

GA'DANG GRAMMAR ESSENTIALS

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1. Personal Pronouns

a.

	nominative	genitive	emphatic	oblique	possessive
S I N G U L A R					
I	-ak	-ku(-gu/-k)	ikkanak.	sikwak	akwak
we-two	-eta	-ta	ikkaneta	sikwata	akwata
you	-ka(-ga)	-Nu/-m	ikka	sikwam	akwam
he, she	#	-Na	#/antu	sikwana	akwana
P L U R A L					
we(excl)	-kami(-gami)	-mi	ikkami	sikwami	akwami
we(incl)	-etam	-tam(-dam)	ikkanetam	sikwatam	akwatam
you	-kayu(-gayu)	-daw/-yu	ikkayu	sikwayu	akwayu
they	-ira	-da(-ra)	#/ira/ antuwira	sikwara	akwara

- (1) Nominative and genitive are enclitic to the noun or verb.
- (2) Variations (in parenthesis) depend on morphophonemic changes. Under genitive, -k, -m, -yu, -ra occur following a vowel; -ku, -Nu, -daw, -da occur following a consonant.
- (3) We-two signifies the speaker plus one other person.

b. Dual subjects (pronoun and noun)

When a singular pronoun and a noun are dual subjects of a clause, a plural pronoun of the same person is used instead of the singular pronoun.

e.g. Mawwavi kayu anni Lita? - 'Are you(s) and Lita related?'
related you-p and Lita

Mallakad kami anni ina. - 'Mother and I will walk.'
walk we and mother

c. Composite Pronouns

	I	we-two	you	he,she	we(excl)	we(incl)	you	they
I	-	-	-taka	-ku	-	-	-takayu	-kira -kuwera
we-two	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
you	-nak -dak	-	-	-nu/#	-dakami	-	-	-nuwera
he,she	-nak -dak	-deta	-daka	-na/#	-dakami	-detam	-dakayu	-nera -dera
we(excl)	-	-	-mika	-	-	-	-mikayu	-miyera
we(incl)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
you	-dak	-	-	-daw	-dokami	-	-	-dawira
they	-dak	-deta	-daka	-da	-dakami	-detam	-dakayu	-dera

d. Pronoun Redundancy

When you have object focus and the pronoun is the object (noun being the subject), the composite pronoun is used.

e.g. Patavandaka ino lalaki. - 'The man will kill you.'
kill-he-you man

Anawandakami i Kippy sitaw. - 'Kippy will leave us here.'
leave-she-us Kippy here

However, when you have object focus and the noun is the object, the composite pronoun is not used.

e.g. Anawammi i Kippy sitaw. - 'We will leave Kippy here.'
leave-we Kippy here

Dambalannu ino bafay. - 'You will meet the woman.'
meet-you woman

2. Demonstrative Pronouns

a.

		Here	Near	Far	Emph. Far	Distant
Focus (subject)	complete	iyaw	iyan	ino'oy		inay
	short	yaw/yo	yan	inoy		
Non-Focus (Non-subj.)	complete	sitaw	sitan	so'oy (sinoy?)	se'oy	sinay
	short	taw/to	tan			

(1) Subject demonstratives can:

(a) replace the subject marker ino.

e.g. Abbatangku yo basaw. - 'I'll remove water from this
 remove-water- this puddle
 I puddle.'

(b) be used as an adjective following a noun (when ino, si, so, or a demonstrative precede the nominal).

e.g. Matturug pelang ino tolay iyan. - 'All that person
 sleep only person that does is sleep.'

(c) or act as the subject of the clause.

e.g. Iya'dam iyan sikwara. - 'Give that to them.'

(2) Non-subject demonstratives can:

(a) be object, indirect object, or location.

e.g. Wara a manok sinay? - 'Are there chickens there?'
 exist chicken there

(b) replace the non-subject markers si and so.

e.g. Panniyukku sito abbingku van bingkannu.
 bathe-I this child-my that dipper-your

'I will bathe this child of mine with your dipper.'

(3) (a) 'Here' refers to something near the speaker.

(b) 'Near' refers to something near the hearer.

(c) 'Far' refers to something far from both speaker and hearer.

(d) 'Distant' can be something near or far. Something already referred to? Uncertain of when it is used.

- b. Attention-directing Deictics. (Used to call hearer's attention to an item.) They can be used alone or with an object.

ote	yote	yota'e	-no difference in distance?
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e.g. Oten. - 'There it is now.'

Yote darag, e. - 'Look at the burning field.'

c. Locative Deictics

Here	There
Ayaw	Ayan

-Ayaw indicates the same distance as sitaw.

-Ayan indicates the same distance as sitan.

e.g. Ayaw a bagga'mi. - 'We have rice here.'

Ayan ino barawasik sitan. - 'My shirt is there.'

3. Case Markers*

	Actor	Patient	Range	Instr.	Ben.	?	Loc.	Time
Agentive	ino	si	si	si	para ki/ so		so	
Accusative	na	ino/o/ yo		so/si	para ki/ so		sey/so	
Dative	na	si	ino	si/so	para		sey	
Instrument	na	si		ino	para		so	
Benefactive	na	si		si	ino		so	
Positional	na					ino	so	
Locational	na	si		si	para		ino	
Time		si	si	si				ino

*From Mike Walrod's material

4. Tense-Aspect Affixes *

Past	Non-past
naC-	maC-
ne-	i-
-in-	-ən
-in-an	-an
-in-	-um-
ne-an	i-an
naN-	maN-

*From Mike Walrod's material

5. Focus Affixes *

Nominative	Accusative	Dative	Positional	Instr.	Ben.	Orient.
maC-	-ən	-an	i-	paC-	i-an	aC-an
maN-				paN-		paC-an
-um-						

*From Mike Walrod's material

II. VERBS

How to express:

1. Past or Completed Action

Past or completed action is expressed by the use of the past tense verb affixes.

Inangira annino abbingnga sey umara a nallanduk.
in-go-they and child-her to field- naC-hoe

'She and her child went to their^{their} field to clear it.'

Naddambalira kanu si tata si aw.
naC-met-they rpt. one day

'They met one day.'

Wasin 1967. nangatawakun.
when 1967 naN-spouse-I-already

'In 1967, I got married.'

2. Present or Incompleted or Progressive Action

Present/incompleted/progressive action is expressed by the nonpast verb affixes.

"Maddayud ak." kun kanu i dagga.
maC-swing I said rpt turtle

'"I'm swinging," said turtle.'

Madal si mabbasa.
m-study maC-read

'He is learning to read.'

Sito ingke'in ya. maddandantam si inoy a aggangwa, narakkat.
this now maC-think-we that practice bad

'Now, we think that th t practice is wrong.'

3. Future or Contemplated Action

Future/contemplated action is expressed by the nonpast verb affixes. A future particle na is optional.

Muli na i Juan sitaw nu November.
m-return John here when November
fut.

'John will return here in November.'

Ino tata inoy a maggani pe si nassawalan.
one that maC-harvest also less than 20 bundles

'In that field he will harvest less than twenty bundles.'

4. Customary or Habitual Action

Customary/habitual action is expressed by the nonpast verb affixes.

Makkammang pay ino bafa'bakat.
maC-call. also old.women
 spirits

'The old women also call spirits.'

Ino tarabafumi to baliwon a bafay, mallanduk kami.
 work-our this Ga'dang woman MaC-hoe we
mabbayu kami ke, mampakkan kami si bafuy, massinnun.
maC-pound.we only maC-feed we pig maC-cloth
 rice

'Our work as Ga'dang women is that we hoe, we pound rice, we feed the pigs, we weave cloth.'

5. Continuative Action

Continuative action is expressed by CVCV reduplication.

Aggetangatangit i dagga, a massapit si...
agge-CVCV-cry turtle say

'Turtle just kept on crying, saying....'

Ara, kalakalakarira a nesa'balda si watay.
ka-CVCV-walk- and came.upon- ax
 they they

'They kept walking, and they came upon an ax.'

Waso makalakalakarira, mekwera so tangnga na ginufat.
 when maka-CVCV-walk- arrive- middle of forest
 they they

'When they kept on walking, they arrived in the middle of a forest.'

Nagguragurasun i dafug so bungu'na.
naC-CVCV-thrash. carabao anger-his
 about

'The carabao thrashed about because of his anger.'

(CVCV reduplication probably does not always express continuative action, but carries other meanings.)

(See note at end of section on agga-/agge-/aggi-an.)

6. Inceptive Action

Inceptive action is expressed by using a form of gafu 'beginning' as an auxiliary verb.

Sitova, ivafuk si manguma.
now i-begin-I make.field

'Now, I begin by cleaning a field.'

Ivafumin a mabbini sito aw.
i-begin- plant this day
our-alr.

'We are starting to plant today.'

7. Repetitive or Iterative Action

Repetitive or iterative action is expressed by CV reduplication.

Ino da Agad, susultukanna mangke i Liyaban a kola'nga.
pl Agad CV-punched-an-he again Liyaban brother-his

'But Agad, he just punched his relative Liyaban again and again.'

Mallalattu kanu pera gayang.
maC-CV-jump rpt also- crow
they

'The crows were jumping.'

(This analysis is very tentative, and CV reduplication probably carries several other meanings.)

(See note at end of section on agga-/agge-/aggi-an)

8. Reflexive Action

Reflexive action is expressed by adding the phrase so baggi 'to body' and a genitive pronoun and/or the particle ingkepay (ingke 'intensive' + pay 'still'?)

Biniyarandakungkepay.
cut-they-I-ingkepay

'I cut myself.'

Ne'ivvungnga ingkepay ino baggina.
hung-he body-his

'He hung himself.'

Binivaran ingkepay ino kama'na si beduru.
cut hand-his glass

'She cut her hand on the glass.'

9. Reciprocal Action

Reciprocal action is expressed by the verbal affix makka-.

Makkapapartivera si daffug onnu bafuy.
makka-CV-butcher- carabao or pig
 they

'They will each kill a carabao or pig for the others.'

Ammera a mibbatan a makkakontara da atu anda laman.
 not-they stop makka-be. pl dog and pig
 against

'Dogs and pigs haven't stopped being against each other.'

Ino mammung, adwafalay a balay ino makkatupa.
 prophesy two-household house makka-partner

'For the prophecy-ceremony, two households go together as partners.'

10. Recently Completed Action

Recently completed action is expressed by the verbal affixes of a'- or CaC-. The use of the genitive pronoun is optional.

Tattalekkud kanu ino bakat, mabbalitu kanun ino lubbun.
CaC-turn. rpt old. maC-turn. rpt-n town
 back.on woman over

'As the woman turned her back, the town turned over.'

Gaggamwammi./ Gaggamwanggami.
CaC-arrive- CaC-arrive-our
 our

'We just arrived.'

Daddilokku.
CaC-enter-I

'I just came in.'

A'iddak.
a'-lie.down-I

'I just lay down.'

13. Nonvolitional, Unintentional Action

Nonvolitional or unintentional action is expressed by the verbal affixes maka- and ma-an.

Danadanoy. naka'aroyuwira sey ginufat.
later naka-far-they forest

'Later, they happened to get farther away in the forest.'

Mattifun kappay se ma'urapan kappay. masinan kappay.
have.cold also bcz ma-rain-an also ma-sun-an also

'He also gets sick because he also is rained on and hit by the sun.'

(There is also possibly some intonational way of distinguishing aptative and nonvolitional uses of these affixes, but we have not yet studied this.)

14. Other

a. Cooperative

Cooperative action is expressed by using the maki-verbal affix (or derivative).

Maki'i'ganira kanunkkivad sey diraya.
maki-net-they rpt until upstream

'They fished together until they got upstream.'

Paki'intarakanda kanu sino dappit.
paki-seek-an-they rpt bank

'They looked for it together on the bank.'

b. Plural

Plural action (with more than two people involved) can be expressed with the use of the -ar- infix. There is usually Ca reduplication.

Maddadarambalira kanu anda atu.
maC-Ca-ar-meet- rpt and-pl dog
they

'They were meeting with the dogs.'

Ammena kanu natuloy ino padonda se naggagarunutira.
not rpt continue peace. bcz maC-Ca-ar-fight-they
pact-their

'They didn't continue their peace pact because they all quarreled.'

11. Immediate Future Action

Immediate future action is expressed by the verbal affix ga- plus CV reduplication.

Gagagabba ino balemi.
ga-CV-fall. house-our
 over

'Our house is about to fall over.'

Nanu ga'i'inokavu. ingamandaw pelang kiyad a anggandaw isira.
 when ga-V-cook. name-you only until want-you viand
 viand-you

'When you are about to make viand, just name whatever you want to cook.'

(Possibly other forms of reduplication are also used with the ga-affix.)

Gakakaturuwak.
ga-kaka-sleep-I

'I'm about to go to sleep.'

12. Ability, Aptative

Ability/aptative is expressed by the verbal affixes maka-, ma-an.

Udde ammera nasumpalan ino sakkalangnga.
 but not-they na-find-an ring-his

'But they weren't able to find his ring.'

"Ikkanak kappera ammek maka'appu si bayabag." kun kanu i Patul.
 I also not-I maka-get wind said rpt Patul

"Even I am not able to get the wind," said Patul.

c. Agga-/Agge-/Aggi-an

These three affixes seem to be related.

Agga- is used with verbs that express a state.

Ana sinay a nabbali si batu a aggatakay i Gapin so atuna.
 exist there changed.to rock agga-ride Gapin dog-her
 'There is there, changed to rock, Gapin riding on her dog.'

Se initana kanu ino balay na alala a aggalassin so dappit.
 bcz saw-her rpt house of ant agga-hang bank
 'Because he saw the ant-nest hanging on the bank.'

Agge- is used with verbs that express action, and there is usually CVCV reduplication.

Wasino massinabin i gafi. aggebayubayu kami kepay.
 when fell night agge-CVCV-pound we still
 'When night fell, we were still pounding rice.'

....kun kanu i dagga a aggekatakatawa.
 said rpt turtle agge-CVCV-laugh
 '...., said the turtle, laughing.'

Aggi-an is also used with verbs expressing action, and there is usually CV reduplication.

Giluluppanira so na'itara ino ulu na kasi'uwaw da.
gi-CV-spit-an- saw-they head of fellow- their
 they monkey

'They kept spitting when they saw the head of their fellow-monkey.'

Kunde kanu pelang inoy ino makkivad sey balay a
 like- rpt only that until house
 they

gilalattwenira pelang.
gi-CV-jump-an- only
 they

'They kept doing that until they reached the house, only jumping (the clothes) along.'

III. NOUN PHRASE

We have no examples with more than two modifiers in a single noun phrase.

1. Possessives

a. Pronoun

Noun + enclitic pronoun

e.g. balek (balay + -k) - 'my house'

atum (atu + -m) - 'your dog'

daffungnga (daffug + -na) - 'his carabao'

b. Proper name

Noun + i + name

e.g. balay i Juan - 'John's house'

daffug i Liban - 'Liban's carabao'

c. Noun

Noun + {ino
nen
na} + poss. noun

e.g. fungal nen/na/ino abat - 'the trunk of the banana tree'
trunk banana-tree

Inappana ino abat nen uwaw. - 'He got the monkey's
got-he banana monkey banana.'

-There's obviously a difference in use since na/ino/nen cannot always be used interchangeably, but we're not sure what it is.

-na and nen are used more frequently than ino. Ino is fairly uncommon.

2. Demonstratives

a. Demonstratives can occur before or after a noun with little apparent difference in meaning.

e.g. Nalawad ivan balay. - 'That house is nice.'
nice that house

Nalawara balay ivan. - 'That's a nice house.'
nice house that

Nalawad van balay ivan. - 'That house is nice.'
nice that house that

Nalawad ino balay ivan. - 'That house is nice.'
nice house that

- b. Demonstratives usually occur before and after the noun in a comparative situation.

e.g. Aso'dag yo kayu iyaw amma sitan. - 'This tree is taller
tall this tree this more- that than that one.'
than

Nalawad yo lubag iyaw amma sitan. - 'This soil is
nice this soil this more- that better than that.'
than

Ino daffug tambusang amma sitan - 'A carabao is
carabao small more- that smaller than that
than animal.'

ayam ivan.
animal that

- c. The demonstrative pronoun following the noun is always a subject demonstrative, even if the preceding one is non-subject.

e.g. Iya'dam ino tapaya sitan abbing ivan. - 'Give the papaya
give-you papaya that child that to that child.'

3. Quantifiers

- a. With specific numbers, the linker a is always used.

e.g. tallu a lapis - '3 pencils'
three pencil

Limera a tolay. - '5 people'
five-pl people

- b. With general quantifiers, the linker a is not always necessary. Ino or nothing may be used.

e.g. oddu pira'mi
much money-our
oddu a pira'mi
oddu ino pira'mi } 'We have a lot of money.'

4. Descriptives

- a. Descriptives can occur either before or after nouns although they most often occur before. They are linked to the noun by the linker a.

e.g. dokal a balay/ balay a dokal - 'big house'
big house

nalibaga a sinnun/ sinnun a nalibaga - 'red cloth'
red cloth

5. Appositives

- a. The appositive is connected by the linker a.

e.g. Iya'dam ki Juan a bulungku. - 'Give it to John, my
give-you John friend-my friend.'

- b. If the appositive following is a proper name, it retains the marker i.

e.g. Inang nanganop ino kalubbunammi a i Bayungan.
went hunting townmate-our Bayungan

'Bayungan, our townmate, went hunting.'

IV. NONVERBAL SENTENCE TYPES

1. Description

adj. + ino + noun

e.g. Malowan ino abbing. - 'The child is sick.'
sick child

Napatu ino danum. - 'The water is hot.'
hot water

Nalawad ino balera. - 'Their house is nice.'
nice house-their

Negative: Ammena + adj. + ino + noun *

e.g. Ammena malowan ino abbing. - 'The child isn't sick.'
neg. sick child

Ammena napatu ino danum. - 'The water isn't hot.'
neg. hot water

*Bakkan would be used to negate instead of amme if the statement were contradicting a previous statement.

2. Classification

a. Pronoun

classifier + pronoun (In 3rd person, pronoun is #)

e.g. Manafukul. - 'He is a fisherman.'
fisherman

Amerikanowira. - 'They are Americans.'
american-they

To negate: Bakkan + linker a + classifier + pronoun or
Bakkan + pronoun + linker a + classifier.

e.g. Bakkan a manafukul. - 'He is not a fisherman.'
neg. fisherman

Bakkanira a Amerikanowira. - 'They are not Americans.'
neg.-they american

or Bakkan a Amerikanowira.
neg. american-they

b. Proper name

classifier + i + name

e.g. Mestara i Sabina. - 'Sabina is a teacher.'

Pilotu i Ken. - 'Ken is a pilot.'

To negate: Bakkan + linker a + classifier + proper name

e.g. Bakkan a mestara i Sabina. - 'Sabina is not a teacher.'
neg. teacher Sabina

Bakkan a pilotu i Ken. - 'Ken is not a pilot.'
neg. pilot Ken

3. Identification

a. Pronoun

Emphatic pronoun + ino + identifier

e.g. Antu ino doktor. - 'He is the doctor.'
he doctor

Ikka ino kapitan. - 'You are the captain.'
you captain

b. Proper name

i + proper name + ino + identifier or

ino + identifier + i + proper name

e.g. I Juan ino kapitan. - 'John is the captain.'

or Ino kapitan i Juan.

I Sabina ino mestara. - 'Sabina is the teacher.'

or Ino mestara i Sabina.

To negate: Bakkan + i + name + ino + identifier

or Bakkan + ino + identifier + i + name

e.g. Bakkan i Sabina ino mestara. - 'Sabina is not the teacher.'

or Bakkan ino mestara i Sabina.

4. Quantification

Quantifier + pronoun or Quantifier + ino + noun

- e.g. Lima ino abbingira. / Limerà ino abbing. - 'There are 5
 five child-pl five-pl child children.'
Oddu ino abbingira. / Odduwira ino abbing. - 'The children
 many child-pl many-pl child are many.'
Pitukayu. - 'You are seven.'
 seven-you

-Pluralizer may be attached to the quantifier or to the noun.

To negate: Bakkan + linker a + quantifier + ino + noun
 or + pronoun

- e.g. Bakkan a lima ino abbingira. - 'There are not 5 children.'
 neg. five child-pl
Bakkan a pitukayu. - 'There are not seven of you.'
 neg. seven-you

5. Time

Time phrase + noun phrase

- e.g. Nanu gafi ino kavam. - 'The party is tonight.'
 night party
Nu daramat ino anawammi. - 'Our leaving is tomorrow.'
 tomorrow leave-we
Nanu tata linggu ino programa na giskwelan. - 'The school
 one week program school program is next
 week.'

To negate: Awan + linker a + noun + time phrase or
Bakkan + time phrase + noun phrase

- e.g. Awan a kavam nu gafi. - 'There is no party tonight.'
 neg. party night
Bakkan nu gafi ino kavam. - 'The party is not tonight.'
 neg. night party
Awan a anomi nu daramat. - 'We do not leave tomorrow.'
 neg. leave-we tomorrow
Bakkan nu daramat ino anawammi. - 'It isn't tomorrow that
 neg. tomorrow leave-we we leave.'
Awan a programa na giskwelan nu tata linggu. - 'There isn't a
 neg. program school one week school program
 next week.'
Bakkan nu tata linggu ino programa na giskwelan. - 'The school
 neg. one week program school program isn't
 next week.'

6. Location

Location phrase + noun phrase or Existential word + noun + location phr.

e.g. Aneno festa sey Bagabag. - 'There is a fiesta at Bagabag.'
 exist fiesta Bagabag

Sey bagabag ino pafiestanda. - 'The fiesta is at Bagabag.'
 at Bagabag place-of-fiesta-
 their

Ana sino lamesa ino leburu. - 'There is the book on the table.'
 exist table book

Sino lamesa ino leburu. - 'The book is on the table.'
 table book

Sey wawang ino paddambalanta. - 'We'll meet at the river.'
 at river meeting-place-our

To negate: Awan + linker a + noun + location phrase or
Bakkan + location phrase + noun phrase

e.g. Awan a festa sey Bagabag. - 'There isn't a fiesta at Bagabag.'
Bakkan sey Bagabag ino pafiestanda. - 'The fiesta isn't at Bagabag.'

Awan a leburu so lamesa. - 'There isn't a book on the table.'

Bakkan so lamesa ino leburu. - 'The book isn't on the table.'

Bakkan sey wawang ino paddambalanta. - 'We won't meet at the river.'

7. Existence

Existential word + noun phrase or pronoun

e.g. Ana i Dios. - 'God exists.'
 exist God

Aneno arina./Ayawa arina. - 'There is flour.'
 exist-ino flour exist flour

Anakayu./Ayokayu. - 'It is you.'
 exist-you exist-you

-Aneno = Ana + ino

To negate: Awan + linker a + noun or pronoun.

e.g. Awan a Dios. - 'There is not a God.'

Awan a arina. - 'There is no flour.'

Awangkayu. - 'It is not you.'

10. State

Manantaw

e.g. Manantaw i inam? - 'How is your mother?'
 how mother-
 your

Manantaw ino ganinda? - 'How is their harvest?'
 how harvest-
 their

Manantaw ino lalaki a nalussuk? - 'How is the man who
 how man burned was burned?'

11. Amount

Pidya

e.g. Pidya a aspirin ino ma'awangngu? - 'How many aspirin do
 how-many aspirin need-you you need?'

Pidya ino nepaggatangnga sino sinnun? - 'How much cloth did
 how-much bought-he cloth he buy?'

Pidya kayu makakarolak? - 'How many siblings are you?'
 how- you siblings (answer includes the one asked)
 many

12. Alternatives

There is no interrogative pronoun to indicate 'which'.
 Instead, the pronouns for 'who' or 'where' would be used.

e.g. Sintaw ino akwam a balay? - 'Where is your house?' ('Which
 where yours house house is yours?')

Inya ino kadadammattan sitan - 'Who is the heaviest of
 who heaviest that the three men?' ('Which
 is the heaviest of the
 three men?')

talluwera a lallaki?
 three-pl men

Sintaw ino leburu a anggamu? - 'Where is the book you
 where book want-you want?' ('Which book do
 you want?')

13. Quality

There is no interrogative pronoun to indicate quality. Instead the pronouns for extent or identity would be used.

- e.g. Manantaw ino kadokkalla? - 'How big is it?' ('what how ka-big-its size is it?')
Sanneno kalasena? - 'What is its kind?' ('What kind what-ino kind-its is it?')

14. Possession

Makangkwa/Akwangkwa

- e.g. Makangkwa leburu sito ya? - 'Whose book is this?'
 whose book this
Makangkwa lapis sitan avan sikwam? - 'Whose pencil do you
 whose pencil that ex. with-you have?'
Akwangkwa abbing sito ya? - 'Whose child is this?'
 whose child this

15. Relationship

Ansa

- e.g. Ansamiray? - 'What is he to you?'
 what-you-that
Ansatamirenay? - 'What are they to us?'
 what-us-those
Ansa i Mike van bulundaw ya? - 'What relation to Mike
 what Mike ~~that~~ companion- are your companions?'
 your

8. Possession

e.g. Ana palatona. / Awaw a palatona. - 'He has a bolo.'
 exist bolo-his exist bolo-his

negative: Awan a palatona. - 'He doesn't have a bolol'

Ana sikwana ino palatok. - 'He has my bolo.'
 exist with- bolo-my
 him

negative: Awan sikwana ino palatok. - 'He doesn't have my bolo.'

Akwana ino palataw. - 'The bolo is his.'
 his bolo

negative: Bakkan akwana ino palataw. - 'The bolo is not his.'

V. EXPANSION OF VERBAL PREDICATIONS

1. Manner

Predicate + Subject + Adverb phrase (si + adverb)

e.g. Nallakad ino lalaki si paginay. - 'The man walked slowly.'
walked man slowly

Maddamikkayu si nalawad. - 'Speak well.'
speak-you well

Emphasized: Adverb + Subject + linker a + verb

e.g. Ginayan ino lalaki a mallakad. - 'The man walks slowly.'
slowly man walks

Ginayan i bakat a iwagga ino lupa'a'nga so rongab.
slowly old-woman put-down basket-her tree-hole

'The old woman slowly put her basket into the tree hole.'

2. Time

Predicate + Subject + Object + Time phrase

e.g. Inanaw sin tata linggu. - 'He left last week.'
left p.t. one week

Nakkanda ino uwaw sintaw. - 'They ate the monkey 2 days ago.'
ate-they monkey 2-days-ago

Manokami nu daramat. - 'We leave tomorrow.'
leave-we tomorrow

Focused: Can be focused, but not very common.

Verb + time phrase or time phrase + equational ~~SENTENCE~~ phrase

e.g. Sin tata linggu ino nanawanna. - 'He left LAST WEEK.'
p.t. one week n-leave-an-he

Sintaw ino nangnganda si uwaw. - 'They ate the monkey the
2-days-ago naN-eat*they monkey DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY.'

Nu daramat ino anawammi. - 'We leave tomorrow.'
tomorrow leave-an-our

Affurituwanna ino gigi'bat. - 'Early morning is when you
aC-fry-an-you morning fry (something).'

Kadda fuwab ino pinitandaw. - 'You heat it every afternoon.'
every afternoon p-heat-an-you

3. Location

Predicate + Subject + Object + location phrase

e.g. Pinapatena ino bafuy sey wawwang. - 'He killed the pig at
killed-he pig at river the river.'

Nangappa i Ballawig si tapaya sey tafik. - 'Ballawig got a
got Ballawig papaya other-side papaya on the
other side.'

Iyekwam ino duyuwira so lamesa. - 'Put the plates on the
put-you plate-pl table table.'

Focused: location phrase + equational predicate + subject + object

e.g. Sey wawwang ino namapatavanda so bafuy. - 'The river is where
at river naN-kill-an-they pig they killed the pig.'

Sey tafik ino nangappan i Ballawig si - 'The other side is
other_{side} naN-get-n Ballawig where Ballawig got
a papaya.
tapaya.
papaya

So lamesa ino pahgekwannu so duyuwira. - 'The table is where
table paN-put-n-you plate-pl you put the plates.'

4. Benefactive

Predicate + Subject + Object + Benefactor

e.g. Nanginaw si adobo para ki Juan. - 'She cooked adobo for Juan.'
cooked adobo for John

Iniggammanna ino danum para sikwak. - 'He carried water for
carried-he water for me me.'

Si'gutannu ino bafuy para so lakay. - 'Tie the pig for the
tie-you pig for old-man old man.'

Focused: Very uncommon, but can be focused.

Predicate + Actor + Object + Benefactor

e.g. Isi'gutannu ino lakay si bafuy. - 'Tie the pig for the OLD
i-tie-you old-man pig MAN.'

Nemulanna si gassiāang ino bakat. - 'He planted yams for the
ne-plant-n- yams old- OLD WOMAN.
he woman

5. Instrumental

Predicate + Actor + Object + Instrument

e.g. Pinapatena ino bafuy si ilap. - 'He killed the pig with
killed-he pig knife a knife.'

Nepakatalorak si palattug. - 'He scared me with a gun.'
scared-he-I gun

Ne'akadda ino daffug si lufid. - 'They tied the carabao
tied-they carabao rope with a rope.'

Focused:

e.g. Pamapatena ino ilap si bafuy. - 'He killed the pig with
paN-kill-he knife pig KNIFE.'

Palattug ino nepappakatalona sikwak. - 'A gun is what he
gun scared-he me scared me with.'

Lufid ino nepiyakadda so daffug. - 'A rope is what they
rope nepi-tie-they carabao tied the carabao with.'

6. Causal

Predicate + Subject + Causal phrase (si or gafu so + noun)

e.g. Natay si bisin. - 'He died of hunger.'
died hunger

Nakkatwayira gafu so abbubukanna. - 'They separated because
separated-they bcz of drinking-his of his drinking.'

Nadaral ino leburu si danum. - 'The book was destroyed by
destroyed book water water.'

Focused:

e.g. Bisin ino nepatena. - 'Hunger is what killed him.'
hunger ne-kill-his

Ino abbubukanna ino gafuneno nakkatwayanda. - 'His drinking is
aC-drink~~an~~-his naC-separate-an- why they
they separated.'

Danum ino nanaral so leburu. - 'Water is what destroyed the
water naN-destroy book book.'

7. Referential

Predicate + Subject + Referential phrase (gafu so + noun/
gafu ki + name)

e.g. Nattatabbaggami gafu ki Ifan. - 'We talked about John.'
talked-we about John

Nistoriya gafu so laban. - 'He told a story about the war.'
told-a-story war
about

Focused:

e.g. I Ifan ino nattatarabbammi. - 'John is what we talked about.'
John naC-talke-an-we

Ino gafu so laban ino inistoriyana. - 'The war is what he
about war in-tell-a- told a story about.'
story-he

8. Measurement

Predicate + Measurement phrase (si + noun phrase) + Subject
+ MP

e.g. Dinokal si bisang ino abbing. - 'The child grew a little.'
get-big little child

Nepa'abbafok ino lufid si tametro. - 'I shortened the rope
nepa-shorten-I rope one-meter a meter.'

Nelaku i Sabina ino leburu si lima pesut. - 'Sabina sold the
sold Sabina book five peso book for 5 pesos.

Focused:

e.g. Tametro ino nevabbafawangku so lufid. - 'One meter is what
one-meter ne-shorten-an-I rope I shortened the rope.'

VI. QUESTIONS

1. Yes-No

- a. Any statement can be converted into a yes-no question through the use of rising intonation patterns.

e.g. Inangira - 'They went.'
went-they

Inangira? - 'Did they go?'
went-they

- b. Existential questions are formed with the use of wara.

e.g. Wara atawam? - 'Do you have a spouse?'
exist spouse-your

Wara bagga'daw? - 'Do you have rice?'
exist rice-your

2. Identity

- a. The Ga'dang interrogative pronoun for identifying a person is inva.

e.g. Invenay? (Inva inay) - 'Who is that?'
who-that

Inveno pangwa? - 'Who made it?'
who-ino made

Inveno neva'dam sino leburu. - 'Who did you give the
who gave-you book book to.'

- b. The pronoun used for identifying an object is ansanna, usually shortened to anna or sanna.

e.g. Sanna vo ya? / Anna vo ya?* - 'What's this?'
what this

Sanna yan? / Anna yan? - 'What's that?'
what that

Anneno/Sanneno ginatanggu? - 'What did you buy?'
what bought-you

*ya sometimes occurs in sentences (questions and statements), but we're not sure of its use. It was suggested that it might be a question particle, but it also occurs in some statements. We suspect it's connected with demonstrative pronouns, but are not sure of when or why it is used.

3. Place

There are several variations used for the pronoun to identify place: Sintaw/Intaw/Ntaw; or shortened forms: Sinto/Into/Nto.

- e.g. Sintaw ino pagyanannu? - 'Where do you live?'
 where p-stay-an-you
Intaw ino pangekwangu sito baggat ya? - 'Where can I put
 where paN-put-n-I this rice this rice?'

4. Time

- a. Kansa/Ka'ansa.is used to indicate time in the past.

- e.g. Kansa ginamwangnu? - 'When did you arrive?'
 when -in-arrive-you
Kansanin ne'anakannu? - 'When were you born?'
 when born-you

- b. Na'ansa indicates 'when' in the present or future.

- e.g. Na'ansa ino aggururan? - 'When is rainy season?'
 when rainy-season
Na'ansa ino anawannu? - 'When are you leaving?'
 when leave-an-you

- c. Anneno/Sanneno/Anna/Sanna.orat is used for 'what time' (specific time).

- e.g. Sanneno orat ino mitintam? - 'What time is our meeting?'
 what ,hour meeting-our
Sanna orattin? - 'What time is it?'
 what hour-alr.

5. Means

Ansanna

- e.g. Ansanneno akka'anda sitaw? - 'How did they come?'
 how ino come-they here
Ansanneno angngisapi'nu sitan? - 'How do you say that?'
 how ino say-you that
Ansanneno abbiniyu si apay? - 'How do you plant rice?'
 how ino plant-you rice

6. Cause

Two interrogative pronouns are used to indicate cause. They are maya (or ma) and ansanna lang. They can apparently be used interchangeably.

- e.g. Mayan natalaw?/Ansanna lang natalaw? - 'Why is he frightened?'
 why afraid why afraid
- Mayan nagabba ino balay? - 'Why did the house fall?'
 why fell house
- Ansanna lang mattangit ino kalu'bit? - 'Why is the baby crying?'
 why cry baby crying?

7. Purpose

The same interrogative pronouns are used to indicate purpose that were used to indicate cause.

- e.g. Mayan pinapatem ino utta? - 'Why did you kill the deer?'
 why kill-you deer
- Ansanna lang umang sey lubbun? - 'Why is he going to town?'
 why go to town

8. Manner

Ansanna

- e.g. Ansanna ino allakan na gogawa? - 'How does a duck walk?'
 how aC-walk duck
- Ansanneno annali'mu? - 'How do you dance?'
 how ino aN-dance-you
- Ansanneno aggunek na uwaw? - 'How does a monkey climb?'
 how climb monkey

9. Extent

Manantaw + (ka- + adjective)

- e.g. Manantaw ino ka'aroyu na ino wawwang? - 'How far is the river?'
 how ka-far river river?
- Manantaw kaso'dag ino lufid? - 'How long is the rope?'
 how ka-long rope
- Manantaw kabattung ino wawwang? - 'How deep is the river?'
 how ka-deep river

VII. SEMANTIC RELATIONS

1. Conjunction

- a. "The coordinate sentence has two parts joined by the conjunction e. It often joins two somewhat unrelated activities performed by the same actor(s). The activities may be simultaneous, but most often they are sequential." *

Naggurassun i silay e nagattat ino lufid.
struggled lizard and broke rope

'The lizard struggled and broke the rope.'

- b. "This conjunction may also join activities performed by two different actors." *

Gikakanivokan ino manukira a akkanan i silay. e
squawked chickens eaten lizard and

nala'gat i Galawaw.
startled Galawaw

'The chickens being eaten by the lizard squawked, and Galawaw jumped up, startled.'

*From Walrod thesis, p. 108-109.

2. Disjunction

"The alternative sentence contains the conjunction onnu. This sentence type merely states two alternatives. Usually it represents a communication situation in which the speaker desires some information about which of two choices is the correct or recommended one." *

Pakabebut immanin i uwaw ino abat i dagga. nu ansannan.
ask again monkey banana turtle if how

nu nammungen. onnu awan kepay.
if ripe or not yet

'The monkey would ask again how turtle's bananas were, whether they were ripe or not yet.'

"In English, the alternative construction often takes the form of an 'either-or' construction. In Ga'dang, it usually takes the form nu-onnu 'if, or'." *

Kivanna pelang nu maggatangka si dekat onnu mattakkoka
only if buy-you bread or borrow-you
si baggat.
rice

'Either buy bread or borrow rice.'

*From Walrod thesis, p. 112-113.

3. Contrast

- a. The conjunction udde is commonly used to show contrast in a coordinate sentence. It is equivalent to the English 'but'.

Ba'nang udde pobiri ino kola'nga.
rich but poor brother-his

'He is rich, but his brother is poor.'

Kaka'meng kelang o abat a nesabban kanu ki dagga, udde
suddenly only banana drifted rpt to turtle but

ki uwaw, awan kanu nesabban sikwana.
to monkey none rpt drifted to.him

'Suddenly a banana tree drifted to the turtle, but none drifted to the monkey.'

Ino tarak, malullang se mepapaltuwanta udde sino
truck hurt-really bcz bounce-we but

eroplano, ammena manikkad.
airplane neg. move

'It really hurts in a truck because we bounce, but in an airplane, it doesn't move.'

- b. Another construction is used in the sense of 'but rather'. The 1st clause is introduced by a neg. tor, ammena, and states something which wasn't done. The 2nd clause is introduced by nu ammena lud 'if not really' which would be roughly equivalent to 'but rather'.

Ma ammena mappay bulunan a umang sey balera nu ammena lud
neg. accompany go to house-their ammena lud
nu

mattangit.
cry

'He wouldn't go with them to their house, but rather/ instead cried.'

Ma ammena mappay a itulod nu ammena lud muvo-uyot.
neg. go.with nu ammena lud have.a.tantrum

'He wouldn't go with him, but rather had a tantrum.'

Ma ammena nad a mangappa si natang nu ammena lud
neg. would get vegetables nu ammena lud

kun si oddu sey balera.
said many at house-their

'He wouldn't go get vegetables, but rather said there were many at their house.'

4. Temporal

a. Sequence

- (1) "The sequence sentence conjoins two activities which happen sequentially. The conjunction kase realizes the semantic relationship of sequence. The part preceding the kase in the sentence is also the one which precedes in time the other part of the sentence." *

Binaran na. kase na lina'gat i uwaw.
drove.stakes- then he startled monkey
he

'He drove stakes in the ground, then startled the monkey.'

*From Walrod thesis, p. 109

- (2) Another conjunction which can be used to show sequence is livay 'before'. In this construction also, the part of the sentence preceding the livay precedes in time.

Mabbiniyetam abbu. livera a gumarwang.
plant.rice-we first before-they arrive

'Let's plant rice before they come.'

Iyangngu sitaw ino leburu livera kepay manaw.
bring-you here book before-they yet leave

'Bring the book here before they leave.'

b. Simultaneous

The simultaneous sentence joins two activities which happen at the same time. The word sin is used to introduce one of the clauses if they occur in the past tense. The word nanu is used if they occur in the present or future. The sin or nanu clause may occur either first or second in the sentence.

Nevaku'na ino kavatan sin nanawira.
closed-he door when left-they

'He closed the door when they left.'

Sin ginamwangira. pinalatuwanna ino bafuy.
when arrived-they shot-he pig

'When they came, he shot a pig.'

Appammi ino letratu nanu umanggami sey Bagabag.
get-we picture when go-we to Bagabag

'We'll get the picture when we go to Bagabag.'

c. Co-occurrence

Kadda is used to introduce a clause which is equivalent to the English clauses introduced by 'every time' or 'whenever'. The kadda clause may occur either first or second in the sentence.

Kadda umanggami sey balera, awanira.
every go-we to house- none-they
their :

'Whenever we go to their house, they're gone.'

Mattangit ino abbing kadda umanaw i inana so balera.
cry child every leave mother- house-
his their

'The child cries every time his mother leaves the house.'

Kadda muran. magvanggami so balay.
every rain stay-we house

'Whenever it rains, we stay at home.'

d. Beginning--post-span

The first clause in this type of sentence contains a non-past verb. The second clause is introduced by kiyad sin and contains a past verb.

Anggamingke i Juan ino abat kiyad sin na'anakanna.
like-really John banana until pt born-he

'John has really liked bananas ever since he was born.'

Anggam nad i Amor a mappilotu kiyad sin nangitanna.
want would Amor become. until pt say-he
pilot

so eroplano.
airplane

'Amor has wanted to become a pilot ever since he saw the airplane.'

Mallowan pelang ino abbing kivad sin adwarunna kepay.
sick only child until pt. two years still

'The child has been sick since she was two years old.'

c. Pre-span--end

The two clauses in this sentence type are connected by kiyad si or kiyad nu. The tense of the verb in both of the clauses is the same.

Nattarabafu kiyad si na'ayang.
worked until tired

'He worked until he was tired.'

Makikofungira sikwatam kiyad nu maka'appera si balera kepay.
live-they with.us until (pot)get-they house-their

'They'll live with us until they get a house of their own.'

Matturakkira si ayayam kiyad si na'ambut ino papel.
write-they stories until used.up paper

'They will write stories until they're out of paper.'

5. Reason

- a. "The conjunction in this type of sentence is se. The part of the sentence following se is the reason for or explanation of the part preceding the se." *

Narakkat kanu se ammena ammu munek.
bad bcz not-he know climb

'It was too bad because he didn't know how to climb. (and therefore couldn't get his bananas.)

- b. This sentence type may also encode a cause and effect relationship, with the effect stated first, *

Nakkulawu i silay se na'asang ino lava.
shouted lizard bcz bitter ginger

'The lizard shouted because the ginger was so bitter.'

*From Walrod thesis, p. 112.

6. Result

- a. The circumstance result sentence type is fairly flexible, in that it realizes more than one kind of semantic relationship. The conjunction is always ta. *

Akwak yo gawit na, ta akwam yo fungal na.
mine top its so yours trunk its

'I'll have the top, so/and you'll have the trunk.'

- b. This sentence type may also encode a semantic relationship which is close to cause and effect. *

Bayun tam.i dagga ta matay.
pound we turtle so die

'We will pound the turtle so he'll die.'

- c. At times this sentence type comes very close to overlapping with the purposive in the relation it encodes. *

Nanaw iran adwa ta inda kanun imula ino abat dan.
left they two so go plant banana their

'They left to go plant their bananas.'

*From Walrod thesis, p. 110.

7. Purpose

'The purposive sentence uses the conjunction takesi or its shortened form kesi. The second proposition is the purposive or 'volitional reason' for the first proposition. *

Dara'nannu kesi a'namangku pav.
drop-you so.that pick.up-I

'Drop some (bananas) so that I can pick them up.'

Gumamwang ammin na tolay so balay ino makan bini takesi
arrive all people house whose plant so.that
mangnganin.
eat

'All the people arrive at the farmer's house in order to eat.'

*From Walrod thesis, p. 113.

8. Grounds - Conclusion

9. Conditional

a. Consequence

- (1) "This type of sentence expresses some condition which the speaker is unsure of. The speaker is asserting that if the condition does exist, then the rest of the sentence automatically follows or results. The conjunction, nu, usually precedes the first pair of clauses." *

Nu matalaw ka si appan ku, iggamman nu vo bagrik.
if afraid you take I hold you body-my

'If you're afraid that I'll take it, hold onto me.'

- (2) "The condition about which there is some uncertainty may also be the second part of a conditional sentence. In this context it must be with a verb which encodes some cognitive or perceptual process which will determine whether the condition is fact or not. *

Da'lun ku nu nabangog.
smell I if fragrant

'I'll smell it to see if it's fragrant.'

- (3) "May also encode a relation that is as much temporal as conditional. *

Nu mabalin, makakaraway ino mabafini.
when/if finished diverge planters

'When they finish, the planters will part company.'

*From Walrod thesis, -. 111

b. Contrafactual

This sentence expresses some condition which did not happen. If the condition had happened, then the rest of the sentence would have followed as a result. The conjunction nu 'if' precedes the first pair of clauses and the particle nad 'would/should' occurs in both clauses following the verb.

Nu inang nad i Juan. niyawang nad si ma'akkan.
if came nad John brought nad food

'If John had come he would have brought some food.'

Nu ammena nad nangina ino ulat. ginatangku nad.
if neg. nad expensive blanket bought-I nad

'If the blanket had not been expensive, I would have bought it.'

Nu ginawang nad ino eroplano sito aw, nanokami nad
if arrived nad airplane this day left-we nad
sey Bagabag.
to Bagabag

'If the plane had come today, we would have gone to Bagabag.'

10. Concession

a. Contraexpectation

The first clause of this sentence type is introduced by massiki 'even though' and states an act or condition that is true. The second clause states what follows, which would not be the expected result.

Massiki ginawang. ammek nepatallung.
even. arrived neg-I (caus) enter
though

'Even though he came here, I did not let him in.'

Massiki abbing kepay. pangatawen lud.
even. child yet married-alr really
though

'Even though she's only a child yet, she's already married.'

Massiki ammera mattarabafu. aggataronira pelang so seldora.
even. neg-they work wait-they just salary-
though their

'Even though they won't work, they expect to be paid.'

b. Hypothetical

Massiki nu 'even if' is used to introduce the first clause, which expresses hypothetical future action. The second clause states the action which will follow if the first comes true.

Massiki nu gumamwang, ammek patallungan.
even if arrives neg-I (caus)enter

'Even if he comes, I will not let him in.'

Massiki nu mabbungutira, ammek iya'da sikwara.
even if angry-they neg-I give to,them

'Even if they get angry, I will not give it to them.'

Massiki nu malowan, mattarabafu kappay sey payaw.
even if sick work still rice.field

'Even if he gets sick, he will still work in the fields.'

c. Contrafactual

Massiki nannud (nad + lud) introduces the 1st clause in this type of sentence and expresses something which did not happen. If it had happened, the following clause would have resulted. The second clause also includes the particle nad.

Massiki nannud ginamwang, ammek nad nepatallung.
even.if nannud arrived neg-I nad (caus)enter

'Even if he had come, I would not have let him in.'

Massiki nannud mabbungutira, ammek kappay nad neya'da sikwara
even.if nannud angry-they neg-I also nad gave to,them

'Even if they had become angry, I would not have given it to them.'

(One example we have with the negative in the 1st clause uses nu...nad instead of nannud.)

Massiki nu ammena nad napatu ino danum, ininunda kapperad.
even.if neg nad hot water drank-they also-nad

'Even if the water had not been hot, they would have drunk it.'

11. Comparison of Equality

Some form of kunna 'like' + adj. (the adjective is usually affixed with ka-.) is used in the comparison.

Nakkunna kami kaso'dag.
like we ka-tall

'We're the same height.'

Kunnangke kadokal na daffug ino bafuy.
like ka-big carabao pig

'The pig was as big as a carabao.'

Nakakarunnangke ino la'ing ino taluwira a lallaki.
like-ar-really intelligent three-pl men

'The 3 men are equally intelligent.'

12. Comparison of Inequality

- a. Comparison of inequality may be expressed in a construction that corresponds to English more/-er... than. The use of the Ga'dang equivalent of 'more' (mas) is optional in the construction. The equivalent of the English 'than' is amma. The oblique form follows amma.

(Mas) aso'dag amma sikwak.
more tall than I

'He is taller than I am.'

(Mas) nala'ing ino bafabbavira amma so lallakivera.
more intelligent women-pl than men-pl

'The women are smarter than the men.'

Bakattak amma ki Kippy.
old-I than Kippy

'I am older than Kippy.'

- b. Another way to show comparison of inequality is to use the superlative form of the adjective, which is ka- + Ca + adj. + -an.

Ikkangkke ino katatuvagan.
you-really ka-Ca-strong-an

'You are the strongest.'

Yan avam ivan ino kadadokallan.
that animal that ka-Ca-big-an

'That animal is the biggest.'

Kalalawaran ino balemi sey lubbummi.
ka-Ca-nice-an house- town-our
our

'Our house is the best in the town.'

- c. Comparison of inequality may also be expressed by the negative of the comparison of equality construction.

Bakkan a kunna kalawad ino kola'nga.
neg like ka-nice sister-her

'She is not as pretty as her sister.'

Bakkan a kunda pay kalappat i Liban.
neg like also ka-industrious Liban

'They are not as industrious as Liban is.'

Bwan a kunna ka'oddu ino sillek ino ka'oddu neno
neg like ka-many beads-my ka-many of

sillay ino bakat.
beads old.woman

'I do not have as many beads as the old woman.'

13. Verbal simile

Kunnangke or Mallang 'like' are used in the verbal simile.

Mallang a gogawa ino allakanna.
like duck walk-his

'He walks like a duck.'

Kunnangke addamit na umanset van ddamit na van lalaki a iyan.
like speech of crazy that speech of that man that

'That man talks like a crazy man.'

Kunnangke tolav ino uwaw.
like person monkey

'The monkey looks like a person.'

14. Verbal comparison

The phrase tawara/unoy na 'better' + si precedes the first clause. The phrase amma so/si precedes the second clause.

Unoy na si minumeta si napet a agas amma so matay.
better drink-we bitter medicine than die

'It is better to take bitter medicine than to die.'

Tawara si makasirasireta si natang amma so maggatang
better make.viand-we vegetables than buy

si vitamins.
vitamins

'It is better to eat lots of vegetables than to buy vitamins.'

Tawara si antu ino umang sitaw amma si ikkanak ino umang sinay.
better he go here than I go there

'It is better that he come here than that I go there.'

(Although we don't have other examples, we assume that other expressions, such as cheaper, smaller, etc. could be used in place of tawara/unoy na.)

VIII. DIRECT QUOTATION

Quotative Sentence = Quote + Quotative *

"In Ga'dang, the quotative clause always follows any direct quote. There is an optional construction which puts a sort of quotative clause in front of the quote, but this does not result in omission of the quotative at the end." *

"Ara lud, kakkapan ku lamang." kun i silay.
really try I only said lizard

"Come on, just let me try it," said the lizard.

Massapit kanu i dagga. "Totoloke. mesatban na ino
say turtle wish drift fut.

tafu na abat sikwak." kunna kanu.
banana-plant to-me said-he

The turtle said, "I wish a banana plant would float right to me," he said.

*Walrod thesis, p. 115.

This quotative clause consists of kun 'said' and a genitive pronoun or a genitive marker and name. It may also contain the reportative particle (almost always in folktale) and the person spoken to in oblique. Also, it may contain a descriptive phrase.

"Anta mangi'gan." kunda kanu.
let's- net said-they rpt.
go

"Let's go net fish," they said.

"Guma'dangetan." kun kanu ino tata.
go-up-we-two said rpt. one

"Let's go up," said the one.

E, "Mammukka pupay mantu." kun kanu i hebeturak ki daffug.
and hide-you first okay said rpt. little-bird carabao

"You hide first, okay," said the little bird to the carabao.

"Nala'gat kamin kelang sino makkimakimawid i Piga'on a
startled we only pleading Piga'on

"Arabbu, arabbu, addanan dakami se papatavanda i Kadena,"
hurry hurry come- you-us bcz kill-they Kadena
quickly

kun i Piga'on a makkimakimawid.
said Piga'on plead

We were startled by Piga'on's pleading, "Hurry, hurry,
come quickly because they're killing Kadena," said
Piga'on pleading.

IX. INDIRECT QUOTE

"There is an indirect quote construction in Ga'dang, but this just takes the form of a simple sentence, with whatever is the quoted material embedded in the object slot." *

Sinapit kanu i uwaw ki dagga si imula na kanu ino abat na
said monkey to turtle plant he banana-his
sinay.
there

The monkey sold the turtle to plant his bananas over there.

*Walrod thesis, p. 116

- 1) The embedded material is not the same as a direct quote in that pronouns are changed to agree with the main clause, generally to third person.

Sinapit da si mappakwa ira si 'galanda sikwana.
said-they that get they bells from-him

They said they would get some bells from him.

- 2) If the embedded material is a statement, it is preceded by the oblique particle si.

(see above examples)

If the embedded material is a question, it is preceded by the particle nu 'if'.

Itulduna nu sanneno manga'da onnu sanneno mappalo sinoy
tell-he if what-ino give or what cause- that
a tolay,
person
pain

He tells what gives or what causes the pain to that person.

"Do'mandaw ta tatabbangku nu sanneno nangwana a nabiyaq."
catch-you so converse-I if what did-he alive

kun kanu kappay i Patul.
said rpt. again Patul

"Catch him so I can converse with him to find out what he did so he's still alive," said the Patul.

...ino mappakapakabebut adwa nu ansananna ino mularera abat.
to-question two if how planted-bananas
they

...They asked how their bananas were.

If the embedded material is a command, the particle used is si.

(see first example)

- 3) A greater variety of verbs is used with indirect quote. (Some of these are used with direct quote in the optional quotative clause preceding the quote.)

sapit - say

tatabbang - converse

bebut - question

tuldu - tell

(Other verbs could possibly be used to modify kun, as in the last example under Direct Quote.)

- ¹An exception to this rule:

Oddu ino sapitantam si anneno akwantam si marikana.
many say-us what do-we Americans

Many of us said what will we do with Americans?

Possibly the si here makes it almost a direct quote.

X. OTHER VERBS WHICH CAN TAKE CONTENT CLAUSE

The only verb which consistently takes a content clause with si is arig, 'to think mistakenly.'

Aringnga si ana ka sinay. - 'He mistakenly thought that you think-he be you there would be there.'

Ariggu si ikka ino kapapalungwan - 'I mistakenly thought that think-I you first you were the oldest child.'

a abbing.
child

Antuyaw ino arig ino amerikanowira si - 'The Americans mistakenly this think american-pl think that our Ga'dang lifestyle is only easy.'

napiyangke lamang ino akkakokwatam
nice-very only lifestyle-our

a Ga'dang.
Ga'dang

We have one example each with dandam 'to think', gafu 'to begin', and anggam 'to want'.

Maddandamtam si inoy a aggangwa, narakkat. - 'We think that that think-we that practice bad practice is bad.'

Sitoya, ivafuk si manguma. - 'Now, I begin by clearing a field.'
now begin-I make-field

Anggangku penad si wara lampe abbingku. - 'I would like it if I want-I should exist only child-my only had a child.'

Generally with verbs of cognition or perception, the "content clause" is linked with a or focused as subject of the sentence.

Na'awatan i Mary a ma'awaddam ino inwang. - 'Mary understood that understood Mary need-we rest we needed rest.'

Inita i Pedro ino nagvan so tarak. - 'Pedro saw who was in the saw Pedro remain truck truck.'

Ammena kanu anggam a manga'da sino - 'He didn't want to give not rpt. want give to his brother because he was selfish.'

kola'nga se ma'ituk.
brother- bcz selfish
his

XI. HEAD NOUN PLUS MODIFYING RELATIVE CLAUSE

Ammuk ino lalaki a nallaku si kabayu.
know-I man naC-sell horse

'I know the man who sold his horse.'

Ammuk ino kabayu a nelaku ino lalaki.
know-I horse ne-sell man

'I know the horse that the man sold.'

Ammuk ino lalaki a nallakuwanna so kabayu.
know-I man naC-sell-an-he horse

'I know the man to whom he sold his horse.'

Ammuk ino lalaki a makangkwa so nelaku a kabayu.
know-I man owner ne-sell horse

'I know the man whose horse was sold.'

Ammuk ino lalaki nelakuwanna so kabayuna.
know-I man ne-sell-an-he horse-his

'I know the man for whom he sold his horse.'

Ammuk ino tindaan a nallakuwanna so kabayu.
know-I store naC-sell-an-he horse

'I know the market where the horse was sold.'

Ammuk ino awna ino nelakuwanna so kabayu.
know-I day-his ne-sell-an-he horse

'I know the day when the horse was sold.'

Ammuk ino pagana ino kabayu.
know-I price-his horse

'I know the price for which the horse was sold.'

Ammuk ino gafuna ino nelakuwanna so kabayu.
know-I reason-his ne-sell-an-he horse

'I know the reason why the horse was sold.'

Ammuk ino pagana ino nepagatanda so kabayu.
know-I price-his ne-paC-buy-they horse

'I know the payment with which the horse was bought.'

XII. NOMINALIZATIONS

Ammuk ino nallaku so kabayuna.
know-I naC-sell horse-his

'I know who sold his horse.'

Ammuk ino nelaku ino lalaki.
know-I ne-sell man

'I know what the man sold.'

Ammuk ino nallakuwanha so kabayuna.
know-I naC-sell-an-he horse-his

'I know to whom he sold his horse.'

Ammuk ino makangkwa kabayu so nelaku.
know-I whose horse ne-sell

'I know whose horse was sold.'

Ammuk ino makangkwa so nallakuwanha so kabayuna.
know-I whose naC-sell-an-he horse-his

'I know for whom he sold his horse.'

Ammuk ino nallakuwanha so kabayu.
know-I naC-sell-an-he horse

'I know where the horse was sold.'

Ammuk nu kansenin nelakuwanha so kabayu.
know-I when ne-sell-an-he horse

'I know when the horse was sold.'

Ammuk nu pidya ino pagana ino kabayu.
know-I how.much price-its horse

'I know how much the horse was sold for.'

Ammuk ino gafuna nu ansanda lang nelaku ino kabayu.
know-I reason how-they ne-sell horse

'I know why the horse was sold.'

Ammuk ino nepamapatera so kabayu.
know-I nepama-kill-they horse

'I know what the horse was killed with.'

XIII. CONTRASTIVE IDENTIFICATION

I Juan ino nallaku so kabayuna.
John naC-sell horse-his

'It was John who sold his horse.'

Ino kabayu i Juan ino nelakuna.
horse John ne-sell-he

'It was his horse that John sold.'

I Pedro ino nallakuwanna so kabayuna.
Peter naC-sell-an-he horse-his

'It was Peter to whom he sold his horse.'

Kabayu i Juan ino nelaku.
horse John ne-sell

'It was John whose horse was sold.'

I Pedro ino nelakuwanna sino kabayuna.
Peter ne-sell-an-he horse-his

'It was Peter for whom he sold the horse.'

Sev tindaan in nallakuwanna sino kabayu.
at store naC-sell-an-he horse

'It was the market where the horse was sold.'

Sito aw ino nelakuwan na kabayu.
this day ne-sell-an horse

'It was today that the horse was sold.'

Limatut ino nelakuwanna so kabayu.
500 ne-sell-an-he horse

'It was for P500 that the horse was sold.'

Gafu se napubri antuweno nelakuna ino kabayuna.
bcz of poor that ino ne-sell-he horse-his

'It was because of his poverty that he sold his horse.'

Pirak ino atawana ino nepaggatangnga.
money wife-his nepaC-buy-he

'It was his wife's money with which he bought the horse.'