ʔă-prefixation on verbs and auxiliaries in Lhaovo (Maru) Language: non-derivational use

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Lhaovo (Maru), a Burmish language, has a prefix *ʔă-* deriving a noun from a verb, like Burmese *ʔă-*.

(1) *ʔăɣiL*   *< ɣiL* ,   *ʔăpuŋH*   *< puŋH* ,   *ʔămyo̲ŋF*   *< myo̲ŋF* ,   *ʔăpinF* *< pinF*
      big one   to be big   hole   to bore   high place   to be high   end   to end

However, not all *ʔă-* prefixed to verbal morphemes have derivational function. *ʔă-* prefixed to the predicate verb (or verbal string) of sentence/clause does not have nominalizing power.

(2)   a.   *tsoF tsoH(-raH)* .   '(I/you/(s)he) ate a meal.'
       b.   *tsoF **ʔă-**tsoH(-raH)* .   (= a. in propositional meaning)

ʔă- can also be prefixed to auxiliaries such as *-ko̲H* 'PLURAL', *-vaH* 'SPEAKER'S REALIZATION OF EVENTS/ SITUATIONS REPORTED IN REAL TIME', *-šiL* 'still' (or strings of auxiliaries).

(3)   a.   *ʔăy-meŋF naF-šiH(-raH)* .   '(I/you/(s)he) still stay(s) there.'
       b.   *ʔăy-meŋF **naL ʔă-**šiH* .   (= a. in propositional meaning)

(4)   ***loL ʔă-**vaH* .   '(I/you/(s)he) have/has just come.'
(5)   ***loL ʔă-**vă-ko̲H* .   '(We/you/they) have/has just come.'
(6)   *ʔăy-meŋF **naL ʔă-**šă-ko̲H* .   '(We/you/they) still stay there.'

Verbs/auxiliaries with non-derivational *ʔă-* are *preferred* (not *selected*) in the second sentence of 'not ... but ...'-like combination, and with *-tsaL* 'only'.

(7)   a.   *tsăkhauŋL khoŋFceL **mă-li H** . lămauŋL lømHkhoŋF **ʔă-li H** .*
           '*Zakhaung Khao Je* did not come. It is *Lamaung Leim Khao* that came.'
       b.   '*tsăkhauŋL-moʔF **mă-liH-ko̲H** . lămauŋL-moʔF liH **ʔă-ko̲H** .*'
           '*Zakhaung* family did not come. It is *Lamaung* family that came.'

(8)   a.   *voʔFšoL-**tsaL ʔă-**tsoH* .   '(I/you/(s)he) eat(s) only pork.'
       b.   *voʔFšoL-**tsaL** tsoH **ʔă-vaH*** .   '(I/you/(s)he) have/has become to eat only pork.'

In this presentation, I try to clarify similarity and difference between the above two constructions with *ʔă-*, in connection with its function of nominalization.