(a', b', c', d', e', f', g'), whose main clause contains V=*tà/=dà phyiʔ=mὲ* in place of the verb sentence marker =*tὲ* 'realis'. Sentences (2-1-4-1)-(e', f', g') and (2-1-4-2)-(e', f', g') are totally acceptable, and involve the CLMs =*tà/=dà=môlô*, =*tê/=dê ʔătwɛʔ*, and *shò=dɔ̂*, respectively. However, (2-1-4-1)-(b', c', d') and (2-1-4-2)-(b', c', d') are only marginally acceptable. They involve the CLMs =*lô*, =*tɔ̂/=dɔ̂*, and =*tà/=dà=jâuɴ*, respectively. Finally, (2-1-4-1)-(a') and (2-1-4-2)-(a'), which are unacceptable, involve the CLM =*tà/=dà=nê*. That is, for causals at Level IV, the use of V=*tà/=dà phyiʔ=mὲ* does not make every sentence acceptable: there are sentences that are unacceptable or marginally acceptable despite the fact that they use V=*tà/=dà phyiʔ=mὲ*. In Burmese, sentences (2-1-4-1)-(a', b', c', d') and (2-1-4-2)-(a', b', c', d') also cannot be made acceptable by any other means.

(2-1-4-1) Because the ground is wet, rain fell.
　　　　Intended meaning: BECAUSE the ground is wet, I GUESS/
　　　　SUPPOSE/INFER/CONCLUDE THAT rain fell.'

(a) *myèjí　　sò=nè=dà=nɛ̂　　　　mó　ywà=thá=dɛ̀
　　ground　wet=PROG=NMLZ=with　rain　fall=RES=RLS

(a)'*myèjí　sò=nè=dà=nɛ̂　　　　mó　ywà=thá=dà　　phyiʔ=mɛ̀
　　ground　wet=PROG=NMLZ=with　rain　fall=RES=NMLZ　be=IRR

(b) *myèjí　　sò=nè=lô　　　　mó　ywà=thá=dɛ̀
　　ground　　wet=PROG=because　rain　fall=RES=RLS

(b)'?myèjí　sò=nè=lô　　　　　mó　ywà=thá=dà　　phyiʔ=mɛ̀
　　ground　wet=PROG=because　rain　fall=RES=NMLZ　be=IRR

(c) *myèjí　　sò=nè=dɔ̂　　　　mó　ywà=thá=dɛ̀
　　ground　　wet=PROG=because　rain　fall=RES=RLS

(c)'?myèjí　sò=nè=dɔ̂　　　　　mó　ywà=thá=dà　　phyiʔ=mɛ̀
　　ground　wet=PROG=because　rain　fall=RES=NMLZ　be=IRR

(d) *myèjí　　sò=nè=dà=jâuɴ　　　　　mó　ywà=thá=dɛ̀
　　ground　wet=PROG=NMLZ=because.of　rain　fall=RES=RLS

(d)'?myèjí　sò=nè=dà=jâuɴ　　　　　mó　ywà=thá=dà
　　ground　wet=PROG=NMLZ=because.of　rain　fall=RES=NMLZ
　　phyiʔ=mɛ̀
　　be=IRR

(e) *myèjí　　sò=nè=dà=môlô　　　　　mó　ywà=thá=dɛ̀
　　ground　wet=PROG=NMLZ=because.of　rain　fall=RES=RLS

(e)'myèjí　　sò=nè=dà=môlô　　　　　mó　ywà=thá=dà
　　ground　wet=PROG=NMLZ=because.of　rain　fall=RES=NMLZ
　　phyiʔ=mɛ̀
　　be=IRR

(f) *myèjí　　sò=nè=dɛ̂　　　ʔătwɛʔ　mó　ywà=thá=dɛ̀
　　ground　wet=PROG=AN　　for　　rain　fall=RES=RLS

(f)'myèjí　sò=nè=dɛ̂　　　ʔătwɛʔ　mó　ywà=thá=dà　　phyiʔ=mɛ̀
　　ground　wet=PROG=AN　for　　rain　fall=RES=NMLZ　be=IRR

(g) *myèjí　　sò=nè=dɛ̀　　shò=dɔ̂　　mó　ywà=thá=dɛ̀
　　ground　wet=PROG=RLS　say=because　rain　fall=RES=RLS

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(g)' myèjí   sò=nè=dὲ   shò=dɔ̂   mó ywà=thá=dà
    ground wet=PROG=RLS say=because rain fall=RES=NMLZ
    phyiʔ=mὲ
    be=IRR

(2-1-4-2) Because he is alive, the doctor saved him.
        Intended meaning: BECAUSE he is alive, I GUESS/SUPPOSE/
        INFER/CONCLUDE THAT the doctor saved him.
   (a) *t̪ù   ʔă̰t̪ɛ̰ʔ   ɕìɴ=nè=dà=nḛ̂   shăyàwùɴ doctor kὲ=laiʔ=tὲ
        3SG life   alive=PROG=NMLZ=with doctor   save=LAI=RLS

   (a)'*t̪ù ʔă̰t̪ɛ̰ʔ ɕìɴ=nè=dà=nḛ̂   shăyàwùɴ kὲ=laiʔ=tà
        3SG life   alive=PROG=NMLZ=with doctor   save=LAI=NMLZ
        phyiʔ=mὲ
        be=IRR

   (b) *t̪ù   ʔă̰t̪ɛ̰ʔ ɕìɴ=nè=lô   shăyàwùɴ kὲ=laiʔ=tὲ
        3SG life   alive=PROG=because doctor   save=LAI=RLS

   (b)'?t̪ù ʔă̰t̪ɛ̰ʔ ɕìɴ=nè=lô   shăyàwùɴ kὲ=laiʔ=tà
        3SG life   alive=PROG=because doctor   save=LAI=NMLZ
        phyiʔ=mὲ
        be=IRR

   (c) *t̪ù   ʔă̰t̪ɛ̰ʔ ɕìɴ=nè=dɔ̂   shăyàwùɴ   kὲ=laiʔ=tὲ
        3SG life   alive=PROG=because doctor   save=LAI=RLS

   (c)'?t̪ù ʔă̰t̪ɛ̰ʔ ɕìɴ=nè=dɔ̂   shăyàwùɴ   kὲ=laiʔ=tà
        3SG life   alive=PROG=because doctor   save=LAI=NMLZ
        phyiʔ=mὲ
        be=IRR

   (d) *t̪ù   ʔă̰t̪ɛ̰ʔ   ɕìɴ=nè=dà=jâuɴ
        3SG life   alive=PROG=NMLZ=because.of
        shăyàwùɴ   kὲ=laiʔ=tὲ
        doctor   save=LAI=RLS

   (d)'?t̪ù ʔă̰t̪ɛ̰ʔ   ɕìɴ=nè=dà=jâuɴ
        3SG life   alive=PROG=NMLZ=because.of
        shăyàwùɴ   kὲ=laiʔ=tà   phyiʔ=mὲ
        doctor   save=LAI=NMLZ   be=IRR

   (e) *t̪ù   ʔă̰t̪ɛ̰ʔ   ɕìɴ=nè=dà=môlô
        3SG life   alive=PROG=NMLZ=because.of
        shăyàwùɴ kὲ=laiʔ=tὲ
        doctor   save=LAI=RLS

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(e)'ʈù   ʔăʈɛʔ   ɕìN=nè=dà=môlô
    3SG life   alive=PROG=NMLZ=because.of
    shăyàwùN   kɛ̀=laiʔ=tà   phyiʔ=mɛ̀
    doctor   save=LAI=NMLZ be=IRR

(f) *ʈù   ʔăʈɛʔ   ɕìN=nè=dɛ̂   ʔătwɛʔ
    3SG life   alive=PROG=AN   for
    shăyàwùN   kɛ̀=laiʔ=tɛ̀
    doctor   save=LAI=RLS

(f)'ʈù   ʔăʈɛʔ   ɕìN=nè=dɛ̂   ʔătwɛʔ
    3SG life   alive=PROG=AN   for
    shăyàwùN   kɛ̀=laiʔ=tà   phyiʔ=mɛ̀
    doctor   save=LAI=NMLZ be=IRR

(g) *ʈù   ʔăʈɛʔ ɕìN=nè=dɛ̀   shò=dɔ̂
    3SG life alive=PROG=RLS   say=because
    shăyàwùN   kɛ̀=laiʔ=tɛ̀
    doctor   save=LAI=RLS

(g)'ʈù   ʔăʈɛʔ   ɕìN=nè=dɛ̀   shò=dɔ̂
    3SG   life   alive=PROG=RLS   say=because
    shăyàwùN   kɛ̀=laiʔ=tà   phyiʔ=mɛ̀
    doctor   save=LAI=NMLZ be=IRR

4.5 Causals Level V
Subordinate clause: premise.   Main clause: speech act.

At Level V, all seven CLMs for causals are unacceptable. Neither of the questionnaire sentences can be expressed in a single sentence. What is expressed in (2-1-5-1) has to be expressed using multiple sentences, as for example in (20). The same applies to (2-1-5-2); see (21).

(2-1-5-1) There is food here, because you are looking for food.
        Intended meaning: BECAUSE you are looking for food, I SAY
        TO YOU 'There is food here'.
    (a) *mín   ɕà=nè=dà=nɛ̂   dì=hmà   sázăyà   ɕî=dɛ̀   lè
        2SG   look.for=NMLZ=with   here=at   food   exist=RLS SFP

    (b) *mín   ɕà=nè=lô   dì=hmà   sázăyà   ɕî=dɛ̀   lè
        2SG   look.for=because   here=at   food   exist=RLS SFP

    (c) *mín   ɕà=nè=dɔ̂   dì=hmà   sázăyà   ɕî=dɛ̀   lè
        2SG   look.for=because   here=at   food   exist=RLS SFP

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(d) *mín ɕà=nè=dà=jâuɴ dì=hmà sázăyà ɕî=dè lè
2SG look.for=NMLZ=because.of here=at food exist=RLS SFP

(e) *mín ɕà=nè=dà=mô dì=hmà sázăyà ɕî=dè lè
2SG look.for=NMLZ=because.of here=at food exist=RLS SFP

(f) *mín ɕà=nè=dɛ̂ ʔătwɛʔ
2SG look.for=PROG=AN for
dì=hmà sázăyà ɕî=dè lè
here=at food exist=RLS SFP

(g) *mín ɕà=nè=dɛ̀ shò=dɔ̂
2SG look.for=PROG=RLS say=because
dì=hmà sázăyà ɕî=dè lè
here=at food exist=RLS SFP

(20) dì=hmà sázăyà ɕî=dè lè.
here=at food exist=RLS SFP
mín ɕà=nè=lô pyɔ́=dà=bà
2SG look.for=PROG=because say=NMLZ=POL
'There is food here. I am saying (this) because you are looking for
food.'

(2-1-5-2) There is water here, because you are/look thirsty.
   Intended meaning: BECAUSE you are/look thirsty, I SAY TO
   YOU 'There is water here'.

(a) *mín yè shà=nè-bòuɴ yâ=dà=nɛ̂
2SG thirsty=PROG-shape get=NMLZ=with
dì=hmà yè ɕî=dè lè
here=at water exist=RLS SFP

(b) *mín yè shà=nè-bòuɴ yâ=lô
2SG thirsty=PROG-shape get=because
dì=hmà yè ɕî=dè lè
here=at water exist=RLS SFP

(c) *mín yè shà=nè-bòuɴ yâ=dɔ̂
2SG thirsty=PROG-shape get=because
dì=hmà yè ɕî=dè lè
here=at water exist=RLS SFP

(d) *mín yè shà=nè-bòuɴ yâ=dà=jâuɴ
2SG thirsty=PROG-shape get=NMLZ=because.of
dì=hmà yè ɕî=dè lè
here=at water exist=RLS SFP

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(e) *míN   yè   shà=nè-bòuɴ   yâ=dà=mô
   2SG   thirsty=PROG-shape   get=NMLZ=because.of
   dì=hmà   yè   ɕî=dɛ̀   lè
   here=at   water   exist=RLS   SFP

(f) *míN   yè   shà=nè-bòuɴ   yâ=dɛ̂   ʔɤ̆twɛʔ
   2SG   thirsty=PROG-shape   get=AN   for
   dì=hmà   yè   ɕî=dɛ̀   lè
   here=at   water   exist=RLS   SFP

(g) *míN   yè   shà=nè-bòuɴ   yâ=dɛ̀   shò=dɔ̂
   2SG   thirsty=PROG-shape   get=RLS   say=because
   dì=hmà   yè   ɕî=dɛ̀   lè
   here=at   water   exist=RLS   SFP

(21) dì=hmà   yè   ɕî=dɛ̀   lè.
    here=at   water   exist=RLS   SFP
    míN   yè   shà=nè-bòuɴ   yâ=lô   pyɔ́=dà=bà
    2SG   thirsty=PROG-shape   get=because   say=NMLZ=POL
    'There is water here. I am saying (this) because you look thirsty.'

To sum up the discussion of causals, =tà/=dà=nɛ̂ is acceptable at Levels I and II only. The CLMs =lô, =tɔ̂/=dɔ̂ and =tà/=dà=jâuɴ are perfectly acceptable at Levels I to III, and marginally acceptable at Level IV when used in sentences with a form which indicates a judgment on the part of the speaker, such as V=tà/=dà phyiʔ=mɛ̀ 'It would be the case that [...]'. The CLMs =tà/=dà=môlô, {V=tɛ̂/=dɛ̂ or V=mɛ̂} ʔɤ̆twɛʔ, and shò=dɔ̂ are perfectly acceptable at Levels I to III, and also acceptable at Level IV when used with V=tà/=dà phyiʔ=mɛ̀. At Level V, none of the causal CLMs are acceptable.

5. Conditionals

Conditionals can be expressed by the three CLMs shown in Table 6.

Table 6. Clause-linkage markers for conditionals

CLM	Type	Number in 3.2
V=yìN	(a)	[1-3]
V=lô ɕî=yìN	(f)	[6-1]
C shò=yìN	(e)	[5-2]

Semantic differences among these CLMs are difficult to grasp. All of them are acceptable at all levels except Level IV, where they are not

acceptable unless they are used with an expression indicating the speaker's judgment.

5.1 Conditionals Level I
Subordinate clause: situation.   Main clause: situation.

All three CLMs for conditionals are acceptable at Level I.

(2-2-1-1) If spring comes, flowers bloom.
   (a) nwèʔú   yauʔ=yìɴ   páɴ   pwîɴ=dὲ
       spring   arrive=if   flower open=RLS

   (b) nwèʔú   yauʔ=lô   ɕî=yìɴ   páɴ   pwîɴ=dὲ
       spring   arrive=ACM exist=if flower open=RLS

   (c) nwèʔú   yauʔ=tὲ   shò=yìɴ   páɴ   pwîɴ=dὲ
       spring   arrive=RLS say=if   flower open=RLS

(2-2-1-2) If rain falls, I always stay in the house.
   (a) mó ywà=yìɴ   ŋà Ɂămyέdáɴ Ɂèiɴ=hmà ɕî=nὲ=dὲ
       rain fall=if   1SG always   house=at   exist=PROG=RLS

   (b) mó ywà=lô   ɕî=yìɴ ŋà Ɂămyέdáɴ Ɂèiɴ=hmà ɕî=nὲ=dὲ
       rain fall=ACM exist=if 1SG always   house=at exist=PROG=RLS

   (c) mó ywà=dὲ shò=yìɴ ŋà Ɂămyέdáɴ Ɂèiɴ=hmà ɕî=nὲ=dὲ
       rain fall=RLS say=if 1SG always   house=at exist=PROG=RLS

5.2 Conditionals Level II
Subordinate clause: situation.   Main clause: situation + judgment.

All three CLMs for conditionals are acceptable at Level II.

(2-2-2-1) If rain falls tomorrow, he has to stay in the house.
   (a) mănεʔphyàɴ mó ywà=yìɴ   tù Ɂèiɴ=hmà nὲ=yâ=mὲ
       tomorrow   rain fall=if   3SG house=at stay=must=IRR

   (b) mănεʔphyàɴ mó ywà=lô   ɕî=yìɴ   tù Ɂèiɴ=hmà
       tomorrow   rain fall=ACM exist=if 3SG house=at
       nὲ=yâ=mὲ
       stay=must=IRR

   (c) mănεʔphyàɴ mó ywà=dὲ shò=yìɴ tù   Ɂèiɴ=hmà
       tomorrow   rain fall=RLS say=if 3SG house=at
       nὲ=yâ=mὲ
       stay=must=IRR

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(2-2-2-2) If the child becomes hungry, he/she will surely cry.
    (a) khălé   baiʔ shà=yìɴ   ŋò=lêiɴ=mὲ
         child   hungry=if   cry=surely=RLS

    (b) khălé   baiʔ shà=lô   ɕî=yìɴ   ŋò=lêiɴ=mὲ
         child   hungry=ACM exist=if   cry=surely=RLS

    (c) khălé   baiʔ shà=dὲ shò=yìɴ   ŋò=lêiɴ=mὲ
         child   hungry=RLS say=if   cry=surely=RLS

5.3 Conditionals Level III
Subordinate clause: situation.   Main clause: situation + interpersonal effect.

All three CLMs for conditionals are acceptable at Level III.

(2-2-3-1) Don't go out if rain falls.
    (a) mó ywà=yìɴ   ʔăpyìɴ mă-thwεʔ=nê
         rain fall=if   outside not-go.out=PROH

    (b) mó ywà=lô   ɕî=yìɴ   ʔăpyìɴ mă-thwεʔ=nê
         rain fall=ACM exist=if   outside not-go.out=PROH

    (c) mó ywà=dὲ   shò=yìɴ   ʔăpyìɴ mă-thwεʔ=nê
         rain fall=RLS   say=if   outside not-go.out=PROH

(2-2-3-2) Give the child food if he/she becomes hungry.
    (a) khălé   baiʔ shà=yìɴ   sázăyà   cwé=bà=Ø
         child   hungry=if   food   feed=POL=IMP

    (b) khălé   baiʔ shà=lô   ɕî=yìɴ   sázăyà   cwé=bà=Ø
         child   hungry=ACM exist=if   food   feed=POL=IMP

    (c) khălé   baiʔ shà=dὲ shò=yìɴ   sázăyà   cwé=bà=Ø
         child   hungry=RLS say=if   food   feed=POL=IMP

5.4 Conditionals Level IV
Subordinate clause: premise.   Main clause: judgment.

Literal translations of the questionnaire sentences (2-2-4-1) and (2-2-4-2) are not acceptable; see (2-2-4-1)-(a, b, c) and (2-2-4-2)-(a, b, c). However, using V=*tà/=dà phyiʔ=mὲ* 'it would be the case that' (see Table 5) makes all of these sentences acceptable, as with causal CLMs at Level IV (as discussed in 4.4). See (2-2-4-1)-(a', b', c') and (2-2-4-2)-(a', b', c').

(2-2-4-1) If the ground is wet, rain fell.
        Intended meaning: IF the ground is wet, I GUESS/SUPPOSE/
        INFER/CONCLUDE THAT rain fell.

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(a) *myèjí   sò=nè=yìɴ   mó ywà=thá=dɛ̀
    ground wet=PROG=if   rain fall=RES=RLS

(a)'myèjí   sò=nè=yìɴ   mó ywà=thá=dà   phyiʔ=mɛ̀
    ground wet=PROG=if   rain fall=RES=NMLZ   be=IRR

(b) *myèjí   sò=nè=lô   ɕî=yìɴ   mó ywà=thá=dɛ̀
    ground wet=PROG=ACM exist=if   rain fall=RES=RLS

(b)'myèjí   sò=nè=lô   ɕî=yìɴ   mó ywà=thá=dà   phyiʔ=mɛ̀
    ground wet=PROG=ACM exist=if   rain fall=RES=NMLZ   be=IRR

(c) *myèjí   sò=nè=dɛ̀   shò=yìɴ mó ywà=thá=dɛ̀
    ground wet=PROG=RLS   say=if   rain fall=RES=RLS

(c)'myèjí   sò=nè=dɛ̀   shò=yìɴ mó ywà=thá=dà   phyiʔ=mɛ̀
    ground wet=PROG=RLS   say=if   rain fall=RES=NMLZ   be=IRR

(2-2-4-2) If the child is crying, he/she is hungry.
        Intended meaning: IF the child is crying, I GUESS/SUPPOSE/
        INFER/CONCLUDE THAT he/she is hungry.
(a) *khǎlé ŋò=nè=yìɴ   baiʔ shà=dɛ̀
    child   cry=PROG=if   hungry=RLS

(a)' khǎlé ŋò=nè=yìɴ   baiʔ shà=dà   phyiʔ=mɛ̀
    child   cry=PROG=if   hungry=NMLZ   be=IRR

(b) *khǎlé ŋò=nè=lô   ɕî=yìɴ   baiʔ shà=dɛ̀
    child   cry=PROG=ACM   exist=if   hungry=RLS

(b)' khǎlé ŋò=nè=lô   ɕî=yìɴ   baiʔ shà=dà   phyiʔ=mɛ̀
    child   cry=PROG=ACM   exist=if   hungry=NMLZ   be=IRR

(c) *khǎlé ŋò=nè=dɛ̀   shò=yìɴ baiʔ shà=dɛ̀
    child   cry=PROG=RLS   say=if   hungry=RLS

(c)' khǎlé ŋò=nè=dɛ̀   shò=yìɴ baiʔ shà=dà   phyiʔ=mɛ̀
    child   cry=PROG=RLS   say=if   hungry=NMLZ   be=IRR

5.5 Conditionals Level V
Subordinate clause: premise.   Main clause: speech act.

All three CLMs for conditionals are acceptable at Level V.

(2-2-5-1) There is an umbrella here, if rain is falling.
        Intended meaning: IF rain is falling, I SAY TO YOU THAT there
        is an umbrella here.

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(a) mó   ywà=nè=yìɴ   dì=hmà   thí   ɕî=dὲ
    rain fall=PROG=if   here=at umbrella   exist=RLS

(b) mó   ywà=nè=lô   ɕî=yìɴ   dì=hmà   thí   ɕî=dὲ
    rain fall=PROG=ACM   exist=if   here=at   umbrella   exist=RLS

(c) mó   ywà=nè=dὲ   shò=yìɴ   dì=hmà   thí   ɕî=dὲ
    rain fall=PROG=RLS   say=if   here=at   umbrella   exist=RLS

(2-2-5-2) There is food here, if you are hungry.
      Intended meaning: IF you are hungry, I SAY TO YOU THAT
      there is food here.
(a) baiʔ shà=nè=yìɴ   dì=hmà   sázǎyà   ɕî=dὲ
    hungry=PROG=if   here=at   food   exist=RLS

(b) baiʔ shà=nè=lô   ɕî=yìɴ   dì=hmà   sázǎyà   ɕî=dὲ
    hungry=PROG=ACM   exist=if here=at   food   exist=RLS

(c) baiʔ shà=nè=dὲ   shò=yìɴ   dì=hmà   sázǎyà   ɕî=dὲ
    hungry=PROG=RLS   say=if   here=at   food   exist=RLS

    To sum up the discussion of conditionals, all three conditional CLMs are acceptable at Levels I, II, III, and V, and also at Level IV if they are used with V=*tà/=dà phyiʔ=mὲ*.

6. Concessives

Concessives can be expressed by the three CLMs shown in Table 7.

Table 7. Clause-linkage markers for concessives

CLM	Type	Number in 3.2
V-*yεʔṭá=nê*	(b)	[2-1]
V=*pὲmê/=bὲmê*	(a)	[1-4]
C *shò=bὲmê*	(e)	[5-3]

    Semantic differences among these CLMs are difficult to grasp. Nonetheless, these CLMs can be divided into two groups in terms of the five levels. The CLM -*yεʔṭá=nê* is perfectly acceptable at Level I, acceptable under a limited circumstance at Level II, and unacceptable at Levels III to V. The other two CLMs are acceptable at all levels except Level IV, where they are acceptable if they are used with an expression indicating the speaker's judgment. Thus, =*pὲmê/=bὲmê* and *shò=bὲmê* have

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a wider distribution than -*yɛʔt̪á=nê*.

6.1 Concessives Level I
Subordinate clause: situation.   Main clause: situation.

At Level I, all three concessive CLMs are acceptable.

(2-3-1-1) Although rain fell, the ground is dry.
   (a) mó   ywà=thá-yɛʔt̪á=nê   myèjí   chauʔ=nè=dὲ
      rain fall=RES-although=with   ground dry=PROG=RLS

   (b) mó   ywà=thá=bὲmê   myèjí   chauʔ=nè=dὲ
      rain fall=RES=although   ground dry=PROG=RLS

   (c) mó   ywà=thá=dὲ shò=bὲmê   myèjí   chauʔ=nè=dὲ
      rain fall=RES=RLS say=although ground dry=PROG=RLS

(2-3-1-2) Although rain was falling, he went out.
   (a) mó   ywà=nè-yɛʔt̪á=nê   t̪ù   ʔăpyìɴ   thwɛʔ=tὲ
      rain fall=PROG-although=with   3SG   outside   go.out=RLS

   (b) mó   ywà=nè=bὲmê   t̪ù   ʔăpyìɴ   thwɛʔ=tὲ
      rain fall=PROG=although   3SG   outside   go.out=RLS

   (c) mó   ywà=nè=dὲ   shò=bὲmê   t̪ù   ʔăpyìɴ   thwɛʔ=tὲ
      rain fall=PROG=RLS say=although   3SG   outside   go.out=RLS

6.2 Concessives Level II
Subordinate clause: situation.   Main clause: situation + judgment.

At Level II, the CLMs =*pὲmê/=bὲmê* and *shò=bὲmê* are acceptable, apparently with no restriction.
    On the other hand, -*yɛʔt̪á=nê* has a restriction. Of the two sentences using -*yɛʔt̪á=nê*, the first, (2-3-2-1)-(a) ('Although rain fell, the ground may be dry') is unacceptable, whereas (2-3-2-2)-(a) ('Although the rain stopped, he has to stay in the house') is acceptable. The difference is in the volitionality of the verb. (For volitionality in Burmese, see Kato 2010: 47–50.) When the verb in the main clause is volitional, the sentence is acceptable; however, when it is non-volitional, the sentence is unacceptable. In (2-3-2-1)-(a), since the verb *chauʔ* 'dry' is a non-volitional verb, this sentence is unacceptable. On the other hand, sentences (22) and (23) are acceptable because the verbs *nè* 'stay' and *thwɛʔ* 'go out' are both volitional. In (2-3-2-2)-(a) also, the verb *nè* 'stay' is a volitional verb and the sentence is acceptable.

(2-3-2-1) Although rain fell, the ground may be dry.
The idiomatic expression V=*yìɴ* V=*mὲ* has an epistemic meaning: 'may

VERB, probably will VERB'.

(a) *mó ywà=thá-yɛʔtá=nê   myèjí chauʔ=yìɴ chauʔ=nè=mɛ̀
    rain fall=RES-although=with   ground dry=if   dry=PROG=IRR

(b) mó ywà=thá=bèmê   myèjí   chauʔ=yìɴ chauʔ=nè=mɛ̀
    rain fall=RES=although   ground dry=if   dry =PROG=IRR

(c) mó ywà=thá=dɛ̀   shò=bèmê
    rain fall=RES=RLS   say=although
    myèjí   chauʔ=yìɴ   chauʔ=nè=mɛ̀
    ground dry=if   dry=PROG=IRR

(22) mó teiʔ t̪wá-yɛʔt̪á=nê   t̪ù ʔèiɴ=hmà nè=yìɴ nè=mɛ̀
     rain stop go-although=with   3SG house=at stay=if stay=IRR
     'Although the rain has stopped, he probably will stay at home.'

(23) mó ywà=nè-yɛʔt̪á=nê   t̪ù ʔăpyìɴ
     rain fall=PROG-although=with   3SG outside
     thwɛʔ=yìɴ thwɛʔ=mɛ̀
     go.out=if   go.out=IRR
     'Although rain is falling, he probably will go outside.'

(2-3-2-2) Although the rain stopped, he has to stay in the house.
(a) mó teiʔ=t̪wá-yɛʔt̪á=nê   t̪ù ʔèiɴ=hmà nè=yâ=mɛ̀
    rain stop=go-although=with   3SG house=at stay=must=IRR

(b) mó teiʔ=t̪wá=bèmê   t̪ù ʔèiɴ=hmà nè=yâ=mɛ̀
    rain stop=go=although   3SG house=at stay=must=IRR

(c) mó teiʔ=t̪wá=dɛ̀ shò=bèmê   t̪ù ʔèiɴ=hmà nè=yâ=mɛ̀
    rain stop=go=RLS say=although   3SG house=at stay=must=IRR

6.3 Concessives Level III
Subordinate clause: situation.   Main clause: situation + interpersonal effect.

At Level III, sentences with *-yɛʔt̪á=nê*, such as (2-3-3-1)-(a) and
(2-3-3-2)-(a), are unacceptable, whereas the other sentences, those with
=pèmê/=bèmê and *shò=bèmê*, are acceptable.

(2-3-3-1) Let's go out although rain is falling.
(a) *mó ywà=nè-yɛʔt̪á=nê   ʔăpyìɴ   thwɛʔ=câ=yâʔàuɴ
    rain fall=PROG=although=with   outside   go.out=PL=let's

(b) mó ywà=nè=bèmê   ʔăpyìɴ   thwɛʔ=câ=yâʔàuɴ
    rain fall=PROG=although   outside   go.out=PL=let's

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   (c) mó ywà=nè=dὲ   shò=bèm$\hat{ɛ}$ ʔăpyìn   thwɛʔ=câ=yâʔauN
       rain fall=PROG=RLS say=although   outside go.out=PL=let's

(2-3-3-2) Stay in the house although the rain stopped.
   (a) *mó teiʔ=t̪wá-yɛʔt̪á=nê   ʔèiN=hmà   nè=bà=Ø
       rain stop=go=although=with   house=at   stay=POL=IMP

   (b) mó teiʔ=t̪wá=bèmê   ʔèiN=hmà   nè=bà=Ø
       rain stop=go=although   house=at   stay=POL=IMP

   (c) mó teiʔ=t̪wá=dὲ   shò=bèmê   ʔèiN=hmà   nè=bà=Ø
       rain stop=go=RLS say=although house=at   stay=POL=IMP

6.4 Concessives Level IV
Subordinate clause: premise.   Main clause: judgment.

At Level IV, literal translations of the questionnaire sentences (2-3-4-1) and (2-3-4-2) are unacceptable as they stand; see (2-3-4-1)-(a, b, c), and (2-3-4-2)-(a, b, c). However, if an expression that denotes the speaker's judgment is used in the main clause, sentences with *=pèmê/=bèmê* and *shò=bèmê* become acceptable, as is the case with causal and conditional CLMs at Level IV (see 4.4 and 5.4). For an expression that denotes the speaker's judgment, I use V*=tà/=dà mă-houʔ=phú* 'it is not the case that', which is the corresponding negative form of V*=tà/=dà phyiʔ=mὲ* (see Table 5). The verb *houʔ* 'to be so' has to be used in negation of the verb *phyiʔ* 'to be'. Sentences with *=pèmê/=bèmê* and *shò=bèmê* (i.e. (2-3-4-1)-(b', c') and (2-3-4-2)-(b', c')) become acceptable if they are used with V*=tà/=dà mă-houʔ=phú*. In contrast, even when V*=tà/=dà mă-houʔ=phú* is used, the sentences with *-yɛʔt̪á=nê* are unacceptable; see (2-3-4-1)-(a') and (2-3-4-2)-(a').

(2-3-4-1) Although the doctor saved/cured him, he had not been sent for.
        Intended meaning: ALTHOUGH the doctor saved/cured him, I
        GUESS/SUPPOSE/INFER/CONCLUDE THAT the he had not
        been sent for.
   (a) *shăyàwùN=gâ   t̪û   ʔăt̪ɛʔ=kò kὲ=laiʔ-yɛʔt̪á=nê
       doctor=KA   3SG life=KO   save=LAI=although=with
       ʔέdì ʔătwɛʔ   mă-hluʔ=phú
       that   for   not-send=NEG

   (a)' *shăyàwùN=gâ   t̪û   ʔăt̪ɛʔ=kò kὲ=laiʔ-yɛʔt̪á=nê
       doctor=KA   3SG life=KO   save=LAI=although=with
       ʔέdì ʔătwɛʔ   hluʔ=tà   mă-houʔ=phú
       that   for   send=NMLZ   not-be.so=NEG

(b) *shăyàwùɴ=gâ   t̪û   ʔăt̪ɛʔ=kò   kɛ̀=laiʔ=pèmɛ̂
   doctor=KA   3SG   life=KO   save=LAI=although
   ʔɛ́dì ʔătwɛʔ   mă-hluʔ=phú
   that   for   not-send=NEG

(b)' shăyàwùɴ=gâ   t̪û   ʔăt̪ɛʔ=kò   kɛ̀=laiʔ=pèmɛ̂
   doctor=KA   3SG   life=KO   save=LAI=although
   ʔɛ́dì ʔătwɛʔ   hluʔ=tà   mă-houʔ=phú
   that   for   send=NMLZ   not-be.so=NEG

(c) *shăyàwùɴ=gâ   t̪û   ʔăt̪ɛʔ=kò   kɛ̀=laiʔ=tɛ̀   shò=bèmɛ̂
   doctor=KA   3SG   life=KO   save=LAI=RLS   say=although
   ʔɛ́dì ʔătwɛʔ   mă-hluʔ=phú
   that   for   not-send=NEG

(c)' shăyàwùɴ=gâ   t̪û   ʔăt̪ɛʔ=kò   kɛ̀=laiʔ=tɛ̀   shò=bèmɛ̂
   doctor=KA   3SG   life=KO   save=LAI=RLS   say=although
   ʔɛ́dì ʔătwɛʔ   hluʔ=tà   mă-houʔ=phú
   that   for   send=NMLZ   not-be.so=NEG

(2-3-4-2) Although the ground is wet, rain did not fall.
          Intended meaning: ALTHOUGH the ground is wet, I GUESS/
          SUPPOSE/INFER/CONCLUDE THAT rain did not fall.
(a) *myèjí   sò=nè-yɛʔt̪á=nɛ̂
   ground   wet=PROG=although=with
   mó   mă-ywà=bú
   rain   not-fall=NEG

(a)' *myèjí   sò=nè-yɛʔt̪á=nɛ̂
   ground   wet=PROG=although=with
   mó   ywà=thá=dà   mă-houʔ=phú
   rain   fall=RES=NMLZ   not-be.so=NEG

(b) *myèjí   sò=nè=bèmɛ̂
   ground   wet=PROG=although
   mó   mă-ywà=bú
   rain   not-fall=NEG

(b)' myèjí   sò=nè=bèmɛ̂
   ground   wet=PROG=although
   mó   ywà=thá=dà   mă-houʔ=phú
   rain   fall=RES=NMLZ   not-be.so=NEG

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(c)　*myèjí　　sò=nè=dɛ̀　　　shò=bèmɛ̂
　　　ground　wet=PROG=RLS　say=although
　　　mó　　mǎ-ywà=bú
　　　rain　not-fall=NEG

(c)'　myèjí　　sò=nè=dɛ̀　　　shò=bèmɛ̂
　　　ground　wet=PROG=RLS　say=although
　　　mó　　ywà=thá=dà　　　mǎ-houʔ=phú
　　　rain　fall=RES=NMLZ　not-be.so=NEG

　　Questionnaire sentences (2-3-4-1) and (2-3-4-2) both have a negative clause as their main clause. It would be better also to examine a sentence with an affirmative main clause, because the negative expression V=tà/=dà mǎ-houʔ=phú 'it is not the case that' uses a different verb from the affirmative V=tà/=dà phyiʔ=mɛ̀ 'it would be the case that', which we employed in 4.4 and 5.4, and also because V=tà/=dà mǎ-houʔ=phú does not show a realis–irrealis opposition. See Table 1 and 2-[4] for the neutralization of the realis–irrealis opposition in the use of the negative verb sentence marker =phú/=bú. As a sample with an affirmative main clause, I composed an additional English questionnaire sentence, shown in (2-3-4-2)' below, on the basis of (2-3-4-2). The results of the tests using this sentence are the same as those we have already seen for (2-3-4-1) and (2-3-4-2). That is, literal translations of (2-3-4-2)' are unacceptable (i.e., (2-3-4-2)'-(a, b, c)). However, sentences =pèmɛ̂/=bèmɛ̂ and shò=bèmɛ̂ become acceptable if they are used with an expression indicating the speaker's judgment, as, in this case, V=tà/=dà phyiʔ=mɛ̀ (i.e., (2-3-4-2)'-(b', c')); and the sentence with -yɛʔ ̣tá=nɛ̂ does not become acceptable even if it is used with V=tà/=dà phyiʔ=mɛ̀ (i.e., (2-3-4-2)'-(a')).

(2-3-4-2)' Although the ground is dry, rain fell.
　　　　Intended meaning: ALTHOUGH the ground is dry, I GUESS/
　　　　SUPPOSE/INFER/CONCLUDE THAT rain fell.
(a)　*myèjí　　chauʔ=nè-yɛʔ ̣tá=nɛ̂
　　　ground　　dry=PROG=although=with
　　　mó　　ywà=thá=dɛ̀
　　　rain　fall=RES=RLS

(a)'　*myèjí　　chauʔ=nè-yɛʔ ̣tá=nɛ̂
　　　ground　　dry=PROG=although=with
　　　mó　　ywà=thá=dà　　　phyiʔ=mɛ̀
　　　rain　fall=RES=NMLZ　be=IRR

(b)　*myèjí　　chauʔ=nè=bèmɛ̂
　　　ground　　dry=PROG=although
　　　mó　　ywà=thá=dɛ̀
　　　rain　fall=RES=RLS

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(b)' myèjí   chauʔ=nè=bèmɛ̂
       ground   dry=PROG=although
       mó   ywà=thá=dà   phyiʔ=mɛ̀
       rain fall=RES=NMLZ   be=IRR

(c) *myèjí   chauʔ=nè=dɛ̀   shò=bèmɛ̂
      ground   dry=PROG=RLS   say=although
      mó   ywà=thá=dɛ̀
      rain fall=RES=RLS

(c)' myèjí   chauʔ=nè=dɛ̀   shò=bèmɛ̂
       ground   dry=PROG=RLS   say=although
       mó   ywà=thá=dà   phyiʔ=mɛ̀
       rain fall=RES=NMLZ   be=IRR

6.5 Concessives Level V
Subordinate clause: premise.   Main clause: speech act.

At Level V, the sentences with -*yɛʔt̪á=nɛ̂*, namely (2-3-5-1)-(a) and
(2-3-5-2)-(a), are unacceptable, while the other sentences are acceptable.

(2-3-5-1) There is food here, although you know this.
         Intended meaning: ALTHOUGH you know this, I SAY TO YOU
         'There is food here'.
   (a) *mín   t̪î-yɛʔt̪á=nɛ̂   dì=hmà   sázăyà   ɕî=dɛ̀   lè
       2SG   know=although=with   here=at   food   exist=RLS   SFP

   (b) mín   t̪î=bèmɛ̂   dì=hmà   sázăyà   ɕî=dɛ̀   lè
       2SG   know=although   here=at   food   exist=RLS   SFP

   (c) mín   t̪î=dɛ̀   shò=bèmɛ̂   dì=hmà   sázăyà   ɕî=dɛ̀   lè
       2SG   know=RLS   say=although here=at   food   exist=RLS   SFP

(2-3-5-2) Work hard, although I am sorry for you.
         Intended meaning: ALTHOUGH I am sorry for you, I SAY TO
         YOU 'Work hard!'
   (a) *mín=gò   ʔá nà-yɛʔt̪á=nɛ̂   ʔălouʔ cózá=bà=Ø
       2SG=GO   sorry=although=with   job   endeavor=POL=IMP

   (b) mín=gò   ʔá nà=bèmɛ̂   ʔălouʔ cózá=bà=Ø
       2SG=GO   sorry=although   job   endeavor=POL=IMP

   (c) mín=gò   ʔá nà=dɛ̀   shò=bèmɛ̂   ʔălouʔ cózá=bà=Ø
       2SG=GO   sorry=RLS   say=although job   endeavor=POL=IMP

    To sum up the discussion of concessives, -*yɛʔt̪á=nɛ̂* is acceptable at
Level I, acceptable with restriction at Level II, and unacceptable at Levels

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III to V. The other two CLMs (=*pèmề/=bèmề* and *shò=bèmề*) are acceptable at all levels except Level IV, where they become acceptable if an expression indicating the speaker's judgment (e.g., V=*tà/=dà phyiʔ=mè̀* 'it would be the case that'; V=*tà/=dà mă-houʔ=phú* 'it is not the case that') is used.

7. Discussion

7.1 Distribution of clause linkage markers

The uses of the CLMs examined in Sectons 4 to 6 are shown in Table 8. Only the voiceless form of each CLM is shown so as to save space. In the table, "+", "(+)", "?", and "−" indicate respectively that the CLM in question:

(a) "+": can be used with no restriction;
(b) "(+)": can be used only under a certain circumstance;
(c) "?": is not high in acceptability, and;
(d) "−": cannot be used at all.

"irr." indicates "irrelevant".

The CLMs for causals can be classified into three groups. The use of =*tà/=dà=nê̂* is severely restricted; it is acceptable at Levels I and II only. In contrast, the CLMs of the second group (=*lô*, =*tɔ̂/=dɔ̂*, and =*tà/=dà=jâuɴ*) are perfectly acceptable from Levels I to III and marginally acceptable at Level IV if used with a form indicating the speaker's judgment, such as V=*tà/=dà phyiʔ=mè̀* 'it would be the case that'. The CLMs of the third group (=*tà/=dà=môlô*, =*tê̂/=dê̂ ʔătwɛʔ*, and *shò=dɔ̂*) are perfectly acceptable at Levels I to III, and also acceptable at Level IV if they are used with an expression indicating the speaker's judgment. At Level V, all of the causal CLMs are unacceptable.

Regarding conditionals, all three CLMs (=*yìɴ*, =*lô ɕî=yìɴ*, and *shò=yìɴ*) are perfectly acceptable at all levels except Level IV, where they become acceptable if they are used with a form indicating the speaker's judgment.

As for the concessive CLMs, -*yɛʔʈá=nê̂* is acceptable at Level I, acceptable with a restriction at Level II, and unacceptable at Levels III to V. The other two concessive CLMs (=*pèmề/=bèmề* and *shò=bèmề*) are perfectly acceptable at all levels except Level IV, where they become acceptable if they are used with a form indicating the speaker's judgment.

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Table 8. Distribution of clause linkage markers

CLM	I	II	III	IV	V
Main clause	Situation	Situation+ Judgment	Situation+ Interpersonal effect	Judgment	Speech act
Subordinate clause	Situation	Situation	Situation	Premise	Premise

Causals: subordination

	I	II	III	IV	V
V=*tà=nɛ̂*	+	+	−	−	−
with 'V=*tà/=dà phyiʔ=mɛ̀*'	irr.	irr.	irr.	-	irr.
V=*lô*	+	+	+	−	−
with 'V=*tà/=dà phyiʔ=mɛ̀*'	irr.	irr.	irr.	?	irr.
V=*tɔ̂*	+	+	+	−	−
with 'V=*tà/=dà phyiʔ=mɛ̀*'	irr.	irr.	irr.	?	irr.
V=*tà=jâuɴ*	+	+	+	−	−
with 'V=*tà/=dà phyiʔ=mɛ̀*'	irr.	irr.	irr.	?	irr.
V=*tà=môlô*	+	+	+	−	−
with 'V=*tà/=dà phyiʔ=mɛ̀*'	irr.	irr.	irr.	+	irr.
V=*tê ʔătwɛʔ*	+	+	+	−	−
with 'V=*tà/=dà phyiʔ=mɛ̀*'	irr.	irr.	irr.	+	irr.
C *shò=dɔ̂*	+	+	+	−	−
with 'V=*tà/=dà phyiʔ=mɛ̀*'	irr.	irr.	irr.	+	irr.

Conditionals: subordination

	I	II	III	IV	V
V=*yìɴ*	+	+	+	−	+
with 'V=*tà/=dà phyiʔ=mɛ̀*'	irr.	irr.	irr.	+	irr.
V=*lô ɕî=yìɴ*	+	+	+	−	+
with 'V=*tà/=dà phyiʔ=mɛ̀*'	irr.	irr.	irr.	+	irr.
C *shò=yìɴ*	+	+	+	−	+
with 'V=*tà/=dà phyiʔ=mɛ̀*'	irr.	irr.	irr.	+	irr.

Concessives: subordination

	I	II	III	IV	V
V-*yɛʔṭá=nɛ̂*	+	(+)	−	−	−
with 'V=*tà/=dà phyiʔ=mɛ̀*'	irr.	irr.	irr.	−	irr.
V=*pèmɛ̂*	+	+	+	−	+
with 'V=*tà/=dà phyiʔ=mɛ̀*'	irr.	irr.	irr.	+	irr.
C *shò=pèmɛ̂*	+	+	+	−	+
with 'V=*tà/=dà phyiʔ=mɛ̀*'	irr.	irr.	irr.	+	irr.

The semantic differences among CLMs within one semantic area —be it causal, conditional, or concessive— are difficult to ascertain. Despite this, the present study has shown that different groups of CLMs in one semantic area exhibit different distributions in terms of the five levels of clause linkage.

The distribution of CLMs across the five levels indicates that it is possible to draw boundary lines between levels. The following two lines can be drawn.

(a) Between Level II and Level III: see the causal *=tà/=dà=nê* and the concessive *-yɛʔṯá=nê*.
(b) Between Level IV and Level V: see the causal CLMs of the third group.

The boundary shown in (a) is very clear, because *=tà/=dà=nê* is perfectly acceptable at Levels I and II but cannot be used at all at the higher levels. This fact shows the importance of setting up a Level III as distinct from Level II (cf. Mie Tsunoda, 2012; this volume).

Not all the sentences intended for a given level in a given semantic area may be acceptable. Recall that concessive *-yɛʔṯá=nê* is acceptable at Level II if the main clause uses a volitional verb, but unacceptable otherwise.

7.2 Notes on Level IV

For some of the languages investigated in the present volume, it is sometimes difficult at Level IV to obtain acceptable sentences unless a form that indicates the speaker's judgment is added. This applies to Burmese as well. As seen in 7.1, unless accompanied by an expression such as V*=tà/=dà phyiʔ=mὲ* 'it would be the case that', all of the CLMs are unacceptable.

8. Summary and concluding remarks

Burmese has at least seven causal CLMs, three conditional CLMs, and three concessive CLMs. They exhibit different distributions in terms of the five levels of clause linkage, even in the same semantic area.

The Burmese data show evidence that a boundary, (i), should be drawn between Levels II and III, and another, (ii), between Levels IV and V. The boundary between Levels II and III, which is very clear in Burmese, stresses the importance of setting up a Level III as distinct from Level II.

It is evident from these findings that the five-level classification of clause linkages is conceptually highly helpful in describing clause linkage in Burmese.

Abbreviations

A - transitive subject; ACM - adverbial clause marker; AN - adnominalizing marker; CLM - clause-linkage marker; IMP - imperative verb sentence marker =Ø; IRR - irrealis verb sentence marker =*mè*; KA - case particle =*kâ*/=*gâ* 'agent (subject); source'; KO - case particle =*kò*/=*gò* 'patient; recipient; goal'; LAI - auxiliary =*laiʔ* indicating thoroughness; NEG - negative verb sentence marker =*phú*/=*bú*; NMLZ - nominalizer; O - object; PL - plural; POL - particle =*pà* indicating politeness; PROG - auxiliary =*nè* indicating progressive; PROH - prohibitive verb sentence marker =*nê*; RES auxiliary =*thá* indicating resultative; RLS - realis verb sentence marker =*tè*/=*dè*; S - intransitive subject; SFP - sentence final particle; SG - singular; V - verb; 1 - first person; 2 - second person; 3 - third person

Acknowledgments

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Appendix

I will show below how the sentences in Sections 3 and 4 of the "Questionnaire for Five Levels" (Tasaku Tsunoda, this volume) are expressed in Burmese. Some sentences in the questionnaire are revised so as to suit Burmese culture. Burmese sentences are presented directly after the English sentences.

3. Sentences for elicitation (second stage): other semantic areas

3.1. Time, temporal (1): simultaneous: 'when, while'
(3-1-1) He came when I came.   (See [2-4] in 3.2.)
     ŋà   là-**dóuɴ=gâ**   t̪ù   là=dὲ
     1SG   come-process=KA   3SG   come=RLS

(3-1-2) He worked while I was resting.   (See [2-3] in 3.2.)
     ŋà   ná=nὲ-**dóuɴ**   t̪ù   ʔălouʔ louʔ=tὲ
     1SG   rest-PROG=process   3SG   job   do=RLS

(3-1-3) I saw him walking.   (See Table 2 in 3.2.)
     t̪ù   láɴ ɕauʔ=nὲ=**dà**   ŋà   myìɴ=dὲ
     3SG   walk=PROG=NMLZ   1SG   see=RLS

3.2. Time, temporal (2): 'before'
(3-2-1) He came before I went out.   (See [1-11] in 3.2.)
     ŋà   mă-thwεʔ=**khìɴ**   t̪ù   là=dὲ
     1SG   not-go.out=before   3SG   come=RLS

(3-2-2) He went out before the rain started.   (See [1-11] in 3.2.)
     mó   mă-ywà=**gìɴ**   t̪ù   thwɛʔ=tὲ
     rain   not-fall=before   3SG   go.out=RLS

3.3. Time, temporal (3): 'after'

(3-3-1) He came after I went out.
     t̪ù   là=**dɛ̂**   **nauʔ**   ŋà   thwɛʔ=tὲ
     3SG   come=AN   behind   1SG   go.out=RLS

(3-3-2) He went out after the rain stopped.
     mó   teiʔ=**tɛ̂**   **nauʔ**   t̪ù   thwɛʔ=tὲ
     rain   stop=AN   behind   3SG   go.out=RLS

3.4. Negative conditional: 'unless'

(3-4-1) Unless rain falls, I will go.   (See [1-3] in 3.2.)
     mó   mă-ywà=**yìɴ**   ŋà   t̪wá=mὲ
     rain   not-fall=if   1SG   go=IRR

(3-4-2) I will not go unless he goes.   (See [1-3] in 3.2.)
     t̪ù   mă-t̪wá=**yìɴ**   ŋà   mă-t̪wá=bú
     3SG   not-go=if   1SG   not-go=NEG

3.5. Concessive conditional

(3-5-1) Even if he goes, I will not go.   (See [1-11] in 3.2.)
     t̪ù   t̪wá=**yìɴ**=**lέ**   ŋà   mă-t̪wá=bú
     3SG   go=if=also   1SG   not-go=NEG

(3-5-2) Even if rain falls, I will go.   (See [1-11] in 3.2.)
     mó   ywà=**yìɴ**=**lέ**   ŋà   t̪wá=mὲ
     rain   fall=if=also   1SG   go=IRR

3.6. Location, locative

(3-6-1) I fell over where he fell over before.
     t̪ù   lέ=**dɛ̂**   **nèyà=hmà**   ŋà   lέ=dὲ
     3SG   fall=AN   place=at   1SG   fall=RLS

(3-6-2) Where he lives, winter is cold.
     t̪ù   nὲ=**dɛ̂**   **nèyà=hmà**   sháuɴyàd̪ì=shò   cháɴ=dὲ
     3SG   live=AN   place=at   winter=say   cold=RLS

3.7. Manner

(3-7-1) Ma Hla spoke as he had taught her to.   (See [4-3] in 3.2.)
     t̪ù   pyɔ́   pyâ=**dɛ̂**   **ʔătáiɴ**   mâhlâ   pyɔ́=dὲ
     3SG   tell   show=AN   as   (personal name)   tell=RLS

(3-7-2) She talks like she has a cold.   (See [4-7] in 3.2.)
t̪ù   ʔă̆ʔé   mî=t̪wá=**d̪ă̆**   **lòlò**   pyɔ́=dὲ
3SG   coldness   catch=go=AN   as.if   tell=RLS

3.8. Purpose
(3-8-1) I went to the river so that I could catch fish.   (See [2-2] in 3.2.)
ŋá   phá̃ɴ-**bô**   myiʔká̃ɴ   t̪wá=dὲ
fish   catch-to   riverside   go=RLS

(3-8-2) She cooked a side dish so that they could eat.   (See [1-6] in 3.2.)
t̪ù-dô   sá=hnàiɴ=**ʔàuɴ**   t̪ù   hí̃ɴ   chɛʔ=tὲ
3SG=PL   eat=can=so.that   3SG   side.dish   cook=RLS

3.9. Negative purpose
(3-9-1) In case he sees me, I will hide in the house. (See [1-6] in 3.2.)
t̪ù   mă̆-myiɴ=**ʔàuɴ**   ŋà   ʔèiɴ-dé=hmà   póuɴ=mὲ
3SG   not-see=so.that   1SG   house-inside=at   hide=IRR

(3-9-2) Lest he speared me, I ran away.   (See [1-6] in 3.2.)
t̪ù   hlà̃ɴ=nê̂   mă̆-thó=hnàiɴ=**ʔàuɴ**
3SG   spear=with not-stab=can=so.that
ŋà   pyé=dὲ
1SG   run=RLS

3.10. Consequence/result
(3-10-1) He ran fast with the result that he fell over.   (See [1-1] in 3.2.)
t̪ù   myà̃ɴmyà̃ɴ   pyé=**lô**   lέ=dὲ
3SG   quickly   run=because   fall=RLS

(3-10-2) He throw a net into the river with the result that he caught fish.
 (See [1-1] in 3.2)
t̪ù   myiʔ-thέ=hmà   kùɴ pyiʔ=**lô**   ŋá   yâ=dὲ
3SG   river-inside=at   net throw=because   fish get=RLS

3.11 Circumstantial and additive
3.11.1. Circumstantial
(3-11-1-1) He caught fish by throwing a net into the river. (See   [1-7]   in 3.2.)
t̪ù   myiʔ-thέ=hmà   kùɴ pyiʔ=**pí**   ŋá   phá̃ɴ=dὲ
3SG   river-inside=at   net throw=and   fish catch=RLS

(3-11-1-2) He caught a pig without spearing it.   (See [1-12] in 3.2.)
t̪ù   hlà̃ɴ   mă̆-t̪óuɴ=**bέ**   wɛʔ   phá̃ɴ=dὲ
3SG   spear   not-use=without   pig   catch=RLS

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3.11.2. Additive

(3-11-2-1) In addition to catching a tiger, he found an elephant. (See   [4-4] in 3.2.)

    t̪ù   cá   pháɴ=yâ=**dɛ̂**   **ʔăpyìɴ**
    3SG   tiger   catch=can=AN outside
    shìɴ=lɛ́   pháɴ=yâ=dɛ̀
    elephant=also   catch=can=RLS

(3-11-2-2) Besides not catching any tiger, he lost his sword. (See   [4-4]   in 3.2.)

    t̪ù   cá   mă-pháɴ=yâ=**dɛ̂**   **ʔăpyìɴ**
    3SG   tiger not-catch=can=AN   outside
    dá=bà   pyauʔ=t̪wá=dɛ̀
    sword=also   disappear=go=RLS

4. Sentences for elicitation (third stage): 'but' and 'and'
4.1. 'But'
4.1.1. 'But': Concessive
(4-1-1-1) Rain fell, but the ground is dry. (See [1-4] in 3.2.)
    mó   ywà=**bèmɛ̂**   myèjí   chauʔ=nè=dɛ̀
    rain fall=though   ground dry=PROG=RLS

(4-1-1-2) Rain was falling, but he went out. (See [1-4] in 3.2.)
    mó   ywà=nè=**bèmɛ̂**   t̪ù   thwɛʔ t̪wá=dɛ̀
    rain fall=PROG=though   3SG go.out go=RLS

4.1.2. 'But': Semantic opposition
(4-1-2-1) This man is tall, but that man is short.   (See [1-4] in 3.2.)
    dì   yauʔcá=gâ   ʔăyaʔ ɕè=**bèmɛ̂**
    this   man=GA   hight long=though
    hò   yauʔcá=gâ   ʔăyaʔ pû=dɛ̀
    that man=GA   hight short=RLS

(4-1-2-2) This tiger is big, but that tiger is small. (See [1-4] in 3.2.)
    dì   cá   cí=**bèmɛ̂**   hò   cá   t̪é=dɛ̀
    this tiger big=though   that tiger small=RLS

4.1.3. 'But': Contradicting evaluations
(4-1-2-1) This shirt is beautiful, but it is small.   (See [1-4] in 3.2.)
    dì   ʔíɴjì   hlâ=**bèmɛ̂**   t̪é=dɛ̀
    this shirt beautiful=though small=RLS

(4-1-2-2) This house is beautiful, but it is small.   (See [1-4] in 3.2.)
    dì   ʔèɴ   hlâ=**bèmɛ̂**   t̪é=dɛ̀
    this house beautiful=though small=RLS

4.2. 'And'

4.2.1. 'And': Linking two situations

(4-2-1-1) He went to a hill and her wife went to a river.   (See [1-7] in 3.2.)

       t̪ù=gâ   tàuɴ-bɔ̀   t̪wá=**bí**
       3SG=GA   mountain-upside   go=and
       t̪û   méinmâ=gâ   myiʔkáɴ   t̪wá=dɛ̀
       his wife=GA   riverside go=RLS

(4-2-1-2) This man caught a tiger and that man caught an elephant.   (See [1-7] in 3.2.)

       dì   yauʔcá=gâ   cá   pháɴ=**bí**
       this man=GA   tiger   catch=and
       hò   yauʔcá=gâ   shìɴ   pháɴ=dɛ̀
       that man=GA   elephant catch=RLS

4.2.2. 'And': Order of two situations

(4-2-2-1) He caught a pig and his wife cooked it.   (See [1-7] in 3.2.)

       t̪ù=gâ   wɛʔ   pháɴ=**bí**
       3SG=GA   pig   catch=and
       t̪û méinmâ=gâ   chɛʔ=tɛ̀
       his wife=GA   cook=RLS

(4-2-2-2) I went and I found an elephant.

The meaning of this sentence is expressed with a serial verb construction in Burmese, as shown below.

       ŋà   shìɴ   **t̪wá**   **twê**=dɛ̀
       1SG elephant go   find=RLS