

Chapter 3 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. 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
1. Pronouns					
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 =a? ERG-ABS
1 DUAL	=ta	=ta	dita	dita	S/A =ta NOM-ACC
1PL EXCL	ta?u	ta?u	dita?u	dita?u	S/A ta?u NOM-ACC
1PL INCL	ta?u	ta?u	dita?u	dita?u	S/A ta?u NOM-ACC
2PL	?ayu	=yu	da?yu	?ayu	Tripatite
3PL	=da	=da	dida	dida	S/A =da NOM-ACC
2. Personal names					
2.1. Singular person					
- Definite	hi	⊖	hi	⊖	S/O hi? ERG-ABS
- Indefinite	han hi	⊖	han hi	han hi	S/O han hi ERG-ABS
2.2 Group of individuals					
- Definite	=da	=da	=da	=da	Term
- Indefinite	han da	han da	han da	han da	Term
3. Specific Kinship Terms					
3.1. Singular					
- Definite	hi	⊖	hi	⊖	S/O hi ERG-ABS
- Indefinite	han hi	han hi	han hi	han hi	TRM
3.2. Group (of individuals)					
- Definite	=da nan	=da nan	=da nan	=da nan	TRM
- Indefinite	=da han	=da nan	=da nan	=da nan	TRM
4. Common Nouns					
4.1. Singular					

- Definite	nan	nan	nan	nan	Term
- Indefinite	han	han	han	han	Term
- Indef (alternative)	di / =di	di / =di	di / =di	hi / =hi	Term
4.2. Plural					
- Definite	hanadan /hinadan	hanadan/ hinadan/	hanadan/ hinadan/	hanadan/ hinadan/	Term (variant form)
- Indefinite	/nadan di	nadan di	nadan di	nadan di / =di	(variant form) Term

3.2 Personal pronoun forms

Personal pronouns are marked differently. Singular pronouns are marked as ergative-absolutive; Dual, first person plurals, and third person plural are marked as nominative-accusative, and; second person plural is 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	Nalokla?	'I slept.'	hinonǰpal?u dida	'I hit them.'
2SG	Nalok?a	'You slept.'	hinonǰpal <u>mu</u> dida	'You hit them.'
3SG	Nalok hiya	'He/She slept.'	hinonǰpal <u>na</u> dida	'He/She hit them.'
DUAL	Nalok <u>ta</u>	'We two slept.'	hinonǰpal <u>ta</u> dida	'We two hit them.'
1PL.EX	Nalok ? <u>ami</u>	'We slept.'	hinonǰpal <u>tau</u> dida	'We hit them.'
1PL.IN	Nalok <u>tau</u>	'We slept.'	hinonǰpal <u>tau</u> dida	'We hit them.'
2PL	Nalok ? <u>ayu</u>	'You slept.'	hinonǰpal <u>yu</u> dida	'You hit them.'
3PL	Nalok <u>da</u>	'They slept.'	hinonǰpal <u>da</u> hi Bunoy	'They hit Bunoy.'
	3.3 Transitive clause, O argument		3.4 Transitive clause, E argument	
1SG	Hinonǰpala? ?i dida	'They hit me .'	Indatnan ha?on	'He gave it to me.'
2SG	Hinonǰpalda? <u>an</u> dida	'They hit you .'	Indatnan he?a	'He gave it to you.'
3SG	Hinonǰpalda hiya	'They hit him .'	Indatnan hiya	'He gave it to him/her .'
DUAL	Hinonǰpal ditan dida	'They hit the two of us .'	Indatnan dita	'He gave it to the two of us .'
1PL.EX	Hinonǰpal dita?un dida	'They hit us .'	Indatnan dita?u	'He gave it to us .'
1PL.IN	Hinonǰpal dita?un dida	'They hit us .'	Indatnan dita?u	'He gave it to us .'
2PL	Hinonǰpal da?yun dida	'They hit you .'	Indatnan da?yu	'He gave it to you .'
3PL	Hinonǰpalda dida	'They hit them .'	Indatnan dida	'He gave it to them .'

The true nature of some of the different pronouns, whether in free form or end clitic, could not be established definitely, specifically the bisyllabic and three-syllable pronouns. Only the bisyllabic person singular pronouns could be established as end clitics. In the meantime, all the bisyllabic and three-syllable personal pronouns are encoded in this paper free form, without suggesting the their true form.

3.3 Case markers for personal names

Central Ifugao language marks personal names whether they are definite or indefinite; and singular, 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-absolutiv; 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 referring to groups individuals consisting of two or more definite persons and as Term. While *han da* marks names referring to group of individuals consisting of two or more indefinite or unfamiliar persons and also a term case. Personal names referring to either definite or indefinite singular or group occurring as A argument are unmarked or Null (Θ). The following examples illustrate these.

3.3.1 Case markings for definite and indefinite 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. Consider example (3.1) to (3.6).

(3.1) *Nalok hi Bunuy*
 nalok [hi bunuy]_s
 PERF.sleep ABS.DEF.SG PN.bunuy
 'Bunuy slept.'

(3.2) *Nalok han hi Bunuy*
 nalok [han hi bunuy]_s
 PERF.sleep ABS.IND.SG PN.bunuy
 'A certain Bunuy slept.'

(3.3) *Kinan Bunuy nan balat*
 kinan [bunuy]_A [nan balat]_O
 PERF.eat PN.bunuy TERM.DEF.SG banana
 'Bunuy ate the banana.'

(3.4) *Kinan han hi Bunuy nan balat*
 kinan [han hi bunuy]_A [nan balat]_O

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]_A [hi Bunuy]_O
 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]_A [han hi bugan]_O [?i han hi bunuy]_E
 PERF.sold 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 group of individuals consisting of two or more individuals

The language also make use of *da* to mark names referring to definite groups of individuals taken as one unit; =*da han* to mark names referring to indefinite group of individuals also taken as one unit; and both as ergative-absolutive. Consider example (3.7) to (3.15). Example (3.16) and (3.17) are ambiguous in meaning, and (3.18) is ungrammatical.

(3.7) *Nalok da Bunuy i Kilip*
 nalok [da bunuy ?i kilip]_S
 PERF.sleep ABS.DEF.PL PN.bunuy CON.and PN.kilip
 'Bunuy and Kilip slept.'

(3.7b) *Nalokda han hi Bunuy i Kilip*
 nalok [=da han hi bunuy ?i kilip]_S
 PERF.sleep ABS.DEF.PL ABS.IDEF.SG PN.bunuy CON.and PN.DEF.kilip
 'A certain Bunuy and Kilip slept.'
 'They, a certain Bunuy and Kilip, slept.'

(3.8) *Kinan da Bunuy i kilip nan balat*
 kinan [da bunuy ?i kilip]_A [nan balat]_O
 PERF.eat ABS.DEF.PL PN.bunuy and PN.kilip TRM banana
 'Bunuy and Kilip ate the banana.'

(3.9) *Kinan han hi Bunuy nan balat*
 kinan [han hi bunuy]_A [nan balat]_O
 PERF.eat TRM.IND.SG PN.bunuy TERM.DEF.SG banana
 'A certain Bunuy ate the banana.'

(3.10) *Hinongpal Balinon da Bunuy i Kilip*
 hinongpal [balinon]_A [da Bunuy ?i kilip]_O
 PERF.hit PN.balinon ABS.DEF.PL PN.bunuy and PN.kilip

'Balinon hit Bunuy and Kilip.'

(3.11) *Hinongpal Balinon da Bunuy ya hi Kilip*
 hinongpal [balinon]_A [da Bunuy ya hi kilip]_O
 PERF.hit PN.balinon ABS.DEF.PL PN.bunuy and ABS PN.kilip
 'Balinon hit Bunuy and companion/s and Kilip'

(3.12) *Nalok da Bunuy an hin'agih*
 nalok [da bunuy ?an hin?agih]_S
 PERF.sleep ABS.DEF.PL PN.bunuy LK REC.sibling
 'Bunuy and his sibling/brother slept.'

(3.13) *Nalok han da Bunuy i nadan ibbana*
 nalok [han da bunuy ?i nadan ibba =na]_S
 PERF.sleep ABS.IND.SG PN.bunuy and TRM.DEF.PL companions 2SG.POSS
 'A certain Bunuy and his companions slept.'

(3.14) *Kinan da Bunuy an hina'aggi nan balat*
 kinan [da bunuy ?an hina?aggi]_A [nan balat]_O
 PERF.eat ABS.DEF.PL PN.bunuy LK REC.PL.sibling TRM banana
 'Bunuy together with his siblings ate the banana.'

(3.15) *Hinongpal Balinon da Bunuy an hin'agih*
 hinongpal [balinon]_A [da Bunuy ?an hin?agih]_O
 PERF.hit PN.balinon ABS.DEF.PL PN.bunuy LK REC.SG.sibling
 'Balinon hit Bunuy together with his sibling.'

(3.16) *Nalok han da Bunuy i Kilip**

(3.17) *Kinan han da Bunuy i kilip nan balat**

(3.18) *Nalok han da Bunuy ya Kilip**

The marker referring to a group of persons or individuals *da* take the referent or referents as a unit illustrated in example (3.7), (3.8) and (3.11). A persons referred to by name may also be used to identify or label a group and case marking *da* as illustrated in (3.12). In other words, the language allows one or two individuals identified by their personal names may be used to identify groups of individuals. In (3.15), the O argument identified as *da Bunuy an hin'agih*, may be understood as one singular group composed of undetermined number of individuals (either led by Bunuy or simply identified as 'Bunuy and his siblings').

Two individuals may taken separately (not as a unit) are marked as separate entities and treated as (indefinite or definite) distinct individuals as discussed in section 3..3.1 above. Example (3.19) illustrate this.

- (3.19) *Nalok han hi Bunuy ya han hi Kilip*
 nalok [han hi bunuy ya han hi kilip]_S
 PERF.sleep ABS.IND.SG PN.bunuy CON.and ABS.IND.SG PN.kilip
 'A certain Bunuy and a certain Kilip slept.'

Here Bunuy and Kilip are view as separate entities and with out any association one to the other except that each one of them happen to be found fast asleep. Whether they slept at the same time or at the same place were unknown and are not important to the reporter/observer.

The language treats kinship terms like personal names. The S argument and O argument are both marked *hi* to mark kinship terms that refers to singular definite persons; or in a ergative-absolutive pattern. Agent like argument are unmarked or null. Similarly *han hi* mark nouns referred to in kinship terms referring to singular indefinite persons and appears to be Term pattern. Consider the following examples; (3.20) to (3.25).

- (3.20) *Nalok hi ama*
 nalok [hi ?ama]_S
 PERF.sleep ABS.DEF.SG father.of.mine
 'My father slept.'
 (lit. Father slept.)

- (3.21) *Nalok han hi ulita'uh*
 nalok [han hi ?ulita?uh]_S
 PERF.sleep ABS.IND.SG uncle.of.mine
 'A certain uncle of mine slept.'

- (3.22) *Kinan ulita'u nan balat*
 kinan [?ulita?u]_A [nan balat]_O
 PERF.eat uncle.of.mine TERM.DEF.SG banana
 'An uncle of mine ate the banana.'

- (3.23) *Kinan han hi ulita'u nan balat*
 kinan [han hi ?ulita?u]_A [nan balat]_O
 PERF.eat TRM.IND.SG uncle TERM.DEF.SG banana
 'A certain uncle of mine ate the banana.'

- (3.24) *Hinongpal Balinon hi ulita'uh*
 hinongpal [balinon]_A [hi ?ulita?uh]_O
 PERF.hit PN.balinon ABS.DEF.SG uncle.of.mine
 'Balinon hit my uncle.'

- (3.25) *Hinongpal Balinon han hi ulita'uh*
 hinongpal [balinon]_A [han hi ?ulita?uh]_O
 PERF.hit PN.balinon TRM.IND.SG uncle.of.mine

'Balinon hit a certain uncle of mine.'

3.4 Case markers for specific kinship terms

Central Ifugao language marks specific kinship terms whether they are definite or indefinite; and singular, 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 (\emptyset). The following examples illustrate these.

3.4.1 Case markings for definite and indefinite nouns encoded in kinship terms (referring to one individual)

The language make use of *hi* to mark names referring to singular definite persons; and as ergative-absolutive. *han hi* to mark nouns referred to in kinship terms referring to singular indefinite persons and as term case. Consider the following examples; (3.20) to (3.25).

(3.20) *Nalok hi ama*
 nalok [hi ?ama]_s
 PERF.sleep ABS.DEF.SG father.of.mine
 'My father slept.'
 (lit. Father slept.)

(3.21) *Nalok han hi ulita'uh*
 nalok [han hi ?ulita?uh]_s
 PERF.sleep ABS.IND.SG uncle.of.mine
 'A certain uncle of mine slept.'

(3.22) *Kinan ulita'u nan balat*
 kinan [?ulita?u]_A [nan balat]_O
 PERF.eat uncle.of.mine TERM.DEF.SG banana
 'An uncle of mine ate the banana.'

(3.23) *Kinan han hi ulita'u nan balat*
 kinan [han hi ?ulita?u]_A [nan balat]_O
 PERF.eat TRM.IND.SG uncle TERM.DEF.SG banana
 'A certain uncle of mine ate the banana.'

(3.24) *Hinongpal Balinon hi ulita'uh*
 hinongpal [balinon]_A [hi ?ulita?uh]_O

PERF.hit PN.balinon ABS.DEF.SG uncle.of.mine
 'Balinon hit my uncle.'

- (3.25) *Hinongpal Balinon han hi ulita'uh*
 hinonpal [balinon]_A [han hi ?ulita?uh]_O
 PERF.hit PN.balinon TRM.IND.SG uncle.of.mine
 'Balinon hit a certain uncle of mine.'

3.4.2 Case markings for group of individuals referred with kinship terms that are inherently plural in content.

The language also make use of =*da nan* to mark names referring to definite groups of individuals taken as one unit; =*da han* to mark names referring to indefinite group of individuals also taken as one unit; and both as term. Consider example (3.26) to (3.31).

- (3.26) *Nalokda nan hina'aggi*
 nalok [=da nan hina?ggih]_S
 PERF.sleep ABS.DEF.PL DEF.SG REC.PL.sibling
 'The group/pair of siblings slept.'
 (lit. 'They, the siblings, slept.')

- (3.27) *Nalokda han hina'aggi*
 nalok [=da han hina?ggih]_S
 PERF.sleep ABS.DEF.PL IND.SG REC.PL.sibling
 'A group of siblings slept.'
 (lit. 'They, a group of siblings, slept.')

- (3.28) *Kinan nan hin'apu nan balat*
 kinan [nan hin?apu]_A [nan balat]_O
 PERF.eat ABS.DEF.SG REC.SG.grand.parent-grand.child TRM banana
 'The grand parent and his grand child ate the banana.'
 Or 'The grand child and his/her grand parent ate the banana.'

- (3.29) *Kinan han hin'apu nan balat*
 kinan [han hin?apu]_A [nan balat]_O
 PERF.eat ABS.IND.SG REC.SG.grand.parent-grand.child TRM banana
 'A grand parent and a grand child ate the banana.'
 Or 'A grand child and a grand parent ate the banana.'

- (3.30) *Hinongpal Balinon nan hina'gih*
 hinonpal [balinon]_A [nan hin?agih]_O
 PERF.hit PN.balinon ABS.DEF.SG REC.SN.sibling
 'Balinon hit a pair of siblings.'

- (3.31) *Hinongpal Balinon han hina''aggih*

hinonpal [balinon]_A [han hina??aggih]_O
 PERF.hit PN.balinon ABS.IND.SG REC.PL.sibling
 'Balinon hit a group of siblings.'
 (lit. 'Balinon hit them, a group of siblings.'

3.4.3 Case markings for group of individuals consisting of two or more individuals

The language also make use of *da* to mark names referring to definite groups of individuals taken as one unit; and as ergative-absolutive. Consider example (3.32) to (3.36). Example (3.37) and (3.38) are ambiguous in meaning, and (3.39) is ungrammatical.

(3.32) *Nalok da ulita'uh i apuh*
 nalok [da ?ulita?uh ?i ?apuh]_S
 PERF.sleep ABS.DEF.PLuncle.of.mine CON.and grand.parent.of.mine
 'My uncle and my grand parent slept.'
 (lit. 'They, my uncle and my grand parent slept')

(3.33) *Nalok da ulita'u an hin'agih*
 nalok [da ?uluta?u ?an hin?agih]_S
 PERF.sleep ABS.DEF.PL uncle.of.mine LK REC.sibling
 'My uncle together with his sibling/brother slept.'
 (lit. 'They, my uncle together with his sibling/brother, slept.'

(3.34) *Kinan da ulita'u nan balat*
 kinan [da ?ulita?u]_A [nan balat]_O
 PERF.eat TRM.DEF.PL uncle.of.mine TERM.DEF.SG banana
 'My uncle and company ate the banana.'
 (lit. 'They, the group of my uncle, ate the banana.')

(3.35) *Kinan da ulita'u an hina'aggi nan balat*
 kinan [da ?ulita?u ?an hina?aggi]_A [nan balat]_O
 PERF.eat ABS.DEF.PL uncle.of.mine LK REC.PL.sibling TRM banana
 'My uncle together with his siblings ate the banana.'
 (lit. 'They, my uncle together with his siblings, ate the banana.'

(3.36) *Hinongpal Balinon da ulita'uh i ibba'*
 hinonpal [balinon]_A [da ?ulita?u ?i ?ibba =a?]_O
 PERF.hit PN.balinon ABS.DEF.PL uncle.of.mine and sibling.1SG.POSS
 'Balinon hit my uncle and my sibling.'
 Or 'Balino hit them, an uncle and my sibling.'

(3.37) *Nalok han da uncle i apu**

(3.38) *Kinan han da uncle i apu nan balat**

(3.39) *Nalok han da uncle ya apu**

3.5 Common Nouns and Generic kinship Terms

The language distinguishes singular and plural, definiteness and indefiniteness of common nouns. The case markers for definite and indefinite singular common nouns are *nan*, and *han* respectively; while *nadan* and *han da* respectively marks definite and indefinite plural common nouns. In all cases they are all Term. The examples (3.40) to (3.47) below illustrate these.

3.5.1 Definite singular common nouns are marked with *nan* and it occur in S, A, O, and E arguments. Consider example (3.40) to (3.43) illustrate these.

(3.40) *kinumga nan baba'i*
[kinumga]_V [nan baba'ih]_S
PERF.cried TRM.DEF.SG female
'The girl cried.'

(3.41) *nangan nan ungah*
[nangan]_V [nan ?unah]_A
PERF.eat TRM.DEF.SG child
'The child ate.'

(3.42) *kinitingna nan ungah*
[kinitin]_V [=na]_A [nan ?unah]_O
PERF.pinch 2SG TRM.DEF.SG child
'He/she pinched the child.'

(3.43) *impaguyudda nan bakah nan ungah*
[impaguyud]_V [=da]_A [nan baka]_O [-hi nan unah]_E
PERF.CAU.pull 3PL TRM.DEF.SG baka LK TRM.DEF.SG child
'They had the cow pulled by the child.'

3.5.2 Indefinite singular common nouns are marked with *han* and it also occur in S,A, and O arguments.

(3.44) *naga han babuy*
[naga]_V [han babuy]_S
PERF.fall TRM.IND.SG pig
'A pig fell.'

(3.45) *kinan han babuy nadan lapneh*
[kinan]_V [han babuy]_A [nadan lapneh]_O

PERF.eat TRM.IND.SG pig TRM.DEF.PL sweet potato
 'A pig ate the sweet potatoes.'

(3.46) *pinanganda* *han* *babuy*
 [pinaŋan]_V [=da]_A [**han** babuy]_O
 PERF.feed 3PL TRM.IND.SG pig
 'They fed a pig.'

3.5.3 Definite plural common nouns are marked with *nadan* and it also occur in S,A, and O arguments. Example (3.45), (3.47), and (3.48) illustrate these.

(3.47) *naga* *nadan* *babuy*
 [naga]_V [**nadan** babuy]_S
 PERF.fall TRM.DEF.PL pig
 'The pigs fell.'

(3.48) *kinan* *nadan* *babuy* *nadan* *lapneh*
 [kinan]_V [**nadan** babuy]_A [nadan lapneh]_O
 PERF.eat TRM.DEF.PL pig TRM.DEF.PL sweet potato
 'The pigs ate the sweet potatoes.'

3.5.4 Indefinite plural common nouns may be marked with *di* or =*di* and it also occur in all S, A, O, and E arguments. *di* or =*di*, however is neutral as the number or plurality of the nouns it marks. So that the language has to encode plurality or singularity in the noun referred to as in the above examples. The examples below illustrate an alternate markings of indefinite singular common nouns. Example (3.49) to (3.52) illustrate these.

(3.49) *nagay* *bababuy*
 [naga]_V [=di bababuy]_S
 PERF.fall TRM.IND CV.PL.pig
 'The pigs fell.'

(3.50) *kinan* *di* *bababuy* *nadan* *lapneh*
 [kinan]_V [**di** bababuy]_A [nadan lapneh]_O
 PERF.eat TRM.IND CV.PL.pig TRM.DEF.PL sweet potato
 'The pigs ate the sweet potatoes.'

(3.51) *pinanganay* *bababuy*
 [pinangan]_V [=na]_A [=di bababuy]_O
 PERF.feed 2SG TRM.IND CV.PL.pig
 'They fed the pigs.'

(3.52) *impakana* *nadan l* *apneh* *bababuy*
 [impakan]_V [=na]_V [nadan lapne]_O [=hi bababuy]_E

PERF.CAUS.feed 2SG TRM.DEF.PL sweet potato TRM.IND CV.PLpig
 'He/she gave the sweet potatoes to pigs.'
 (lit. 'He/she fed the sweet potatoes to pigs.'

Contrast these with example (3.53) to (3.56).

(3.53) *pinanganay* *babuy*
 [pinangan]_v [=na]_A [**di** babuy]_o
 PERF.feed 2SG TRM.IND pig
 'He/she fed a pig.'
 (lit. 'He/she fed pig.'

(3.54) *kinan di babuy nadan lapneh*
 [kinan]_v [**di** babuy]_A [nadan lapneh]_o
 PERF.eat TRM.IND pig TRM.DEF.PL sweet potato
 'A pig ate the sweet potatoes.'
 (lit. 'Pig ate the sweet potatoes.'

(3.55) *pinanganay* *babuy*
 [pinangan]_v [=na]_A [=**di** babuy]_o
 PERF.feed 2SG TRM.IND pig
 'He/she fed a pig.'
 (lit. 'He/she fed pig.')

(3.56) *impakana nadan l apneh babuy*
 [impakan]_v [=na]_v [nadan lapne]_o [=**hi** babuy]_E
 PERF.CAUS.feed 2SG TRM.DEF.PL sweet potato TRM.IND pig
 'He/she gave the sweet potatoes to a pig.'
 (lit. 'He/she fed the sweet potatoes to a pig.'