

## Chapter III Nominal marking

### 3.1 Introduction

This chapter discussed the nominal markings in central Ifugao language. Table 3.1 shows the summary of nominal markings and the occurrence of the nouns in term syntax. It is then followed by short discussions on each of the specific nominal markings and some illustrative examples. The discussion will start with pronominal markings and ends with common nouns markings.

Table 3.1 Chart of Nominal Marking System

Noun Class	S	A	O	E	System
<b>A. Pronouns</b>					
1SG	=a?	=?u	=a?	ha?on	S/O =a? ERG-ABS
2SG	=?a	=mu	=?a	he??a	S/O =a? ERG-ABS
3SG	hiya	=na	hiya	hiya	S/O =hiya ERG-ABS
1 DUAL	=ta	=ta	dita	dita	S/A =ta NOM-ACC
1PL EXCL	?ami	=mi	da?mi	da?mi	Tripartite
1PL INCL	ta?u	ta?u	dita?u	dita?u	S/A ta?u NOM-ACC
2PL	?ayu	=yu	da?yu	da?yu	Tripartite
3PL	=da	=da	dida	dida	S/A =da NOM-ACC
<b>B. Personal names</b>					
B1. Singular person - Definite - Indefinite	hi han hi	∅ ∅	hi han hi	∅ han hi	S/O hi? ERG-ABS S/O han hi ERG-ABS
B2 Two or more individuals - Definite	=da	∅	=da	=da	S/O =da? ERG-ABS
B3 Group of individuals - Definite - Indefinite	=da han da	=da han da	=da han da	=da han da	Term Term
<b>C. Specific Kinship Terms</b>					
C1. Singular - Definite - Indefinite	hi han hi	∅ han hi	hi han hi	∅ han hi	S/O hi ERG-ABS Term
C2. Plural: (individuals) - Definite	=da	=da	=da	=da	Term
C3. Group (of individuals) - Definite	da	da	da	?ida	Unmarked
<b>D. Common Nouns and Generic kinship Terms</b>					

D1. Singular - Definite - Indefinite	nan han	nan han	nan han		Term Term
D2. Plural - Definite - Indefinite	nadan di	dadan di	nadan di		Term Term

### 3.2 Personal pronoun forms

Personal pronouns are marked differently. All three classes of singular pronouns (first, second, and third person) are marked as ergative-absolutive; Dual, first person plural inclusive, and third person plural are marked as nominative-accusative, and; first person plural exclusive and second person plural are marked differently or tripartite. Table 3.2 show a comparative used of personal pronouns and the case each group of personal pronoun marks.

Table 3.2 Examples of the use of pronominal

PRN	3.1 Intransitive clause, S argument		3.2 Transitive clause, A argument	
1SG	Naloka?	'I slept.'	hinonpal?u didah	'I hit them.'
2SG	Nalok?ah	'You slept.'	hinonpalmu didah	'You(SG) hit them.'
3SG	Nalok <b>hiyah</b>	'He/She slept.'	hinonpalna didah	'He/She hit them.'
DUAL	Nalok <b>ta</b> h	'We two slept.'	hinonpal <b>ta</b> didah	'We two hit them.'
1PL.EX	Nalok <b>?ami</b> h	'We slept.'	Hinonpal <b>mi</b> didah	'We hit them.'
1PL.IN	Nalok <b>ta?uh</b>	'We slept.'	hinonpal <b>tau</b> didah	'We hit them.'
2PL	Nalok <b>?ayuh</b>	'You slept.'	hinonpalyu didah	'You (PL) hit them.'
3PL	Nalok <b>dah</b>	'They slept.'	hinonpal <b>da</b> hi Bunoy	'They hit Bunoy.'
	3.3 Transitive clause, O argument		3.4 Transitive clause, E argument	
1SG	Hinonpala?	?i didah 'They hit me.'	Indatnan <b>ha?on</b>	'He gave it to me.'
2SG	Hinonpalda? <b>an</b>	didah 'They hit you.'	Indatnan <b>he?ah</b>	'He gave it to you(SG).'
3SG	Hinonpalda <b>hiyah</b>	'They hit	Indatnan <b>hiyah</b>	'He gave it to

	<b>him.'</b>	<b>him/her.'</b>
DUAL	Hinoŋpal <b>ditan</b> didah 'They hit the <b>two of us.'</b>	Indatnan <b>ditah</b> 'He gave to <b>the two of us.'</b>
1PL.EX	Hinoŋpal <b>da?min</b> didah 'They hit <b>us.'</b>	Indatnan <b>da?mih</b> 'He gave it to <b>us.'</b>
1PL.IN	Hinoŋpal <b>dita?un</b> didah 'They hit <b>us.'</b>	Indatnan <b>dita?uh</b> 'He gave it to <b>us.'</b>
2PL	Hinoŋpal <b>da?yun</b> didah 'They hit <b>you.'</b>	Indatnan <b>da?yuh</b> 'He gave it to <b>you(PL).'</b>
3PL	Hinoŋpalda <b>didah</b> 'They hit <b>them.'</b>	Indatnan <b>dida</b> 'He gave it to <b>them.'</b>

The true nature of some of the different pronouns, whether in free form or endclitic, could not be established definitely, specifically the bi-syllabic and three-syllable pronouns. Only the monosyllabic pronouns could be established as endclitics. In the meantime, all the bi-syllabic and three-syllable personal pronouns are encoded in this paper in their free forms, without suggesting their true form.

### 3.3 Case markers for personal names

Central Ifugao language marks personal names whether they are definite or indefinite; and singular, plural (two or more individuals), or group (of individuals taken as one). Personal names referring to two or more individuals is limited to definite persons only, and do not occur as indefinite or unknown individuals. Singular and plural personal names are marked as ergative-absolutive; and personal names referring to a group of individuals taken as one are marked as term. **hi** marks names referring to singular definite persons; **han hi** marks names referring to singular indefinite persons and as ergative-absolutive; and **da** marks names of two or more (plural) definite persons and as ergative-absolutive. While **da** marks names referring to groups of definite persons; and, **han da** marks names referring to group of indefinite individuals both as term. Personal names referring to either definite or indefinite singular or plural occurring as A argument are unmarked or Null (∅). The following examples illustrate these.

#### 3.3.1 Case markings for definite and indefinite personal singular names

The language makes use of **hi** to mark personal names referring to singular definite persons occurring as either subject of intransitive clauses or an object of transitive clauses and may be classified as ergative-absolutive pattern. Examples (3.1) and (3.5) illustrate this. While **han hi** is used to mark singular indefinite persons and can occur in all arguments and it may therefore Term pattern. Examples (3.2) and (3.6) illustrate this.

(3.1) **Nalok hi Bunuy**  
 nalok [hi bunuy]<sub>s</sub>  
 PERF.sleep ABS.DEF.SG PN.bunuy  
 'Bunuy slept.'

(3.2) **Nalok han hi Bunuy**  
 nalok [han hi bunuy]<sub>s</sub>  
 PERF.sleep ABS.IND.SG PN.bunuy  
 'A certain Bunuy slept.'

(3.3) **Kinan Bunuy nan balat**  
 kinan [bunuy]<sub>A</sub> [nan balat]<sub>O</sub>  
 PERF.eat PN.bunuy TERM.DEF.SG banana  
 'Bunuy ate the banana.'

(3.4) **Kinan han hi Bunuy nan balat**  
 kinan [han hi bunuy]<sub>A</sub> [nan balat]<sub>O</sub>  
 PERF.eat TRM.IND.SG PN.bunuy TERM.DEF.SG banana  
 'A certain Bunuy ate the banana.'

(3.5) **Hinongpal Balinon hi Bunuy**  
 hinongpal [balinon]<sub>A</sub> [hi Bunuy]<sub>O</sub>  
 PERF.hit PN.balinon ABS.DEF.SG PN.bunuy  
 'Balinon hit Bunuy.'

(3.6) **inihbut han hi Balinon han hi Bugan i han hi Bunuy**  
 ?inihbut [han hi balinon]<sub>A</sub> [han hi bugan]<sub>O</sub> [ʔi han hi bunuy]<sub>E</sub>  
 PERF.hit IND TRM.SG PN.balinon IND TRM.SG PN.bugan LK IND TRM.SG PN.bunuy  
 'A certain Balinon sold a certain Bugan to a certain Bunuy.'

### 3.3.2 Case markings for definite and indefinite names referring to two or more personal names of individuals (plural)

The language also makes use of **da** to mark names referring to definite two or more individuals (plural nouns); **han da** to mark names referring to singular indefinite persons and both as ergative-absolutive. Consider example (3.8) to (3.12). Contrast them with Example (3.7). Examples (3.13) and (3.14) are ambiguous in meaning, and (3.15) is ungrammatical.

(3.7) **Nalok han hi Bunuy ya han hi Kilip**  
 nalok [han hi bunuy ya han hi kilip]<sub>s</sub>  
 PERF.sleep IND ABS.SG PN.bunuy CON IND ABS.SG PN.kilip

- 'A certain Bunuy and a certain Kilip slept.'
- (3.8) **inumbun da Dulnuan**  
[inumbun]<sub>V</sub> [da Dulnuan]<sub>S</sub>  
PERF.sat.down ABS.PL Dulnuan  
'Dulnuan and company sat down.'  
Lit. They, Dulnuan sat.
- (3.9) **Nalok da Bunuy i Kilip**  
nalok [da bunuy ?i kilip]<sub>S</sub>  
PERF.sleep ABS.DEF.PL PN.bunuy CON.and PN.kilip  
'Bunuy and Kilip slept.'
- (3.10) **Kinan da Bunuy i kilip nan balat**  
kinan [da bunuy ?i kilip]<sub>A</sub> [nan balat]<sub>O</sub>  
PERF.eat ABS.DEF.PL PN.bunuy CON PN.kilip TRM.DEF banana  
'(They) Bunuy and Kilip ate the banana.'
- (3.11) **Kinan han hi Bunuy nan balat**  
kinan [han hi bunuy]<sub>A</sub> [nan balat]<sub>O</sub>  
PERF.eat TRM.IND.SG PN.bunuy TERM.DEF.SG banana  
'A certain Bunuy ate the banana.'
- (3.12) **Hinongpal Balinon da Bunuy i Kilip**  
hinongpal [balinon]<sub>A</sub> [da Bunuy ?i kilip]<sub>O</sub>  
PERF.hit PN.balinon ABS.DEF.PL PN.bunuy and PN.kilip  
'Balinon hit Bunuy and Kilip.'
- (3.13) **Nalok han da Bunuy i Kilip\***
- (3.14) **Kinan han da Bunuy i kilip nan balat\***
- (3.15) **Nalok han da Bunuy ya Kilip\***

### 3.3.3 Case markers for definite and indefinite singular nouns

The case markers for singular nouns are **nan**, **han** and **hi** ; while **nadan**, **han** or **han da**, and **da** marks plural nouns. are the 'Ergative (ERG)' noun markers. /**nan**/ and /**han**/ mark singular common nouns and human except kinship terms; but /**nan**/ marks definite nouns, while /**han**/ marks indefinite nouns. The case marker /**hi**/ and /**han hi**/ are used mark noun phrases acting as the subject in intransitive sentences and the patient-like noun phrases in transitive sentences referring to personal names and human referred to by kinship terms; /**hi**/ marks definite noun phrases, and /**han**

*hi/* marks indefinite noun phrases. The examples (3.16) to (3.23) below illustrate usages with common nouns, and examples (3.25) through (3.29) illustrate their usages with kinship term and personal names. Note that example (3.24) is not allowed in the language.

### 3.3.3.1 Common singular and plural; definite and indefinite nouns

- (3.16) **kinumga nan baba'i**  
 [kinumga]v [nan baba'ih]S  
 PERF.cried TRM.DEF.SG girl  
 'The girl cried.'
- (3.17) **kinumga nadan binaba'i**  
 [kinumga]v [nadan b<in>aba?ih]S  
 PERF.cried TRM.DEF.PL.the PLZ.girl  
 'The girls cried.'
- (3.18) **nangan han unгах**  
 [nangan]v [han ?uґah]s  
 PERF.ate TRM.INDEF.SG.a child  
 'A child ate.'
- (3.19) **nangan han unгах**  
 [nangan]v [han ?u??uґah]s  
 PERF.ate TRM.INDEF.SG CVC.PL.child  
 'Some children ate.'
- (3.20) **nanganda han u''unгах**  
 [nangan]v [=da han ?u??uґah]s  
 PERF.ate 3PL.TRM INDEF CVC.child  
 'Some children ate.'
- (3.21) **kinan nan ahu nan ihdah**  
 [kinan]v [nan ahu]A [nan ihdah]P  
 PERF.ate ABS.DEF ahu TRM.DEF viand  
 'The dog ate the viand.'
- (3.22) **pinaten nan ahu han manuk**  
 [pinaten]v [nan ahu]A [han manuk]P  
 PERF.killed ABS.DEF dog TRM.INDEF chicken  
 'The dog killed a chicken.'
- (3.23) **kinan han banniya han manuk**  
 [kinan]v [han banniya]A [han manuk]P  
 PERF.ate ABS.INDEF monitor TRM.INDEF chicken  
 'A monitor ate a chicken.'

(3.24) *nangan han da u''ungah\**

### 3.3.3.2 Singular definite and indefinite personal names and kinship terms

(3.25) *kinumgah inayana*  
[kinumga]v [hi inayana]s  
PEFR.cried. ABS.DEF spouse.his  
'His/her spouse cried'

(3.26) *immali han hi Dulnuan*  
[immali]v [han hi Dulnuan]s  
PERF.came INDEF.a ABS Dulnuan  
'A certain (man named) Dulnuan came.'

(3.27) *inhingal nan lalakh inayana*  
[inhingal]v [nan lalaki]A [hi inaya =na]p  
PERF.scolded ABS.DEF male TRM.DEF.spouse 2SG.POSS  
'The man scolded his spouse.'

(3.28) *hinumplit Ballituk hi ibbana.*  
[hinumplit]v [Ballituk]A [hi ibba =na]p  
PERF.wept PN.Ballituk TRM.DEF sibling 2SG.POSS  
'Ballituk wept his sibling.'

(3.29) *hinongpal Dulnuan han hi Tolak*  
[hinongpal]v [Dulnuan]A [han hi Tolak]p  
PERF.knocked PN.Dulnuan INDEF TRM. Tolak  
'Dulnuan knocked (with his fist) a certain (man named) Tolak.'

**3.3.4 Noun markers for definite and indefinite collective nouns or nouns referring to a group** definite collective common nouns, plural nouns, and nouns referring to groups are marked with noun markers /*nadan*/, and indefinite collective common nouns, plural common nouns and nouns referring to indefinite groups are marked with /*han*/. The example (3.30) to (3.38) below illustrate these.

(3.30) *natukad nadan ka'iw*  
[natukad]v [nadan ka'iw]s  
fell TRM.DEF.the trees  
'The trees fell down.'

(3.31) *inhingal nadan a'ammoda nadan i'imbabaleda*  
[inhingal] [nadan a'ammoda] [nadan i'imbabaleda]

scolded TRM.DEF.PL.the parents.their TRM.DEF.PL.children.their  
'Their parents scolded their children.'

(3.32) ***pindug nadan ahu nadan u''unga***

[pindug]V [nadan ahu]A [nadan u''unga]P  
ran.after TRM.DEF.PL.the dogs TRM.DEF.PL.children  
'The dogs ran after the children.'

(3.33) ***inhingal da Dulunuan an hina'aggi da***

***Timmangon***

[inhingal]V [da dulunuan an hina'aggi]A [da timmangon]P  
scolded ERG.DEF.PL.3PL PN.dulnuan LK REC.CV.PL.sibling TRM.DEF.PL.3PL PN.timmango  
'Dulnuan with his siblings scolded Timmango's group.'  
Lit. They, dulnuan with siblings scolded they, Timmango.

(3.34) ***immeh muyung han duwan tagu***

[imme]V[hi muyung]OBL [han duwa -an tagu]S  
went to forest TRM.INDEF.SG two LK human  
'Two men went to the forest.'

(3.35) ***imme han duwan taguh muyung***

[imme]V [han duwa -an tagu]S [hi muyung]E  
PERF.went TRM.INDEF.SG two LK human PM forest  
'Two men went to the forest.'

(3.36) ***lingngon han da nakHalupe han liman bultic***

[lingngon]V [han da nakHalupe]A [han lima -an bultic]P  
cut.down INDEF ABS offsprings.of.Halupe INDEF.SG five LK bultic.tree  
'Offsprings of Halupe cut down five bultic trees.'

(3.37) ***natey lima hinan manuk***

***nate di lima hinan manuk***  
[nate]V [di lima hinan manuk]S  
PERF.died INDEF.TRM five ABS.DEF.PL.from.the chicken  
'Five among the chickens died.'

(3.38) ***pinaten nadan ahu di limah nan manuk***

[pinaten]V [nadan ahu]A [di lima -hi nadan manuk]P  
PERF.killed ABS.DEF.PL ahu TRM.INDEF five from ABS.DEF.PL chicken  
'The dogs killed five among the chickens.'