WORD AFFIXATION IN JEH

Dwight Gradin

1. Nominalizing Affixes
2. Intransitive Prefix ta-
3. Reciprocal Action Prefix ta-
4. Causative Action Prefix pa-
5. Secondary Affixes
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Basically words in Jeh[1] are monosyllabic. Disyllabic words do occur, but are relatively infrequent. The first syllable of disyllabic words is considered to be a presyllable. These presyllables are sometimes prefixes and at other times have no discernible meaning. The language employs only eight presyllables, all of a CV variety. The most frequent are pa-, ta-, ka-, ma-, and ra-; less frequent are ja-/ji-, si-, and ʔa-.

This paper makes a distinction between presyllables, the general term for all CV- syllables attached to the main syllable, and prefixes, which are presyllables that in themselves make a semantic contribution to the word. Thus, all prefixes are considered presyllables, but not all presyllables are prefixes.

This paper, therefore, considers as affixed any disyllabic word which has an unaffixed, monosyllabic counterpart.

Word affixation in Jeh, as in many Mon-Khmer languages, seems to be disappearing. Several explanations for this may be given.

(1) There is a strong preference for monosyllabic words, to the extent that presyllables are often dropped in some dialects.

(2) The grammatical environment of some affixed words, primarily causative actions, has developed alternate constructions which omit the causative affix altogether (cf. Sec. 4.2.1.).

(3) The encroachment of civilization is slowly causing the extinction of many affixed words referring to tribal instruments. As various earlier practices, such as weaving and shaping of implements, die out, the specific words fall into disuse and will disappear unless applied to modern items being imported.

Affixation of the word in Jeh can be broken down into several categories.

1.   Nominalizing Affixes.

Jeh has one nominalizing infix, -an-, and possibly up to three nom-
inalizing prefixes, ka-, si-, and ra-, depending on how they are ana-
lyzed. These nominalizing affixes are attached to various verbs which
depict precise actions, thus creating specific nouns brought about ex-
clusively by their relation to the verbs. Because the nature of these
verbs and generated nouns is so specific, the list is conceivably ex-
haustible. An attempt has been made to glean as complete a list as
possible. The total list for comparative purposes will be included
in a later paper or the dictionary.

The -an- infix often changes form morphophonemically conditioned
by its phonological context. Example: prăt 'to switch' padrăt ' a
switch'; -an- becoming -ad-, the nr cluster not being found in Jeh.

Also, the infix may cause a change in the initial consonant of the
word into which it is inserted. There are explanations for some of
these; others till further research defy explaining. (1) buh 'to
hammer' manuh 'a hammer', pòi 'to fan' manòi 'a fan'; the
presyllable ba- does not occur in Jeh, and pa- is rarely a presyllable
unless it is affixed to verbs to show causative action (cf. 4). Some
affixed nouns do retain pa- however, but only when there is a conso-
nant cluster word medially (cf. padrăt above). (2) chuam 'to
muzzle' hnuam 'a muzzle'; neither cha- nor ha- are used as pre-
syllables, whereas voiceless nasals and laterals (hn-, hl-, etc.)
are common. (3) phai 'to paddle (a boat)' pa'nai 'a paddle';
pha- presyllable does not occur, and the glottal, creating a consonant
cluster word medially, is necessary for the retention of pa-.

All of these nominalizing affixes create nouns of various types,
primarily the following.

1.1.   Nominalized Instrument.

A nominalized instrument is a specific instrument used only for the
purpose of carrying out one specific activity. These instruments come
from verbs that indicate a specific activity carried out with the aid of
some specific instrument. The instrument in this couplet is more re-
stricted in use than the verb, as other instruments can be used to per-
form the same activity. Approximately 70 such affixed verb bases
have been found thus far. All aid in transitive actions with the ex-
ception of one, which aids intransitive action.

1.1.1.   Instrument aiding intransitive action.

The verb in this instrument-action couplet is also affixed, by the in-
transitive prefix ta-.

> tapăl 'to fly'   manăl 'a wing, wings'
> 　　　Chĭm tapăl tăm manăl.
> 　　　Birds fly with wings.

1.1.2.   Instrument aiding transitive action.

Word alternates are included to show dialectical differences.

> -an- infix

tĭl 'to wrap tightly'   tanĭl/hnĭl 'a tourniquet'
        Chŏk tanĭl la tĭl jong.
        Get tourniquet and wrap leg.

prayh 'to comb hard'   padrayh ' thick-tined comb'
        Chŏk padrayh la prayh sŭk.
        Get comb and comb (knots out of) hair.

gap ᵊto hold (with slit   kanap 'a slit stick'
    stick)'
        Chŏk kanap la gap ka.
        Get slit-stick and hold fish.

siă 'to press woven strands   taniă/hniă 'bamboo batten'
    together'
        Chŏk taniă la siă sikă.
        Get batten and press (together strands of) basket.

ot 'to saw'   ranot 'a saw'
        Chŏk ranot la ot 'long.
        Get saw and saw wood.

srot 'to comb out lice'   ranot 'long-tined, fine-toothed
                    comb' (homonym of ranot
                    'a saw')
        Chŏk ranot la srot kachay.
        Get long-tined comb and comb (out) lice.

klăp 'to cover (pan)'   kalăp 'a lid'
klem 'to patch'   kalem 'a patch'

srai/khai 'to tie foot-   sidrai 'tying strands'
        bridge'
sraih/khaih 'to comb'   sidraih 'a common comb'

ka- prefix -- With a few exceptions, ka- has been found only with the -dr- cluster.

bĕt drăp 'to spear &   kadrăp/ddrăp 'an anchor post'
        anchor'

draă 'to brace'   kadraă 'a brace'

trau/krau 'to poison   kadrau 'poison tree-sap'
        (fish)'

drep 'to stab and pin   kadrep/ddrep 'a split stick'
    down'

chei 'to sting'   kajei 'a stinger'

si- prefix -- The prefix si- seldom occurs, and is usually found with the -dr- cluster like ka-, and, in fact, sometimes alternates with ka-.

trùyh/krùyh 'to rake'   sidrùyh 'a scraping implement'

trih/sikih 'to spread   sidrih   'a porcupine quill (for
                 woven   spreading bunched-up
                 strands)'   woven threads)'

ra- prefix -- Prefix ra- seldom occurs and often has the
further connotation of repetition of the same activity or intensity of
one activity (cf. 5.1.).

wiă 'to cut grass (by   rawiă 'a saw-bladed sickle'
        grabbing bunches
        and cutting)'

1.2. Nominalized Result.

Verbs indicating a specific activity producing a specific result may be
nominalized to give a specific object created by a specific work. The
verb in this couplet is more restriced than the result, as the only
activity of the verb is that of making the specific object, while the
object made may have many uses. Approximately 20 such couplets
have been found thus far. All actions are transitive.

-an- infix

    pra (pĭ) madra
    spread-out (make) trellis
    dien (pĭ) nnien
    cut (make) firestrip
    glŏk (pĭ) kalŏk
    notch (make) steps
    pung (pĭ) pa'lung
    drill (make) drilled-peep-hole

ka- prefix

    trŭm/krŭm (pĭ) kadrŭm
    to fence (make) fence around plant

ra- prefix 'repetitive result' (see Sec. 5.1.)

    tăp (pĭ) ratăp
    insert-in-ground (make) pole-fence

Some affixed forms can take both the result and the instrument
meanings.

    chet (pĭ) hnet
    to tailor-make-thatch (make) special-thatched-area-under-
            eaves

    chŏk hnet la chet glang nhiah
    get special-thatch and thatch end-of house

pằng (pĭ) manằng
pound (make) wood-stake

chŏk manằng la pằng blŭng 'long
get iron-wedge and pound pierce-through wood

1.3. Nominalized Quantity.

Some verbs indicating a specific activity producing a specific quantity
may be nominalized to produce a specific quantity brought about only by
the specific work.   The verb in this couplet often has a much broader
use than merely producing a specific quantity.   This is one sense in
which it differs from the action-result couplet. Another is its differing
context.   Approximately 30 of these have been found thus far, all with
transitive actions.

-an- infix

kaĭ chŏk ku kabaĭ
scrape-up take one double-handful

plŏk chŏk ku pa'lŏk
peel-off take one leaf (e.g. of lettuce)

chon chŏk ku hnon/ta'non/pa'lon
slice take one slice (of cucumber or spear of pineapple)

tuy chŏk ku tanuy/hnuy
shoulder-carry take one load (on pole in hand over shoulder)

ka- prefix

pot chŏk ku ka'mot/pot
compress-in-hand take one compressed-handful (compressed
     in one hand)

trŭt dòh ku kadrŭt
pour-out for one quantity (of water to wash hands)
     (Note: New forms can still be coined with ka-; kadrŭt was
     coined during our research.)

dram chŏk ku tăng kadram
stack-up take one cl. pile (of wood)

si- prefix

bon chŏk ku sibon
stack take one stack (of wood strands to make thread)

ra- prefix

yŭm chŏk ku rayŭm
pick-up-between-hands take one such-quantity

Residue -- Some of the verbs in this category have also become

affixed, creating verb-noun homonyms.

kadom chŏk ku kadom
cup-hands-together take one double-handful

kasŏng chŏk ku kasŏng
cup-one-hand take one handful

apuy/puy chŏk ku apuy
tie-up take one bundle

Some affixed forms can take both the quantity and the instrument meanings.

bă chŏk ku mană
back-carry take one back-load

bă tăm mană
back-carry with back-carrying-board

tùang chŏk ku tanùang
dual-carry take one carrying-pole-load (2 people)

tùang tăm tanuang
dual-carry with carrying-pole

1.4. Nominalized Location.

Some verb bases indicating a specific activity performed at a specific place. may be nominalized to produce a specific place, being the site at which the action is performed. Verb and noun are equally restricted in usage. Approximately 20 of these have been found thus far, including both intransitive and transitive actions.

Intransitive action-location couplets:

'way trang/krang pa kadrang
be snagged in the-matted-vines-&-branches-of-tree

tùal tieŭ tanùal
go-across follow tight-rope

pring tieŭ trùang padring
go-horizontally follow road level-path-along-steep-slope

yŏk pa rayŏk
climb-up on top-of-a-knoll (highest point)

Transitive action-location couplets:
-an- infix

tìeng mau pa tanìeng/hnìeng
sun-dry rice at sunny-place

sop/srop chăng pa ranop
sheathe knife in sheath

ka- prefix

trong/krong 'long pa ĸadrong
store poles on rafter-under-the-eaves

tron/kron rŏk pa kadron
to-corral cow in (side) corral

trŭng/krŭng iel pa kadrŭng/sidrŭng/ddrŭng
to put chicken in chicken-basket

Residue

beng kadŏng pa tapeng/ppeng
shoulder-carry shoulder-basket on shoulder

Some affixed forms can take both the location and the instrument or quantity meanings.

sĭl kăl pa hnĭl-kăl
lay head on pillow

sĭl kăl tăm hnĭl-kăl
hold-up head with pillow (Instr.)

gleh chŭ pa kaleh
hang-up set on a-hook

gleh tăm kaleh
to-hook with a-hook (Instr.)

tŭ pa tanŭ
stack on stack-of-wood

tŭ ku tanŭ
stack-up one stack-of-wood (Quant.)

băk pa manăk
spin-thread on spindle

băk ku manăk
spin-thread one spindle-full (Quant.)

yol pa nnol
poke-meat on kabob-stick

yol ku nnol
poke-meat-on-stick one stickful (Quant.)

1.5. Nominalized Object.
Some transitive actions may be nominalized to produce a specific item existing primarily to have one specific activity performed on it. The verb in this couplet often has a broader use than merely acting on the object. The object is very restricted. Approximately 10 of these have been found so far, all with transitive actions.

-an- infix

poŏ̀ manoŏ̀
raise the-part-of-roof-made-to-be-raised-to-let-in-light

Tau dei ei manoŏ̀, hay poŏ̀ 'nhai?
If not have raisable-part, we raise what?

'weĕ maneĕ
pull-trigger trigger

Tau dei ei maneĕ, hay 'weĕ 'nhai?
If no have trigger, we pull-trigger what?

plĕk pa'lĕk ayoh
to-button buttons (of the) shirt

kăt kanăt
to-graze grass

ka- prefix

trai kadrai
to-set (or re-set) spring-pole-snare

ra- prefix

sot rasot
to-zip zipper

koh rakoh
cut-down (general term for) dried-bamboo-at-base-of-clump

Some verb-object couplets can also take a verb-instrument meaning.

tieu hnieu
put-on belt

tieu chăng tăm hnieu
carry knife with belt

Some verb-object couplets can also take a verb-result meaning.

trai kadrai
to-set spring-pole-snare (i.e., already in place)

trai (pĭ) kadrai
to-set-up (make) spring-pole-snare (i.e., build it)

tieu hnieu
put-on belt

tieu chăng pa hnieu
carry knife on belt

1.6. Nominalized Actor.

A few verbs of a specific activity performed by a specific actor may
be nominalized and give a specific actor carrying out one specific
activity. The verb can take other subjects besides the nominalized
actor. Both subject-intransitive stative and actor-transitive action
couplets have been found, approximately 10 altogether.

Intransitive subject-state couplet:

pa'nat pat ăm
steep-place steep very

kadrap trap/krap lăm ŭng
stuck-foodstuffs stuck inside (i.e., around sides of) pot

Transitive actor-action couplets:

tanung tung mahĕk
robber robs things

kalang klang dak
water-trough troughs water

Some actor-action couplets can also take a verb-object meaning.

manih bih kanei
snap-trap springs-on (traps) rat

kanei bih manih
rat springs the-snap-trap

taneh teh chĭm
crossbow-trap traps bird

chĭm teh-teh taneh
the-bird that-springs crossbow-trap

Some actor-action couplets can also take a verb-instrument
meaning.

kadraă draă prièt
the-brace braces banana

draă prièt tăm kadraă
brace banana with a-brace

kadrau trau ka
sap-poison poisons fish

trau ka tăm kadrau
poison fish with sap-poison

kadrai trai iel
spring-pole-snare traps grouse

trai iel tăm kadrai
trap grouse with spring-pole-snare

The following example is a nominalized supportive actor-verb couplet -- a specific activity carried out as a result of the presence of a specific item, or a specific item enabling an object to carry out a specific intransitive action. Only one has been found thus far. By affixing a causative prefix, this couplet fits with the actor-action couplets.

rayδl 'bamboo floats'   yδl 'to float'

rayδl pǐ doh nǎk la yδl
bamboo-floats make for net result float

rayδl pǐ payδl nǎk
bamboo-floats make cause-float net

1.7. Residue.

Following is a list of words that appear linked by affixes but do not fit the above categories, because both words in the couplets are the same morphologically--nouns, descriptives, verbs. Also, some of these are near synonyms, indicating loss of meaning.

bǎl	'speech, dialect'	manǎl	'spoken words'
dak tǎl	'white rice-water in pan'	tanǎl	'muddy water'
kriem	'crossbow string'	kadriem	'crossbow string'
pran	'strong, much endurance'	padran	'strong, muscular'
(pa) ten	'do nothing'	tanen	'mild-mannered'

The following four couplets indicate action supporting or making possible another, resulting action. In the first three couplets the supporting action is affixed. In the last the resultant action is affixed.

hmǎ 'to place on another's back'
bǎ 'to back-carry'

hmǔ 'to put baby up to breast'
bǔ 'to suckle at the breast'

phang 'to place above the fire in order to toast or warm'
hang 'to feel heat of fire'

troh 'to pull away debris so water will flow swiftly'
taroh '(of water) to flow swiftly'

2. Intransitive Prefix ta-.

The prefix ta- is attached primarily to a class of transitive verbs which portray actions that are of a specific but often permanent nature. The result is that the verb, when the object is transformed into a subject, becomes stative through the addition of the ta- prefix.
Au pah 'long, 'long jeng tapah 'I split wood, wood result is-split'.

Also, as in the verb of the example above, the action can often

take place intransitively or unintentionally, with no apparent cause.
'Long <u>tapah</u> èih dĭ-dĭ 'Wood split by-itself alone'.

All verbs in this class can be changed into constructions showing
an intransitive state with the <u>ta-</u> prefix. However, not all the verbs
can become intransitive actions.

2.1. Both intransitive state and intransitive action.

<u>Intransitive State</u>	<u>Intransitive Action</u>
Au siek <u>paĭ</u> ayoh, ayoh jèng <u>tapaĭ</u>.	Ayoh <u>tapaĭ</u> èih dĭ-dĭ.
I tear <u>rip</u> shirt, shirt become <u>ripped</u>.	Shirt <u>ripped</u> by-itself alone.
Au lùh lòi kasei, kasei jèng <u>talùh</u>.	Kasei talùh èih dĭ-dĭ.
I <u>untie</u> away string, string become <u>untied</u>.	String came-untied itself alone.

2.2. Intransitive state only.
No intransitive action transform on these verbs is possible.

> Au <u>wat</u> menĕng, manĕng jèng <u>tawat</u>.
> I <u>cock</u> crossbow, crossbow become <u>be-cocked</u>.

> Au <u>plă</u> kanei, kanei jèng <u>taplă</u>.
> I <u>released</u> rat, rat become <u>be-released</u>.

3. Reciprocal Action Prefix ta-.
In contrast to intransitive <u>ta-</u> there is a homophonous form attached
primarily to a class of transitive verbs which indicate actions that are
of a specific but often temporary nature. The primary sense carried
with the prefix is that the action is reciprocal and often takes place
spontaneously and intentionally.

> <u>tap</u> 'to slap'   <u>tatap</u> bǎl ri 'to slap each other'.

The <u>ta-</u> reciprocal action prefix is almost always affixed to
words which convey intense feeling or action. The informant re-
acted to using this construction for benefitting actions. For example,
he would not accept <u>tapòi</u> bǎl ri (to fan each other) from <u>pòi</u> (to fan).
<u>Ta-</u> thus indicates reciprocity with intensity of action or feeling.

The object in this construction is very restricted (usually <u>bǎl ri</u>
'their group [i.e., each other]'; sometimes <u>sĭ ri</u> 'only themselves'
is used), and the transitive verb cannot become intransitive, two dis-
tinct differences between the reciprocal <u>ta-</u> and the intransitive <u>ta-</u>,
besides the fact that reciprocal <u>ta-</u> is attached to a different class of
verbs. In some instances <u>ta-</u> alternates with a doubled initial con-
sonant, and sometimes it is dropped altogether from the construction,
which still remains reciprocal.

klùh 'to slug'	taklùh băl ri 'to slug each other'
phong 'to accuse'	taphong băl ri 'to accuse each other'
joh 'to peck'	tajoh/jjoh băl ri 'to peck each other'
kăp 'to bite'	takăp băl ri 'to bite each other'

This affix can also be attached to a few descriptive words and intransitive verbs, making them in a sense transitive.

liem 'good'	taliem/liem băl ri 'to make peace with each other'
'moŏ 'bad'	ta'moŏ/'moŏ băl ri 'to become angry with each other'
lăp 'to promise'	talăp băl ri 'to be committed to each other'
hŏl 'to bawl out'	tahŏl/hŏl băl ri 'to bawl each other out'

Jeh has another reciprocal construction which is interchangeable with reciprocal ta- when the emphasis is on only two participants.

muaў prăt mamuaў
the-one (participant) switches the-other (& vice versa)

muaў blah mamuaў
the-one (country) fights the-other

4. Causative Action Prefix pa-.

The emphasis of pa- is not so much on A making or inciting B to perform an action, but rather on two more specific emphases.

4.1. In the first of these emphases, A causes B (or something belonging to B) to experience an action which A performs on B (or something belonging to B). That is, B carries on the experience of the action rather than carrying out the performance of the action.

Au pahŭm dòh kon dak, ĕn jèng hŭm.
I cause-bathe for child water, it becomes bathes.

The verb in this case is usually, but not always, an intransitive verb or a descriptive word which, because of the causative affix, is performed transitively by A on B. One of at least two possible facts about B is implied in the causative, that the action performed is against B's will or beyond B's ability.

Ĕn pĭ pachăl lòi au, au jèng chăl.
He do cause-wound detriment me, I become wounded.

Au pĭ paloh lòi ĕn, ĕn jèng loh.
I do cause-exit detriment him, he become exited.

Ĕn pĭ̆ panham lòi ĕn, ĕn jèng nham.
He do cause-cry detriment him, he become cried.

Au pĭ̆ palĕk lòi tamou, ĕn jèng llĕk.
I do cause-roll detriment stone, it become rolled.

Ĕn pìek padŭm dòh nhìah, nhìah jèng dŭm.
He paint cause-red for house, house become red.

In some instances pa- can be affixed to disyllabic words, including words affixed with intransitive ta-. In usual speech, however, unless specific emphasis is desired, the pa- is deleted. Because the word pĭ̆ 'to do, make' also occurs whenever the pa- affix is used (or another verb), redundancy results (cf. 4.2.2.).

Ĕn pĭ̆ pataklih/taklih lòi au, au jèng taklih.
He do cause-fall detriment me, I become fell.

Ĕn pĭ̆ pakachièt/kachièt lòi ĕn, ĕn jèng kachièt.
He do cause-die detriment him, he become died.

4.2. In the second emphasis, A takes bodily possession of B and forces (or sometimes, but rarely, assists) B to perform an action on C.

Ĕn pĭ̆ patap dòh tì au pa si'nĕk kon.
He do cause-slap for hand my at body child.
(He made my hand slap the child.)

The verb in this case is usually transitive, but B becomes more the instrument rather than the actor of the action. The ultimate goal (C) on which the action is performed is often shown to be the place or focus of the action rather than the object of the action.

This construction is rare in Jeh (cf. 4.2.2.), and only actions that can be bodily forced are possible. When the construction is used, a double causative prefix papa- is possible (alternating with pa- plus doubled initial consonant), perhaps indicating that A bodily and willfully (against B's will) forces B to perform an action on C (e.g., A grabs B's hand and makes B against B's will slap C).

Ĕn pĭ̆ papapàkpappăk dòh tì au pa si'nĕk kon.
He do cause-cause-stab for hand my at body child.
(He grabbed my hand and made me stab the child.)

Ĕn pĭ̆ papahol dòh tì ĕn pa kasei.
He do cause-cause-pull for hand his at string.
(He took his hand and made him pull the string.)

Ĕn pĭ̆ papatièm dòh tì ĕn pa chou.
He do cause-cause-hurl for hand his at dog.
(He took his hand and made him hurl (stone) at dog.)

4.2.1. Preferred causative construction.
The causative affix is seldom used in ordinary speech, and it never occurs without the support of pĭ 'to do, make, cause' or some other verb. It seems to be dying out, perhaps partially due to the fact that it is so specific. Jeh speakers, when using a causative construction, seem to prefer a construction that does not employ pa- at all, a construction which indicates more generally that A makes or incites B to perform an action.

> Ěn pĭ dòh au la taklih.
> He make for me result fall.

> Ěn pĭ dòh au la nham.
> He make for me result cry.

> Ěn pĭ dòh au la tap kon.
> He make for me result slap child.

> Ěn pièk dòh nhiàh la dŭm.
> He paint for house result red.

5. Secondary Affixes.
A few types of affixes considered secondary to those that have been covered exist in Jeh. They are called secondary because the affixed-unaffixed couplets seldom occur in the same context and are not readily recognized as related. But as lists are made, the similarities become obvious.

5.1. Frequentative or Intensifying Prefix ra-.
The function of ra- in this context is to convey the idea of repetitive or frequentative action (doing the same thing over and over again), or of intensity of one action. Many ra- words have no unaffixed counterparts.

top	'to pounce on'	ratop/ttop	'to ride double, to fall on fallen person'
kanhŏk	'to jump up'	ranhŏk	'to jostle up and down'
la	'leaf'	rala	'(of leaves) to leaf out'
cha	'to eat'	racha	'(of tire) to wear down'
tăp	'completed (i.e., around once)	chŭ ratăp	'set several-layers'
kăt oih	'to lie down'	kăt ra'òih	'many lying down in same place'
prĕt	'to spit in spurting manner'	raprĕt	'to keep spitting here and there'
glằm	'to collide'	raglằm	'to collide hard'
chièu reng	'go searching'	chièu rareng	'go searching in many places'

tằp	'to set (pole) in ground'	ratằp	'pole fence'
rien	'(of dog) gnaw bone'	rarien	'to grind teeth (in sleep, anger)'
ngoh ngoi	'to tilt head back & look up'	bŏng rangoh	'to fall and hit back of head on ground'
		rasằng	'to slam (door) hard'
		raba	'to chop up meat finely'
		kŏng ranhằm	'to club (hit) a second time'

5.2. Resultative Prefix a-.

The function of a- is primarily resultative, the affixed word being an extension of the unaffixed counterpart, adding to it or indicating something related but ensuing from it.

rah	'ruined, worn out'	arah	'to suffer loss'
jiĭ	'sick, hurt'	kadŏ ajiĭ	'a scab'
cheh phei	'to put rice into boiling water'	acheh hneh	'to put meat and flour mixture in boiling water'
jòh jði	'to swing back and forth (hanging in air)'	ajði	'to be hanging still in the air'
puy/apuy	'to tie up'	apuy	'a bundle'

5.3. Augmentative Lax (or deep) Vowel.

Jeh has several tense-register words that have lax-register (`) counterparts. The words are nearly identical in meaning, except that those with tense vowels refer to something small, while those with lax vowels refer to something large. Laxness or deepness of vowel can be considered an affix in a restricted sense, since the adding of it to some words changes by amplification the idea of the word.

drĕm drem	'tall and thin'	kadrèm	'tall and husky'
lŭl	'slightly protruding'	lùl	'greatly protruding'
tablŭng	'to pierce thru (small hole)'	tablòng	'to crash thru (large hole)'
gŭng	'bent over (something large or small)'	gòng	'bent over (something large only)'
oih	'to lie down'	ra'ðih	'many lying down in same place'
kak	'yelp of small dog'	kàk	'yelp of large dog'
wek	'scream of little pig'	wòk	'scream of large pig'

jimrong '(emphasizes)   jimrồng '(emphasizes) bloated
   bloated abdomen of child'   abdomen of adult'

kabŭp 'indented mouth'   kabồp 'hollow cheeks & mouth'

ka'rŭp '(of small frog)   ka'rồp '(of large frog) to hop'
              to hop'

troi 'emphasizes long-   trồi 'emphasizes long-distance
   distance jump (small   jump (large animal)'
   animal)'

rual arual '(of small fruit   rùal arùal '(of large fruit on tree)
       on tree) abundant'   abundant'

bem 'corner of mouth'   bềm 'emphasizes protruding lips
                                 (about ready to cry)'

6. Vestigial Affixes.

There are indications in the Jeh vocabulary of an earlier more extensive affix system than now exists on the surface, a system that would require more concentrated study to unveil than is possible here. A few interesting observations can be made, however.

6.1. Similar meanings of rhyming words.

Words with the same vowel and final consonant that have the same broad area of meaning, particularly if there are several such words, may at one time have been linked by affixes. Affixes have been shown to affect, sometimes drastically, word initial consonants, but they do not affect final consonants. Hence, final consonants are more stable in Jeh. Analyzing words that have the same vowel and final consonant may give clues to types of affixation in the earlier stages of the language. Below are two examples of the extensiveness of similarity in meaning of words with the same vowel and final consonant.

(1) Final -ah words conveying the idea of divisiveness, being disjoined, dispersed, or sided.

bbah 'outer side of'

blah 'broken up kernels of rice'

tablah 'to fight each other with weapons'

jal brah 'circular fish net with widely spread holes'

pachah 'to scatter or fly out (from explosion)'

ku ddrah 'one-half (year, pill)'

pajah 'to argue'

klah 'to separate, split up (a group)'

lah 'to spread out vertical strands in weaving'

talah '(of limb) to break off where it joins the trunk'

hlah   'fork in the road'

ˀlah   '(of animal horns) widely spaced'

nah   'side'

nah ˀma, nah ieu   'right side, left side'

ku maˀnah   'one of a pair'

nhah   'chaff'

kanhah   'chips from hewing tree'

pah   'to split, cleave'

plah   'to buy out from under another person'

prah-prung   'in a scattered fashion'

siˀnek prah   'meat on side of animal'

rah   'full of holes, worn out'

arah   'to suffer loss'

mrah   'to be set out sparsely to sun'

srah   'one arm length from shoulder'

tah   'to be off target'

trah   'to chip out wood by chopping'

tawah   'to distribute, portion out'

yah   'to scatter fire to put it out'

(2) Final -ĕk words conveying the idea of quick, back & forth motion.

taklĕk   'to click tongue'

lĕk   'to flick corn kernels off cob'

lŭk lĕk   'crooked (morally)'

hmĕk   'to flip out of winnowing basket'

plĕk   'to flick out (pebble), to button'

pa'lĕk   'a button'

nhŭk nhĕk   'to shake back and forth'

tangĕk   '(of buffalo) to shake head back and forth'

sŭk sĕk   'shake winnowing basket in circular motion'

ˀwĕk   'to pick nose'

palĕk   'to roll'

llĕk   'to roll'

    <u>tamĕk</u>   'small biting fly'

    <u>pĕk</u>   'to pierce nose or ear'

    <u>taglĕk</u>   'to be out of joint'

    <u>chĕk</u>   'to snap off greens'

    <u>dĕk</u>   'to squeeze, press'

6.2. Dissyllabic Verbs. The overwhelming majority of dissyllabic verbs in Jeh are intransitive active and stative. The suspicion is that these dissyllabic verbs were created by means of affixation, per-haps related to the intransitive prefix <u>ta-</u> (c.2.). Because of more extensive use, these affixed words took the place of their unaffixed counterparts. Further research is needed on dissyllabic words to discover the affixes of which they now have become but vestiges.

    <u>kachiet</u> 'to die' Jeh does not use active construction 'to kill'.

    <u>taklih</u> 'to fall' Jeh does not use active construction 'to drop'.

    <u>tagayh</u> 'to break' (i.e., be broken) Jeh seldom uses active construction 'to break'.

    <u>talang</u> 'to shatter' (i.e., be shattered) Jeh seldom uses active construction 'to shatter'.

    <u>kadok</u> 'to hide' (i.e., be hidden) Jeh does not use construction 'to hide something'.

    <u>mahãl</u> 'to snub, resist' (almost always intransitive)

    <u>pachong</u> 'to race'

    <u>paday</u> 'to rest'

    <u>tapăl</u> 'to fly'

    <u>tapĕng</u> 'to jump'

FOOTNOTES