SOME

AYTA ABENLEN GRAMMAR

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3

ABSTRACT

Ayta Abenlen is one of four Ayta languages which belong to the sambalic language family. Mostly related language besides the other Ayta languages like Mag-Anchi is Botolan Sambal. The speakers of Ayta Abenlen are located in the mountainous western part of the Tarlac province of Luzon, the area probably reaching into Sambales even on the western side of the Sambales mountains. There are about 6,000 speakers of the language. Data were collected since April 1989, first in Kayawedan, Labney, Mayantoc, Tarlac; and since May of 1993 in Tangantangan, Maamot, San Jose, Tarlac. The data include elicited sentences and paradigms, a 1,000-entry dictionary and about 10 stories as natural text. I would like to thank all the people from the Ayta Abenlen language group who helped with the collection of data.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CHARTS

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

AB	abstract noun
ABL	abilitative
AJR	adjectivizer
AG	agent
CAUS	causative
CERT	certainty
COL	collective
CONT	continuative
D1	deictic near speaker
D2	deictic near hearer/at some distance from speaker and hearer
D3	deictic far away from speaker and hearer
EMPH	emphasis
GERR	gerundivizer
INF	infinitive aspect
ITGR	interrogativizer
LK	linker
LIM	limiter
LOC	location
MUT	mutual
NTH	non-nuclear theme
OBL	oblique marker
PARA	parallelism (textual cohesion device)
PL	plural
PRF	perfective aspect
PROG	progressive aspect
Q	question marker
REAS	reason
SOC	social
TH	theme
1	absolutive case-marker
2	non-absolutive marker; marks ergative, genitive and oblique
3	oblique marker
3S	third person singular pronoun which lost the case-marking properties
Ø	zero-morpheme

In this paper we will basically follow the "Outline for a grammatical notebook" that was suggested in the Technical Memo # 157, SIL Philippines Branch, March 1990, with some changens and additions. It should be noted that the model of the *Localist case grammar*[1] is followed in this paper.

INTRODUCTION

Ayta Abellen has four major word classes that will be described in this chapter: nominals, adjectives, verbs, and adverbs. A continuum can be seen between non-verbs and verbs, going from the nouns over the existentials *main* and *homain* and the adjectives to the stative verbs and action verbs. Nominals, adjectives and adverbs have no affixes typical for verbs such as aspect affixes, but all verbs have aspect affixes and role relationship affixes.

1 NOMINALS

1.1 Case-marking of nominals

Nominals are either marked for case or unmarked. Nouns and demonstrative pronouns are unmarked forms, i.e. they need particles to express case. Personal pronouns are marked for case, having different forms to express the different cases. There are three cases on clause level: Absolutive, Ergative and Oblique. A fourth case, Genitive, is used only on noun-phrase level. The case form of a nominal in a verbal clause indicates its grammatical relation to the verb. Nouns are marked by case-marking particles shown in Chart 1 below, and demonstrative pronouns can be marked either by personal pronouns or a combination of personal pronouns and case-marking particles, i.e. pronoun cross-referencing (see section 4.1, "Personal pronouns in pronominal cross reference"below). Case-marking particles are used to mark non-personal nouns, and combinations of personal pronouns and case-marking particles are used to mark personal nouns.

CHART 1 Case-marking particles

Class I	Class II	Class III
ABS	ERG/GEN (OBL[2])	OBL
ye, ti	**nin (ne)**[3]	**ha**
1	2	3

---

[1] as proposed by Scott DeLancey and successfully employed for Philippine languages by Sherri Brainard, Summer Institute of Linguistics, Philippines.
[2] See 4.1, "Personal pronouns in pronominal cross reference".
[3] The case-marker *ne* is only used in the northern part of the language area (around Labney, Mayantoc, Tarlac).

The numbers 1, 2, and 3 in chart 1 are used as glosses in interlinearized text to indicate case.

The case-marker *ye* has an optional phonological variant, *-y*, which is a bound form occurring only after words ending in a vowel. The case-marker *nin* has two variants, *nine*, and *-n*. *Nine* is used in hesitational speech, and *-n* is a optional phonological variant, which is a bound form after a word ending in a vowel. The case-marker precedes the noun it marks:

```
ye baey                          'the house'
nin aho                          'a dog/of a dog'
ha kabatoan                      'to/from/at the river'
```

1.2 Personal pronouns

1.2.1 The form of personal pronouns

Personal ponouns are internally marked for case. Chart 2 shows the personal pronouns according to case, person, and number.

CHART 2 - Personal pronouns

number	person	Class 0 PROM[a]	Class I ABS	Class II ERG/GEN	Class III OBL[b]	
non-plural	1	**hiko**[c] P1S	**ako/ko** 1S1	**ko** 1S2	**kangko** 1S3	I, mine, to me, etc.
	2	**hika** P2S	**ka** 2S1	**mo** 2S2	**kamo**[d]**/kammo** 2S3	you, your, to you, etc.
	1+2 (incl.)	**hikita** P12S	**kita** 12S1	**ta** 12S2	**kanta** 12S3	I and you, ours, etc.
	3	**hiya** P3S	**ya** 3S1	**na** 3S2	**kana**[e] 3S3	he/she/it, his, etc.
plural	1 (excl.)	**hikai** P1P	**kai** 1P1	**mi** 1P2	**kanmi/kammi** 1P3	we (but not you), etc.
	2	**hikao** P2P	**kao** 2P1	**yo** 2P2	**kanyo** 2P3	you, yours, to you, etc.
	1+2 (incl.)	**hikitao** P12P	**kitao** 12P1	**tao** 12P2	**kantao** 12P3	we and you, etc.
	3	**hila**[f] P3P	**hila** 3P1	**la** 3P2	**kanla/kalla** 3P3	they, their, etc.

a. The prominence pronouns may be viewed as derived from class I pronouns and prefixed with hi-.
b. The oblique pronouns may be viewed as derived from class II pronouns and prefixed with kaN-.
c. Instead of glossing it 'prominence' it could be glossed 'independant' or 'full form' (see also 1.1.3 "Demonstrative Pronouns").
d. The assimilating nasal of the prefix is usually deleted.
e. See footnote 6.
f. The third person plural emphatic pronoun has the same form as the third person plural topic-pronoun, probably to avoid the reduplication of *hi-*, i.e. *hihila*.

The following is the key to the labels on the personal pronoun chart used as glosses in interlinearized Texts:

pre-number character: P - prominence

first number: 1 - first person, 2 - second person, 12 - first and second person (inclusive), 3 - third person

second character: S - singular, P - plural

second number: 1 - class I pronoun, 2 - class II pronoun, 3 - class III pronoun (no second number means Class 0)

In addition to these pronouns there are a two composite pronouns that combine the functions of the first person singular ergative form with the second person singular and second person plural absolutive forms:

```
kata      1S22S1                        'I...you (sg.)', from ko ka
katao     1S22P1                        'I...you (pl.)', from ko kao
```

The forms *ko ka* and *ko kao* are ungrammatical and must be replaced by the appropriate composite pronouns.

```
Angkaaliktan kata.              'I'm loving you.'
```

1.2.2 The functions of personal pronouns

Class 0 pronouns occur most often as free forms in the fronted position in a sentence which signals discourse prominence, both syntactically clause-internal as fronted noun-phrase and clause-external (as delimiting component. See…).

```
Hikaiy ibat ha Kayawedan.    'We (excl.) are the ones
                             from Kayawedan.'
(Compare: Ibat kai ha         'We are from Kayawedan.')
Kayawedan.
Hiko, ibat ako ha Germany.   'As for me, I'm from
                             Germany.'
```

Class I pronouns occur:

1. as absolutive constituents in all verbal clause types,

```
Angkatoloy ako.                  'I'm sleeping.'
Manyag hila nin baey.            'They will make a house.'
```

2. as possessor in existential clauses (with *main* 'existence' and *homain* 'non-exist).'

```
Main akon tatloy baey.           'I have three houses.'
Homain yan beyah.                'He has no rice.'
```

3. The 3rd person singular and plural pronouns function as the base of demonstrative pronouns when affixed with the the suffixes *-ti*, *-in* and *-tew,* which denote the distance of an object in relation to speaker and hearer (see chart 4, "Demonstrative pronouns," below).

4

Class II pronouns occur:

1. as ergatives constituents in all verbal clauses,

Hamhamen <u>la</u> yay baboy.   'They snatched the pig away.'

2. as Genitive possessive pronouns at noun phrase level when possessive occurs after the noun.

Tapolen mo yay etak <u>ko</u>.   'Look for my machete.'

Class III pronouns occur:

1. as oblique constituents in all verbal clauses,

Angkaaliket ako <u>kamo</u>.   'I love you.'

2. as oblique constituent in existential clauses,

Main ka nin tanam met <u>kangko</u>. 'You also have feelings
                         towards me.'

3. as comment in a possessive clause,

<u>Kangko</u> yain.   'That is mine.'

4. in referencial phrases,

Tongtongen ko…oli <u>kallan</u>   'I will talk…about the
magtalon.   farmers.'

5. in non-verbal expressions.

Omon met <u>kamo</u>.   'The same to you.'
Malake a halamat <u>kanyo</u>. 'Many thanks to you.'

1.3 Demonstrative Pronouns

CHART 3 - Demonstrative pronouns

| number | Class I – personal | | Class II | Class III | |
	full[a]	minimal	locative	temporal	
singular	hiyati	yati	ihti	haanin	near (d1)
plural	hila yati				
singular	hiyain	yain	ihen	hine	some distance (d2)
plural	hila yain				
singular	hiyatew[b]	yatew	ihtew	hatew	far away (d3)
plural	hila yatew				

a. The full form of the personal demonstrative pronoun could also be labeled 'indipendant' or 'prominence' (see 1.1.2 Personal pronouns).
b. An example of this demonstrative has not yet been found.

1.3.1 Personal demonstrative pronouns (class I)

The absolutive third-person pronouns *ya* and *hila* are used to form the singular and plural of the Class I personal demonstrative pronouns respectively. The suffixes *-ti*, *-in*, and *-tew* show the relative distance of the item or person referred to: *-ti* indicates nearness (to speaker and hearer), *-in* indicates some distance (close to hearer, or only somewhat close to hearer and speaker), and *-tew* indicates distance (from both hearer and speaker).

The full forms of the singular demonstrative personal pronouns are formed by adding the prefix *hi-* to the minimal form. There is no formal distiction between full and minimal forms of the plural personal demonstrative pronouns.

Personal demonstrative pronouns are unmarked for case. To mark them for case the demonstrative pronouns are preceded by the personal pronouns *ya* or *hila* or by personal pronoun plus case-marker combinations, but the simple form of the demonstrative pronoun can by itself, or as part of a noun phrase realize the absolutive argument of a verbal clause. The personal demonstrative pronoun never occurs in the ergative case because its definiteness would obligatorily require it to be the absolutive argument of the clause.

```
Ipatanda ko lano no mayadi    'I will let you know later
yati.                          when this is finished.'
Aya hila yain?                 'What are these?'
Makew ako ha kabatoan ta       'I will go to the rive
oyahan ko ya yati.             because I will wash this.'
```

The distribution of the minimal and the full form of the demonstrative pronoun is identical in the following positions: Both can occur as nominal modifiers in modification

constructions, in genitive noun-phrases, in oblique clause constituents, and probably both occur in eqative clauses and with the non-personal oblique marker *ha*.[4]

```
yain a gobat                        'that war'
hiyatin kahahaad                    'this situation'
nan yain                            'of this'
nan hiyati                          'of this'
kanan yain                          'with/from that'
kanan hiyain                        'with/from that'
Tepeten na yayna ti babai           'He would now ask the girl
kanan yain.                         about this.'
Homawa yay balatang kanan           'The young lady was weary of
hiyain.                             this.'
Yati ye kaginta a baey.             'This is the big house.'
Hiyabayti⁵ ye makaagat.             'This is the oldest.'
ibat ha hiyain                      'from that'
```

But only the minimal form can be used as the free form in short answers.

```
Yati.                               'This.' (i.e. answering a
                                    question like "Which do you
                                    want?")
```

1.3.2 Locative demonstrative pronouns (class II)

Locative demonstrative pronouns are formed by affixing the locative bound root *ih-* with basically the same suffixes (but with one vowel change) that are used to mark the personal demonstrative pronouns for relative distance of the item or person referred to(as shown in the chart 4), so that Class I and Class II demonstrative pronouns can be summarized as follows.

---

[4] The simple personal demonstrative pronouns has not yet been found in this environment.

[5] So far full form non-emphatic demonstrative pronouns have not been found in equative clauses.

CHART 4 - Demonstrative pronouns (summarized)

Class I				Class II	
deictic in space, time and relation: **ya**/**hila**+				deictic in space:.**ih**-+[a]	
near (d1)	'this'	**-ti**		near (locd1)	'here'
some distance (d2)	'that'	**-in**	**-en**	some dist. (locd2)	'there'
far away (d3)	'that over there'	**-tew**		far away (locd3)	'over there'

a. It was suggested by one analyst that the cranberry-morph (pseudo morpheme) *ih-* may originate from the misunderstood Spanish *esta* 'it is' with changing the stressed final syllable into the similar Abenlen deictic elements. *Ih-* is most of the time pronounced as [eh] (there is range in pronounciation), which led to this hypothesis (because of the more open Spanish vowel). [e] is found in Abenlen only in these Class II demonstative pronouns and in (other) borrowed words. But this may only be a mere coincidence since *ihti* fits well into the pattern of the other demonstrative pronouns.

1.3.3 Temporal demonstrative pronouns (class III)

Because the temporal demonstrative pronouns have some similarities in form with the personal demonstrative pronouns and the locative pronouns they are shown together with these in CHART 3. The temporal demonstrative pronouns are also mark relative distance of the item or person referred to.

```
haanin                          'now'
hine                            'some time ago'
hatew                           'then, at that time'
```

1.3.4 Emphatic demonstrative pronouns

Emphatic forms of the personal demonstrative pronouns and the locative demonstrative pronouns are formed by affixing any of the forms of these pronouns with the enclitic *-bay*. There are no emphatic temporal demonstrative pronouns. The emphatic demonstrative pronouns occur in equative clauses and in the fronted position of verbal clauses signaling discourse prominence.

CHART 5 - Emphatic demonstrative pronouns

number	Class I		Class II	Class III	
	full[a]	minimal	locative	temporal	
singular	hiyabayti	yabayti	ihtibay	-----------	near (d1)
plural	hilabayti				
singular	hiyabayin	yabayin	ihenbay	-----------	some distance (d2)
plural	hilabayin				
singular	hiyabaytew	yabaytew	ihtewbay	-----------	far away (d3)
plural	hilabaytew[b]				

a. These full form emphatic demonstrative pronouns have phonological variants, i.e., *i-* instead of *hi-*, for example *iyabayin* 'that'
b. An example of this demonstrative has not yet been found.

<u>Yabayin</u> ye baey yo.	'That is your house.'
<u>Yabayin</u> a maambal antibeen lan aho ko.	'It was that python that my dogs barked at.'
<u>Iyabayin</u> ilakew me ha lohan.	'That is what we take to the lowland.'
...oli ha <u>yabaytew</u>	'...because of that'
Mangkomonin ako <u>ihtibay</u> ha badion Labney.	'I live here in the barangay Labney.
Labay ko <u>ihtibay</u>, ta matana.	I like it here because it's peaceful.
Malabong a hadtan ko tongkol <u>ihtibay</u>.	I have much to say about this here.
<u>Ihtibay</u> ti nagpohtoan la.	It was here that they set up camp.

1.4 Interrogative pronouns

hinya	'who, whose, what' (usually for people)
aya	'what, who' (usually for things)
ano	'how many'
tiano	'how much each' (price, single item?)
maniano	'how much' (price)
way ihtew	'where'
way emem/omon	'how' (state, quality, manner)
pano/papano	'how' (a borrowing from Bot. Sambal)
makano/nakano	'when' (future/past)
taket	'why'

9

1.5 Indefinite pronouns

To form indefinite pronouns the word *agya* 'even' is used:

```
agya hinya        'whoever'
agya aya          'whatever'
agya way ihtew    'wherever'
```

1.6 Mass nouns

These nouns refer to something other than a distinct countable antity:

```
paday      'rice'
lanom      'water'
```

1.7 Pluralization

Nonpersonal nouns are pluralized by reduplicating the first CV- of the singular form of the noun:

```
tao               'person'       tatao            'persons'
katongno          'brother'      kakatongno       'brothers'
```

If a noun base begins with a vowel, the unwritten initial glottal stop functions as a consonant:

```
anak              'child'        aanak            'children'
```

If a noun base begins with two identical CV-syllables, the vowel of the first syllable is lengthened to form the plural:

```
babai             'woman'        ba:bai           'women'
```

1.8 Derived nouns

Word bases can form derived nouns by the addition of derivational affixes.

(1) **Abstract nouns**: *ka-* + base + *-an* and *ka*-CV + base form abstract nouns from the base:

```
tapol             'search'       katapolan        'need'
biay              'life'         kabiayan         'life'
haad              'situation'    kahahaad         'situation'
```

(2) **Locative nouns**: base + *-an* designates a place associated with what is specified in the base:

```
tanem           'plant'         taneman         'plantation'
ibat            'from'          ibatan          'origin'
angga           'until'         anggaan         'limit'
```

(3) **Origin nouns**: *taga-* + base refers to a person from the place designated by the base

```
Germany         'Germany'       taga-Germany    'person from
                                                Germany'
```

(4) **Social relationship nouns**: *mi-* + dup + base refers to more than two people in an intimate kinship or social relationship:

```
katongno        'sibling        mikakatongno    'siblings'
pamilya         'family'        mipapamilya     'family
                                                members'
```

(5) **Diminuative nouns**: dup$_B$ + base + ???[6] refers to an imitation of what the base designates:

```
baey            'house'         baeybaey(an?)   'doll house'
```

(6) **Collective nouns**: *ka-* + dup + base + *-an*, refers to a group of more than two people in a companionship relationship:

```
lamo            'companion'     kalalamoan      'group of
                                                companions'
```

(7) **Occupational nouns**: *ma:g-* + base, refers to a person who occupation is what the base designates:

```
talon           'field'         ma:gtalon       'farmer'
```

(8) **Associative nouns**: *ka-* + base refers to one of two people associated in a reciprocal relationship designated by the base:

```
tanda           'to know'       katanda         'acquaintance'
tongno          ???             katongno        'brother'
```

---

[6] Maybe this noun takes the affix *-an* too.

```
bono                ???                kabono              'enemy'
```

1.9 Gerunds

Gerunds are translatable by the '-ing' form of a verb in English.

Basic form   Aspectless Gerund

(1) *-om-* + base   →   *pan-* + *-om-* + base

```
komodang        'walk'        →    pangomodang        'walking'
```

(2) *maN-* + base   →   *paN-* + base

```
manganop        'hunt'        →    panganop           'hunting'
```

The glosses and in some cases the parsing of the underlined forms in the following examples are not certain. More data are needed to confirm or discarded this analysis.

```
Pangwa    mo   ko   nin magha.
pan-=koa mo   ko   nin magha
GERR=get 2S2 1S1 2     one

Get me one!
```

In this example the gerund functions as imperative (*ko* being the beneficiary).

```
Impakalan               naynan              ahawa  ko  ye
-in-=pa-=ka-=alan       na=-y=na=nin        ahawa  ko  ye
PRF=CAUS=ABL=prepare 3S2=LK=already=2 spouse 1S2 1

pamangan.
pan-=kan=-an⁷
GERR=eat=TH

My wife already prepared the food.
```

---

[7] Parsing this word this way has been suggested by one linguist. One problem with this analysis is that the *N-* in *paN-* should assimilate to *ng-* rather than to *m-*, and another problem is the change of the *n* in the root *kan* is changed to *ng*. But these changes may be due to easier pronunciation (*panganan* is harder to pronounce). Another way of parsing this word is the following: CRD-=*paN-*=*kan*. The deletion of the first consonants of *paN-* and *kan* are common morphophonemic occurrences.

```
Yabayti        ye panongtongen   nan
ya=-bay=-ti ye pan-=tongtong na=nin
3S=EMPH=D1   1  GERR=talk=TH   3S2=2

palmama.
pan-=mama
GERR=chewing.preparation
```

This is the story of making chewing preparation.

```
kahahaad           nin pagtalon
kaCV-=haad        nin pag-=talon
AB=circumstance 2   GERR=field
```

circumstances of working in the field (i.e. farming)

```
Pamapalanom            anggan   manawa      yayney
pan-=CV-=pa-=lanom    angga=n   m-=pan-=dawa ya=-y=na=ye
GERR=CONT=CAUS=water  until=LK  INF=AG=fruit 3S1=LK=now=1

paday.
paday
rice
```

Continue to water (it) until the rice bears fruit.

In this example again the gerund functions as an imperative.

```
Mangikonin         ka  nin pamatey        kanla.
m-=pan-=i-=konin  ka  nin pan-=pa-=tey  kanla
INF=AG=???=locate 2S1 2   GERR=CAUS=die 3P3
```

Place some poison (killer) to them.

2 ADJECTIVES

2.1 Unaffixed adjectives

Some word bases function as adjectives with no affixation:

```
alan                         'old (used)'
baloktot                     'wrong'
bayo                         'new'
bogtong                      'only'
bokod                        'alone'
hohto                        'correct'
kanayon                      'another'
kolang                       'lacking'
```

13

```
lombo                              'too much'
padiho                             'equal'
pawa                               'pure'
peteg                              'true'
sigorado                           'sure'
```

2.2 Affixed adjectives

The majority of adjectives are formed by prefixing a noun base with *ma-*. The *ma-* prefix indicates an abundance of the property designated by the base:

```
ada          'beauty'      maada         'beautiful'
amot         'heat'        maamot        'hot'
bitil        'hunger'      mabitil       'hungry'
dinat        'dirt'        madinat       'dirty'
```

```
Lombo yayna yatin amot.      'This heat is too much.'
Peteg a maamot haanin.       'It's really hot today.'
```

2.3 Pluralization

Adjectives can be marked for plural number. With *ma-* adjectives the form *-nga* is prefixed between the *ma-* prefix and the base:

```
makandi      'small (sg.)   mangakandi    'small (pl.)
matobag      'brutal (sg.)  mangatobag    'brutal (pl.)
malake       'big (sg.)'    mangalake     'big (pl.)'
```

```
Makandin bengat ti tanda ko.  'I know just a little.'
Hatew ha mangakandi kai po    'Then, when we were still
ihtibay, nadama ti paday me.  little, our rice was
                              destroyed.'
```

It is not yet known how unaffixed adjectives are pluralized.

2.4 Superlative degree

A *ma-* adjective or unaffixed adjective (?) forms the superlative degree by prefixing the form *pinaka-*:

```
pinakamatoa                        'oldest'
pinakamakaydeng                    'youngest'
pinakadimengdimeng⁸                'purest'


Yatin matoa ye pinakamatoa ha     'This old one is the oldest
Labney.                            in Labney.'
```

2.5 Actuality: surprise and superlativeness

Like in Tagalog there seems to be another class of adjectives that is formed by the affix *ka-*. This class of adjectives indicates superlativeness and surprise of the quality the base denotes. It indicates that the speaker actually saw or experienced this quality:

```
kaginta                            'big'
kalake                             'big'


Miabot ako ihtew ha angkonaan      'When I arrived where the
lan aho, bilewen ko ket            dogs were, I saw a big
kaginta a maambal.                 python.'
```

2.6 Intensification

An intesive degree of quality denoted by an adjective is expressed by a repetition.[9] With unaffixed adjectives the base is doubled:

```
dimengdimeng                       'very pure'


Labay ko ket                       'I like the very pure.'
pinakadimengdimeng dai.
```

---

[8] The simple base adjective *dimeng* has not yet occured in the data.

[9] More investigation must be done on this as the following example is the only one found so far.

2.7 Limitation

A limitation degree of the quality expressed by an adjective may be indicated be reduplicating the first CV- of the adjective[10]:

```
bobokod                           'alone'
```

2.8 Numerals

2.8.1 Cardinal numbers

The cardinal numbers from one to nine are as follows:

```
magha           'one'        anem         'six'
loa             'two'        pito         'seven'
tatlo           'three'      walo         'eight'
apat            'four'       hiam         'nine'
lima            'five'
```

Multiples of ten are formed by adding *-po* 'times ten' to the simple cardinal numbers. A linker (*-m* after a vowel, *a* ater a consonant) is used to join the numeral base and the multiplier:

```
mapo (irreg.)   'ten'        anemapo      'sixty'
loampo          'twenty'     pitompo      'seventy'
tatlompo        'thirty'     walompo      'eighty'
apatapo         'fourty'     hiamapo      'ninety'
limampo         'fifty'
```

The numerals eleven to nineteen are composed of *labi* plus linker (*-n*) plus numeral base:

```
labinmagha      'eleven'     labinanem    'sixteen'
labinloa        'twelve'     labinpito    'seventeen'
labintatlo      'thirteen'   labinwalo    'eighteen'
labinapat       'fourteen'   labinhiam    'nineteen'
labinlima       'fifteen'
```

---

[10] More study needs to be done in this area as *bobokod* is the only one example that has been found so far (cf. 1.2.11.4 Restrictive numerals).

Multiples of one hundred are expressed by *gatoh* 'times one hundred':

```
magatoh (irreg.)                'one hundred'
loaygatoh[11]                   'two hundred'
tatloygatoh                     'three hundred'
```

Libo 'one thousand' is used to express thousands:

```
malibo (irreg.)/maghay libo     'one thousand'
loay libo                       'two thousand'
```

2.8.2 Ordinal numbers

The ordinal numbers are formed by prefixing *ika-* and/or *maika-*[12] to the numeral base (except for the ordinal meaning 'first', which is borrowed from Spanish):

```
ona                             'first'
maikalwa                        'second'
ikatlo/maikatlo                 'third'
maikapat                        'fourth'
```

2.8.3 Distributive numerals[13]

```
titatlo                         'three each'
tigatoh                         'one hundred each'
```

2.8.4 Restrictive numerals

The restrictive numerals are formed by reduplicating the first CV of the numeral base[14]:

```
mamagha                         'only one'
tatatlo                         'only three'
```

---

[11] The linker *-ng*, a borrowing from Botolan Sambal is also used instead of the linker *-y*, for example as in *loanggatoh* 'two hundred'.

[12] The difference in meaning between the two forms has not yet been identified.

[13] The data available are too few to be sure of the meaning of these forms.

[14] The following examples are the only ones found so far (cf. 1.2.10 Limitation).

3 ADVERBIALS

3.1 Enclitic adverbs

Enclitic adverbs are a closed set of uninflectable particles that occur usually immediately after the predicate. Any enclitic pronoun that may be present precede the enclitic adverbs. The most common enclitic adverbs and their meaning are as follows:

```
na (ana, -yna, -na)15          'now, already'
po                             'still, yet'
bengat16                       'just, only'
man                            'emphasis, polite request'
dai                            'desire'
met                            'emphasis, in contrast'
pa                             ???
teed                           'also'
kano                           'reported speech'
lagi                           'possibly'
nai                            'question'
lawe                           'question (certainty)'
```

(The enclitic adverb *na* takes the linker *a* (*ana*) when following words ending in a consonant; it takes the linker *-y* (*-yna*), when following words ending in the vowels *a*, *e*, or *o*; no linker is used when following words ending on *-i* (*-na*).)

All of the enclitic adverbs can occur without other enclitic adverbs, except *teed* 'also', but when more than one enclitic adverb occurs in a sentence, their relative order is fixed. The order is as follows:[17]

```
na/po          bengat          -
na/po          met             nai/lawe
na/po          man             -
po             dai             -
-              met             pa
-              met (a)         teed
-              kano            -
-              lagi            -
```

---

[15] Only the adverbs *na* and *bengat* may be connected to the previous word with a linker depending on the phonological environment and the syntax.

[16] When following the enclitic adverb *na* the adverb *bengat* is always connected to it with a linker (*-n*).

[17] The order given is based on a relativly small body of text. More reseach needs to be done to confirm of correct this analysis.

18

Example of sentences using enclitic adverbs are as follows:

No maabonoan   **moyna,**   **bilewen**   **mon**
no m- =ka-=abono   *=-an mo =-y=na*   *bilew=-en mo =-n*
if INF=ABL=fertilizer=LOC 2S2=LK=already see =TH   2S2=LK

manged.
ma-=nged
AJR=good

When you already applied the fertilizer, watch (it)
carefully.

Ao, malyadi ka po   **nin magodong.**
ao malyadi ka po   *nin m- =pag-=odong*
yes possible 2S1 still LK   INF=TH =return

Yes, it is possible for you to still come back.

Yabayin   **anan**   **bengat ti tanda ko habien**   **ha**
ya=-bay=-in a =na =-n bengat ti tanda ko habi=-en   *ha*
3s=EMPH=D2   LK=now=LK just   1   know 1S2 language=TH 3

Ayta.
ayta
Ayta.

Just this is now what I know to say in Ayta.

Ano met   **nai ye anak mo?**
ano met   *nai ye anak mo*
how many on the other hand Q   1   child 2S2

And how many children do you have?

Manaliw   **ako po man.**
m-=pan-=haliw ako po   man.
INF=AG=buy   1S1 yet PR

Please let me buy some more.

Magtabahtabah   **kitao po dai.**
m- =pag-=CRD-=tabah   *kitao po dai*
INF=AG =??? =have a snack 23P1 yet I wish

I like us to have a snack yet.

```
Emen met                   pa  ha legan.
emen met                   pa  ha legan
EQ   on the other hand ??? 3  first time???
```

Still the same.

```
Hiya     met                 ta   teed.
hi-=ya   met                 ta   teed
FF-=3S1 on the other hand REAS also
```

He also.

```
Ahe na  kano        labay ti kotsokotso.
ahe na  kano        labay ti CRD-=kotso
NEG 3S2 it is said like  1  ??? =make trouble
```

So she said she does not like trouble making.

```
Way  omon     lagiy      dapaten   ko, wana     nin laki.
way  omon     lagi   =ye dapat=-en ko  wan-=na   nin laki
ITGR as/like possibly=1  do    =TH 1S2 said=3S2 2   male
```

"What will I possibly do?", thought the man.

3.2 Moveable adverbs

Moveable adverbs are full words or phrases that do not have a fixed position in the sentence.

3.2.1 Manner

Manner adverbs are either unaffixed, or, if affixed they are a subclass of *ma-*adjectives. Examples are:

```
manged                          'well'
kadihko                         'maybe'
kaya                            'rather'
oman                            'again'
popoh                           'always'
```

```
Manged   kan     manloto.
ma-=nged ka =a   m- =pan-=loto
AJR=good 2S1=LK INF=AG  =cook
```

You cook well.

20
```

3.2.2 Time

Time adverbs fall into two classes: **unmarked** and **marked**.

*3.2.2.1 Unmarked time adverbs*

Note that some time adverbs unmarked for case are marked for time. If they refer to the future they are marked with *ma-*, and if they refer to the past they are marked with *na-*.

| | |
|---|---|
| boan-boan | 'every month' |
| minamangaamot | 'every day' |
| hine | 'before' |
| naboyot | 'a long time' |
| naapon | 'yesterday' |
| nadeglem | 'yesterday at night time' |
| nangon | 'earlier the same day' |
| hatew[18] | 'then' |
| haanin[19] | 'now' |
| mabekah | 'tomorrow' |
| madanon | 'soon' |
| madeglem | 'at night time' |
| lano | 'later' |
| minghan | 'some time in the future' |

**Ha lomating yatin domingo, minamangaamot**
*ha lating=-om- ya-=ti=-n domingo mina-=mangaamot*
3  arrive=TH   3s=D1=LK week every=day

**akoynan ampoli.**
*ako=-y=na=-n aN-=p-=oli*
1S1=LK=already=LK PROG=TH=go

This coming week I will go home every day.

**Naboyot          akoynan                ahe nakew**
*na-=boyot       ako=a =na        =a  ahe n- =p-=lakew*
P  =a long time 1S1=LK=now/already=LK NEG PRF=TH=move/go

**ihti.**
*ih-=ti*
LOC=D1

I did not come here for a long time.

---

[18] Note that *hatew* 'then' could be composed of the oblique marker *ha* plus the deictic -*tew* 'far away'. [This is questionable because we have the example **ha hatew**.]
[19] Note that *haanin* 'now' could be composed of the oblique marker *ha* plus *anin* 'this moment'.

**Moli akoynan madanon.**
*m-=p-=oli ako=a=na-a ma-=danon*
INF=TH=go 1S1=LK=now/already AVR=soon

I'm going (home) soon.

### 3.2.2.2 Marked time adverbs

| | |
|---|---|
| ha legan | 'at some time ago (?)' |
| ha kabatoan (etc.) | 'at the river' |

## 3.2.3 Locative

Locative adverbs fall into two classes: **marked** and **unmarked**.

### 3.2.3.1 Unmarked locative adverbs

The unmarked locative adverbs include the following:

| | |
|---|---|
| ihti | 'here' |
| ihen | 'there' |
| ihtew | 'over there' |
| dowentew | 'there' |

### 3.2.3.2 Marked locative adverbs

The marked locative consists of a noun plus the oblique case-marker *ha*.

| | |
|---|---|
| ha likol | 'behind' |
| ha lohan | 'down river' |

**Ibat akoyna ha Kayawedan.**
*ibat ako=-y=na ha kayawedan*
from 1S1=LK=already 3 Kayawedan

I'm from Kayawedan.

**Mangkomonin ako ihtibay ha badion Labney.**
*m-=paN-=konin=-in- ako ih-=-ti=-bay ha badion labney*
INF=AG=lacate=PRF  1S1 LOC=D1=EMPH  3  village Labney

I'm living here in the village of Labney.

22

## 3.2.4 Instrumental adverbs

Instrumental adverbs denote the instrument used to perform an action. They are expressed as an ergative case-marked nonpersonal noun. An example is:

**Antoyhoken lan etak.**
*aN-=toyhok=-en la=nin etak*
PROG=stab=TH 3P2=2=machete

They are stabbing (someone) with a machete.

## 3.2.5 Causal adverbs

Causal adverbs denote the reason or cause of an action or situation. They are composed of the preposition *oli* 'because of' plus an oblique case-marked nimonal. An example is:

**Kayabay,        ti kabibiay    haanin ket magolo**
*kaya-     =-bay ti kaCV-=biay haanin ket ma-=golo*
therefore=EMPH 1  AB    =life now    INV AJR=troublesome

**oli        ha hilay    NPA.**
*oli        ha hila=ye NPA*
because of 3  3P1 =1  NPA

## 3.2.6. Referential adverbs

Referential adverbs denote the subject of a locutionary action. They are composed of the preposition *oli* 'about' plus a locative adverb or an oblique case-marked nominal. Examples are:

**Main   akon    itepet          oli ihtibay     a  papel.**
*main   ako=a  i-  =tepet     oli ih-=ti=-bay a  papel*
exist 1S1=LK TH->=question REF LOC=D1=EMPH LK paper

I have a question about this paper here.

**Main  ka  nin tanam    kangko oli ha pangaibeg       ko**
*main  ka  nin tanam    kangko oil ha paN-=ka- =ibeg ko*
exist 2S1 LK  feeling 1S3    REF 3  GERR=NVOL=love 1S2

**kamo.**
*kamo*
2S3

You have some feeling towards me about my love towards you.

### 3.2.7 Measurement adverbs

Measurement adverbs denote the extent of a process. They are composed of the oblique case-marker *ha* plus an expression of measurement.

```
Tianoy                  bayad    ha maghay    mitodo kanan
ti-      =ano    =ye    bayad    ha magha=a   mitodo kana=nin
CAR/DIST=how many=1     payment  3  one  =LK  meter  3S3 =2

tapih ayti.
tapih a =ya-=ti
cloth LK=3S =D1

How much is the payment for one meter of this cloth?
```

3.3 Other adverbials

The adverb *a* denotes adversative surprise in an event or situation contrary to expectation.

```
Hiyay      tongtong ko  kanan       hiyati,  kaka,          a
hiya=ye    tongtong ko  kana=-nin   hiya=-ti kaka           a
3SP=1      talk     1S2 3S3=2       3SP=D1   older brother  LK

oli ha babai boy balatang,          a,   laki, manayti.
oli ha babai boy balatang           a    laki  manayti
REF 3   girl  and unmarried female  ADVS male  SURP

My story is about this, older brother: about a girl and
an unmarried female, oh, a male, rather.
```

The adverb *agya* 'even' is used as an intensive to stress an unlikely instance. The following example is an answer to the invitation to eat.

```
Agya ahe ana,      noba tawayan    ko  makandi.
agya ahe a=na,     noba taway=-an  ko  ma-=kandi
even NEG LK=now,   but  taste=TH   1S2 AJR=small

Not so, but i will taste a little
```

The adverb *ahe* 'not' simply negates clauses and questions.

```
Ahe akoyna nakokonaan.
ahe ako=-y=na n-=ka-=CV-=konin=-an
NEG 1S1=LK=already PRF=ABL=??=locate=TH

I can't remember anymore.
```

Ahe, hikoy pinakamakaydeng.
ahe   hiko=ye pinaka-=ma=kaydeng
NEG   P1S=1   SUP=AJR=young

No, I'm the youngest (answer to the question if someone is the oldest child in a family).

The adverb *aliwa* 'not' negates adjectives.

Aliwan   matoynong   ye paghabi   ko.
aliwa=-n ma-=toynong ye pag-=habi   ko
NEG   AJR=orderly 1 GERR=language 1S2

My speech is not grammatical.