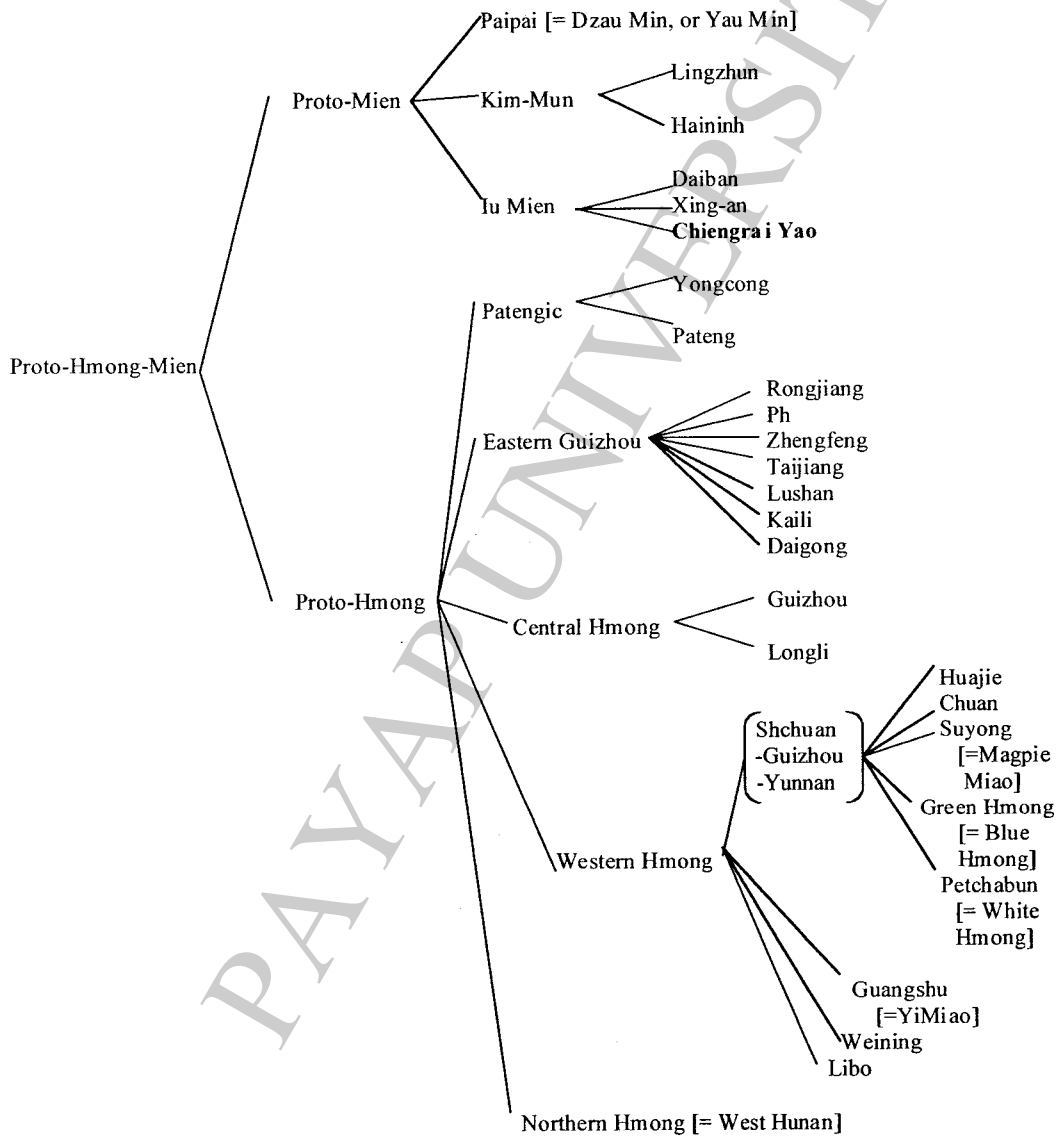


APPENDIX 1

Hmong-Mien language family tree

Matisoff's presentation of the Hmong-Mien family (Matisoff 2001: 299), slightly altered by Arisawa (2006), is shown below.



APPENDIX 2

Summary of distinguishing features

Structural category and sample construction	OBJ fronting in main clause OK?	Clause separable with <i>hab</i> 'and'?	Yes-answer head?	Can take negation on what verb?	Medial negation OK?	With medial NEG, V1 entailed?	<i>kuj</i> insertable w/o major semantic change?
deverbal: preverbal <i>tseev moog</i> 'accustomed' 'go'	yes	no	V1	V1	no	n/a	no
deverbal: postverbal <i>moog lawm</i> 'go' 'finish'	yes	no	V1-V2	V1	no	n/a	no
despatch: handling-despatch <i>muab rau</i> 'take' 'give'	yes	no	V1?	V1	no	n/a	no
despatch: communication-despatch-reception <i>ha rua noog</i> 'say' 'give' 'listen'	yes	no	V1	V1	no	n/a	no
disposal <i>coj moog nkawm</i> 'lead' 'go' 'study'	yes	no%	V2	V1	no	n/a	no
complex motion <i>dla nqeg moog</i> 'run' 'descend' 'go'	yes	no%	V1-V2-V3	V1	no	n/a	no
resultative: same subj <i>poob tuag</i> 'fall' 'die'	no%	yes	V2	V2	yes	yes	yes

Structural category and sample construction	OBJ fronting in main clause OK?	Clause separable with <i>hab</i> 'and'?	Yes-answer head?	Can take negation on what verb?	Medial negation OK?	With medial NEG, V1 entailed?	<i>kuj</i> insertable w/o major semantic change?
resultative: different subj <i>to tuag</i> 'stab' 'die'	no%	yes	V2	V2	yes	yes	yes
resultative: projected <i>ncha pum</i> 'look.for' 'find'	no%	yes	V2	V2	yes	yes	yes
resultative: reiterative <i>tua tuag</i> 'kill' 'die'	no%	yes%	V2	V1 or V2	yes	no	yes
adverbial complement: right headed stative <i>khaw nuab</i> 'collect' difficult'	yes	no	V2	V2	yes	yes	yes
adverbial complement: left-headed <i>maaj sau</i> 'hurry' 'write'	yes	no	V1	V1	no	n/a	no
adverbial compound: right-marking <i>nrab muab</i> 'grab' 'take'	yes	no	V1-V2	V1	no	n/a	no
adverbial compound: right-marking active <i>ua sis</i> 'do' 'play'	n/a	no	V1-V2	V1	no	n/a	no
adverbial compound: left-marking <i>pws saib</i> 'recline' 'watch'	yes%	no	V1-V2	V1	no	n/a	no

Structural category and sample construction	OBJ fronting in main clause OK?	Clause separable with <i>hab</i> 'and'?	Yes-answer head?	Can take negation on what verb?	Medial negation OK?	With medial NEG, V1 entailed?	<i>kuj</i> insertable w/o major semantic change?
depictive: left-marking <i>nyob nyeem</i> 'sit' 'read'	yes	no	V1	V1	no	n/a	no
oblique: deverbal preposition <i>ua rau</i> 'do' 'give'	yes	no	V1	V1	no	n/a	no
causative: simple <i>kua moog</i> 'give' 'go'	yes	no	V1-V2	V1 or V2	yes	yes	no
causative: simple <i>ua tawg</i> 'do' 'break'	yes	no	V1-V2	V1 or V2	yes	yes	no
causative: complex <i>ua rau</i> 'do' 'give'	yes	no	V1-V2	V1	no%	n/a	no
causative: complex <i>khaiv kuam moog</i> 'order' 'give' 'go'	yes	no	V1-V2	V1	no%	n/a	no
complement, contrl, same-subj <i>xaav moog</i> 'want' 'go'	yes	no	V1	V1	no	n/a	no
complement, contrl, diff-subj <i>xaav kua</i> 'want' 'give'	yes	no	V1	V1 or V2	yes	yes	no

Structural category and sample construction	OBJ fronting in main clause OK?	Clause separable with <i>hab</i> 'and'?	Yes-answer head?	Can take negation on what verb?	Medial negation OK?	With medial NEG, V1 entailed?	<i>kuj</i> insertable w/o major semantic change?
complement, contrl, diff-subj, flat <i>kua lug</i> 'give' 'come'	yes	no	V1-V2	V1 or V2	yes	yes	no
complement, non-control <i>xaav ta moog</i> 'think' 'say' 'go'	yes	no	V1-V2-V3	V3	yes	yes	no
VP chain: parallel <i>khaw khaw</i> 'collect' 'collect'	no	yes	V1-V2	V1 and V2	no	n/a	no
VP chain: purposive <i>moog nkawv</i> 'go' 'study'	no	yes	V1-V2	V1 and V2	no	n/a	yes
VP chain: sequential <i>nruav nkaag</i> 'brush' 'enter'	no	yes	V1-V2	V1 and V2	no	n/a	yes
verb compound <i>ntswb pum</i> 'meet' 'see'	yes	yes?	V1 or V2	V1	no	n/a	no

APPENDIX 3

Hmong Ntsuab pronunciation keys

The following consonant chart provides IPA (inside front-slashes) and corresponding RPA spellings (in bold) for Hmong Ntsuab. It was adapted from three sources: Smalley et al (1990: 48-51, 151-154), Lyman (1974, 1979), and personal research.

	Bilabial		Labiodental		Alveolar		Postalveolar		Retroflex	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Glottal
Plosive	/p/				/t/				/t/	/c/	/k/	/q/	
	p				t				r	c	k	q	
Aspirated Plosive	/p ^h /				/t ^h /				/t ^h /	/c ^h /	/k ^h /	/q ^h /	
	ph				th				rh	ch	kh	qh	
Prenasalized Plosive	/ ^m b/				/ ⁿ d/				/ ⁿ d/	/ ^ɲ ɟ/	/ ^ŋ g/	/ ^ʁ g/	
	np				nt				nr	nc	nk	nq	
Prenasalized Aspirate Plosive	/ ^m b ^h /				/ ⁿ d ^h /				/ ⁿ d ^h /	/ ^ɲ ɟ ^h /	/ ^ŋ g ^h /	/ ^ʁ g ^h /	
	nph				nth				nrh	nch	nkh	nqh	
Nasal		/m/				/n/					/ŋ/		
		m				n					ny		
Fricative			/f/	/v/	/s/		/s/	/z/		/ç/			/h/
			f	v	x		s	z		xy			h
Lateral Fricative					/ɬ/								
					hl								
Approximant						/l/					/j/		
						l					y		
Affricate					/ts/		/ts/						
					tx		ts						
Aspirated Affricate					/ts ^h /		/ts ^h /						
					txh		tsh						
Prenasalized Affricate					/ ⁿ dz/		/ ⁿ dz/						
					ntx		nts						
Prenasalized Aspirated Affricate					/ ⁿ dz ^h /		/ ⁿ dz ^h /						
					ntxh		ntsh						

The following vowel chart provides IPA (inside front-slashes) and corresponding RPA spellings (in bold) for Hmong Ntsuab. It was adapted from three sources: Smalley et al. (1990: 48-51, 151-154), Lyman (1974, 1979), and personal research.

	Front	Central	Back
Close	/i/ i	/ua/ ua	/u/ u
Close-mid	/e/ /ẽ/ e ee		
Open-mid			/ɔ/ /õ/ o oo
Open	/ai/ ai	/a/ /ã/ a aa	/au/ aw au

Tone marking in Hmong Ntsuab occurs word-finally as one of six final consonants. The following tone chart shows tone characteristics and their corresponding RPA spelling. It was adapted from three sources: Smalley et al. (1990: 48-51, 151-154), Lyman (1974, 1979), and personal research.

	Tone Characteristics		RPA representation
Tone 1:	/44/	High Level	- b
Tone 2:	/21/ʔ	Mid/Low Glottal (Slightly Falling with Creakiness)	- m
Tone 3:	/52/	High Falling	- j
Tone 4:	/45/	High Rising	- v
Tone 5:	/35/	Mid Rising	(unmarked)
Tone 6:	/22/	Low Level	- s
Tone 7:	/32/	Mid/Low (Slightly Falling with Breathiness)	- g