4.1 Introduction

This chapter I will discuss ten groups of semantic classes of verbs in central Ifugao language. These are verbs used for posture, motion, meteorological, emotion, activity, affect, perception, cognition, transfer, and utterance. Each group share at least four or more common basic affixes. Each of these classes of verbs will be briefly discussed starting with the classification of their respective verbal roots.

ROOTS: Roots are also classified as inherently verbal, nominal, or adjectival. A list of representative sample of each class of verbs, along with their English glosses and the corresponding common or basic affix, is given first. Occasionally, extended meanings of any of the root among the verb class being discussed will be provided.

BASIC VERBAL AFFIX: A brief discussion on classification each list of roots will follow the every list, and the basic affix or affixes the roots take. Then two examples clauses will be given to illustrate the use of the pair affixes, or in cases where a class of verbs roots take more than one basic affixes a selected pair of affix would be chosen.

4.2 Posture verbs

Posture verb roots in central Ifugao language are basically verbal. Posture verbs in the language are physical positions that Agents or Patients executes. All these postures refers to humans , but some, like 'sit', 'stand', 'lie curled up', etc. may also be used to describe postures of a few selected animals like, monkeys, dogs and cats. A list of representative sample of an undetermined number of posture verbs is given in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1 List of some posture verbs

	ROOT	GLOSS	BASIC AFFIX
1.	yuʔʔuŋ	'head-bend'	**mun-/nun-**yuʔʔuŋ
2.	tiggiŋ	'lie on one's side', ('tilt')	**mun-/nun-**tiggiŋ
3.	halikummod	'sit w/ feet closed'	**mun-/nun-**halikummod
4.	hilupittak	'sit w/ open feet'	**mun-/nun-**hilupittak
5.	tattaŋŋad	'lie on one's back'	**mun-/nun-**tattaŋŋad
6.	tallukbub	'lie on ones' stomach'	**mun-/nun-**tallukbub
7.	tallumpag	'lie prostrate'	**mun-/nun-**tallumpag
8.	pukuh	'lie curled up'	**mun-/nun-**pukuh
9.	taddog	'stand'	t**<um/iNm>**addog
10.	ʔubunan	'place to sit'	ʔ**<um/iNm>**ubun; [ʔ**<um>**bun, ʔ**<iN**u**m>**bun]

11.	bakilang	'lie down'	**m i-/ni-**bakilang

Most posture verb roots take prefix **mun-/nun-** as their basic affix. Posture verbs are basically intransitive construction where the only required argument is an Agent that functions as the doer of the action. While few others take infix **<um/iNm>** or the prefix **m i-/ni-** as basic affix. Example (4.1) and (4.2) illustrate the use of the **mun-/nun-** affix.

(4.1) ***munhalikummodda an mangan***

[mun- halikummod]V   [=da]S [ʔan maŋan]E
INTR.MAN.IMPF.AG.sit.with.closed.feet)   3PL   LK to eat
'They sit properly (to eat).'

(4.2) ***nunhalikummod   hi   ama   hi nan   way panto***

[nun- halikummod]V   [hi ʔama]S   [hi nan   way panto]E
INTR.MAN.PERF.AG.sit.with.closed.feet ABS father.my   LK TRM.DEF near door
'My father sat properly near the door.'

4.3 Motion verbs

Motion verbs in the language are basically verbal and they are used to describe actions of both animals and humans. Motion verbs may be divided into two groups and may be sub-classified as non-directional and directional. Directional verbs are actions taken in reference to particular direction or path along a referent, explicit or implied. While non-directional verbs refers to action that does not distinguish direction to or orientation from a referent.

4.3.1 Non–directional motion verbs

Table 4.2   List of some non-direction motion verbs

	ROOT	GLOSS	BASIC AFFIX
12.	dokpa	'jump'	d<**um/iNm**>okpa
13.	paytuk̚	'jump up and down'	p<**um/iNm**>aytuk̚
14.	hunod	'move backward'	h<**um/iNm**>unod
15.	dallan	'walk'	dallan-**on / <in>**
16.	pigig	'walk along a cliff'	pigig-**on / <in>**
17.	ʔabbat	'walk along the side hill/mount'n	ʔabbat-**on / <in>**
18.	daʔʔaŋ	'take a step forward'	daʔʔaŋ-**on / <in>**
19.	ʔakkaŋ	'walk over something'	ʔakkaŋ-**on / <in>**; ʔ**iny**akkaŋ

20.	tagtag	'run'	Tagtag-**on / <in>**

Non-directional motion verbs in central Ifugao can refer also to human and animal motion. These verbs are monovalent intransitive verbs that take <**um/iNm**> or **-on / <in>** inflection. The S argument which is the only required argument is the agent that executes the motion. Examples (4.3) and (4.4) illustrate this.

(4.1) ***dumokpah̄***   ***Bunuy***

     [d<um>okpa]$_V$ [-hi   bunuy]$_S$

     INTR.IMPF.AG.jump ABS.DEF.SG PN.bunuy

     'Bunuy will jump.'

(4.4) ***dimmokpā***   ***nan***   ***puhah***

     [d<iNm>okpa]$_V$ [nan   puhah]$_S$

     INTR.PERF.AG.jump TRM.DEF.SG   cat

     'The cat jumped.'

4.3.2 Directional motion verbs

Table 4.3 Directional motion verbs

	ROOT	GLOSS	BASIC AFFIX
22.	tikid	'go up'	tikid-**on / <in>**
23.	dayyu	'go down'	dayyu-**on / <in>** ; dayyu(w)**on**
24.	ʔabbat	'go through the side'	ʔabbat-**on / <in>**
25.	muyyad	'southward'	muyyad-**on / <in>**
26.	huddok	'northward'	huddok-**on / <in>**
27.	huluŋ	'upstream'	huluŋ-**on / <in>**
28.	muyyad	'downstream'	muyyad-**on / <in>**
29.	lahʔun	'go out/come down '	l<**um/iNm**>ahʔun
30.	hogop	'go/come inside'	h<**um/iNm**>ogop
31.	hakkyab	'fly up to'	h<**um/iNm**>akkyab

Directional motion verbs in central Ifugao language refer also to human and animal motion. These verbs are monovalent intransitive verbs wherein the only required

argument is S that executes the motion. These verbs take ***<um>*** or ***-on*** as their basic affix in their imperfective form and ***<iNm>*** or ***<in>*** as their basic affix in their perfective forms. These directional clauses may occur with non obligatory PP which are location and / or time. Consider example (4.5) and (4.6).

(4.5) ***tikidon***   ***nadan***   ***u''ungah***   ***bigat***
      [tikid-on]V   [nadan   ʔuʔʔunga]S   [hi bigat]E
      INTR.IMPF.AG.walk.up   TRM.DEF.PL CVC.PL.child TM tomorrow
       'The children will walk up (tomorrow).'

(4.6) ***tinikid***   ***nadan***   ***u''unga***   ***hituh***
      [t<in>ikid]V   [nadan   ʔuʔʔunga]S   ([hituh]E)
      INTR.PERF.AG.walk.up   TRM.DEF.PL CVC.PL.child DEM.here
      'The children walked (up here).'

4.4 Meteorological verbs

An inventory of some fourteen meteorological verb roots that functions as base forms reveals that most of them are inherently nominal and some three of them are inherently adjectival.

Table 4.4 List of some meteorological Verbs

	ROOT	GLOSS	BASIC AFFIX
12.	buguȋ	'clouds (n)'	b<**um/iNm**>uguȋ
13.	bulan	'moon (n)'	b<**um/iNm**>ulan
14.	bittuwon	'star (n)'	b<**um/iNm**>ittuwon
15.	dulnu	'dew (n)'	d<**um/iNm**>ulnu
16.	kilat	'lightning (n)'	k<**um/iNm**>ilat
17.	hilong	'dark' (n)	h<**um/iNm**>ilong
18.	potang	'sun shine (n)'	p<**um/iNm**>otang; p<**um**>tang, p<**inum**>tang
19.	patal	'dawn (n)'	p<**um/iNm**>atal
20.	ʔapuk	'drizzle rain (n)'	ʔ<**um/iNm**>apuk
21.	ʔudan	'rain (n)'	ʔ<**um/iNm**>udan
22.	dilag	'light (n)'	d<**um/iNm**>ilag
23.	ʔagme	'light rain (n)'	ʔ<**um/iNm**>agme
24.	lomlom	'continues rain (adj)'	l<**um/iNm**>omlom
25.	ŋuloȇ	'dimming (adj)'	ŋulp=**on,** ŋ<**in**>lop,

| 26. | kolop̄ | 'without sunshine (adj)' | kolp=**on ,** k<**in** >lop |

All nominal roots seems to take infix <um>/<iNm> as basic affix; and all adjectival roots seems to take =on/<in> as their basic affix. They do not require any argument in their construction. The verbs and clause they occur are therefore classified as atransitive (ATRN). They are very likely to take Location or Temporal non-obligatory Extended arguments. The agent of the action is syntactically unrealized. Example (4.7) and (4.8) illustrate this.

(4.7) ***umudan***   ***hi bigat***
     [ʔ<um>udan]ᵥ [hi bigat]ₑ
     ATRN.IMPF.rain   TM tomorrow
     'It will rain (tomorrow).'

(4.8) ***umudan***   ***ad***   ***Banawi ad kugaban***
     [ʔ<imm>udan]ᵥ [ʔad   banawi ʔad kugaban]ₑ
     ATRN.IMPF.rain   PM   Banaue TM yesterday
     'It rained (in Banaue yesterday).'

4.5 Emotion verbs

Emotion verb roots in central Ifugao language are either inherently nominal or adjectival. All the emotion verbs refer to inward human feelings toward other people, an events, or circumstances they found themselves or other people to be in. They are sub-classified into two categories; active and stative emotion verbs.

4.5.1 Active emotion verbs

Active emotion verbs refer inward human feelings or toward other human individuals or things and may be triggered by unfavorable events or circumstance. Most of the active emotion verbs are inherently nominal and there are at least two roots that are inherently adjectival. Table 4.5 contains a list of some eight emotion verb roots.

Table 4.5 List of some active emotion verbs roots

	ROOT	GLOSS	BASIC AFFIX
58.	hihiwo	'hate'	h<**um/iNm** >ihiwo
59.	buŋot̄	'anger'	b<**um/iNm** >uŋot̄
60.	bohol	'anoy/displease'	b<**um/iNm** >ohol
61.	takut̄	'afraid'	t<**um/iNm** >akut̄

62.	kaʔasi	'pitiful'	kaʔasi-**on/<iN>**
63.	pohod	'love/like (adj)'	pohod **-on/iN- ;** pohd**on** , p**i n** hod
64.	homok̚	'mercy'	homok-**on/<iN>** ; homk-**on** , h<**im**>mok
65.	bokon	'feel bitter (adj)'	bokon-**on/<iN>**

Most these nominal roots take either <**um/inm**> or **mun-/nun-** as their basic affix. Few of them take **-on/<iN>** as their basic affix. These verbs require only one argument and occupy the S slot and functions as the Patient (experiencer of the emotion). Emotion verbs may occur in clauses with non-obligatory E argument, which, in this example, is encoded as time. Example (4.9) and (4.10) illustrate this.

(4.9) ***bumungot***   ***hi***   ***amah*** ***indanih***
    [b<um>uŋot]v   [hi   ʔamɑ]s [-hi ʔindanih]E
    INTR.IMPF.PAT.anger ABS father   TM in.a.while
   'My father will get angry (bye and bye).'

(4.10) ***numbabawih***   ***bahulnah***
    [nuN-babawi]v   [-hi   bahul]E   [=na]s
    INTR.PERF.PAT.repent LK   sin   2SG.POSS
   'He/she repented (from his sin).'

4.4.2 Stative emotion verbs

Active emotion verbs describe inward human feelings or state of emotions and they are usually triggered by unfavorable events or circumstance. Most of the stative emotion verbs are inherently nominal and some three roots are inherently adjectival. Table 4.6 contains a representative sample an undetermined number stative emotion verb roots in the language.

Table 4.6 List of some stative emotion verbs roots

	ROOT	GLOSS	BASIC AFFIX
66.	ʔuyuŋ	'sad/sadness (adj)'	ʔ<**um/inm**>uyuŋ
67.	ʔamloŋ	'happy (n)'	ʔ<**um/inm**>amloŋ
68.	bokon	'slight (adj)'	b<**um/inm**>okon
69.	baʔin	'shy/shame (n)'	b<**um/inm**>aʔin
70.	tutuyu	'remorse (n)'	**mun-/nun-**tutuyu
71.	babawi	'repent (n)'	**mun-/nun-**babawi
72.	ʔiliw	'longing (n)'	**ma-/na-**iliw

4.6 Activity verbs

Most of the activity verb roots in the language are inherently verbal. There are some few nominal roots. Activity verbs are used to describe human activities with the used of body parts or their extensions or instrument. Table 4.7 contain some eleven roots used as based form for the construction of activity verbs.

Table 4.7 List of some activity verb roots

	ROOT	GLOSS	BASIC AFFIX
73.	labah	'wash clothes'	**mun-/nun-**labah
74.	buluh	'wash (face/hand)'	**mun-/nun-**buluh
75.	ula	'wash (dish/hand)'	**mun-/nun-**ula
76.	tudok̚	'write'	**mun-/nun-**tudok̚
77.	bayuh	'pound'	**mun-/nun-**bayuh
78.	lutu	'cook'	**mun-/nun-**lutu
79.	gabut̚	'weed'	**mun-/nun-**gabut̚
80.	bunwit	'fish hook (n)'	**mun-/nun-**bunwit
81.	tabukul	'small fish net (n)'	**mun-/nun-**tabukul
82.	ʔihdah	'viand (n)'	**mun-/nun-**hidah
83.	kan ??	'eat'	kan-**on/<in>**
84.	ʔinum	'drink'	ʔ**<um >/iNm >**inum

Most activity verbs take affix ***mun-/nun-*** in their basic construction, while some few others take infix **<um>/iNm>,** or end-fix ***-on*** and infix **<in>**. Basically activity verbs are inherently verbal in forms and take these affixes in their basic clause construction to make the verb and the clause they occur in a plain intransitive clause wherein the only required argument S is an Agent that executes the activity. They may occur with non required E arguments. Examples (4.11) and (4.12) illustrate this.

(4.11) ***munbayuh***   ***Bukul   hi indanih***
      [mun- bayuh]V   [-hi   bukul]S   [hi ʔindanih]E
      INTR.PERF.pound.palay ABS.DEF.SG PN.bukul   TM in.a.while
      'Bukul will pound rice (bye and bye).'

(4.12) ***nunbuluda***   ***ot   ahida   mangan***

[nun- buluh]V   [=da]S [ʔot   ʔahi   =da   mangan]E
INTR.PERF.wash.hand 3PL   LK   ADV.before 3PL   IMPF.eat
'They wash their hands (before they eat).'

On the other hand, activity verbs derived from nominal take same *mun-/nun-* but turn the verb and the clause they occur into transitive wherein an O argument that take the function of Patient of the action is required. Consider example (4.13).

    (4.13) ***munbunwitdah***   ***tilapyah***
        [mun- bunwit]V [=da]A [-hi   tilapyah]O
        TR.IMPF.fish.hook 3PL   TRM.INDEF.SG tilapya.fish
        'They will catch tilapya with hook.'
         (lit. 'They will hook fish.')

The above clause focused on what they intend to catch. The same verb may, however, take the same basic affix **mun-/nun-** to focus on the activity rather than on the kind of fish. In this case the clause becomes intransitive where the required argument is an Agent acting as the doer of the action. Example (4.4) illustrate this.

    (4.14) ***munbunwitdah***   ***indanih***
        [mun- bunwit]V   [=da]S [-hi ʔindanih]E
        INTR.IMPF.fish.hook 3PL   LK   in.a.while
        'They will be catching (fish) later.'
        (lit. 'They will fish-hook in a while.'

4.7 Affect verbs

Most of the affect verb roots in the language are inherently verbal. There are some few nominal roots. Affect verbs are used to describe human and animal activities that used parts of their body or their extensions or instrument. Table 4. contains some of the base form roots used in the construction of activity verbs.

Table 4.8 List of some affect verb roots

	ROOT	GLOSS	BASIC AFFIX
85.	boŋwa	'cut in two'	boŋwa-**on/\<in\>**, boŋwah**on** , b**\<in\>**oŋwa
86.	putul	'cut to shorten'	putul-**on/\<in\>**
87.	loŋoh	'cut to fell'	loŋoh-**on/\<in\>**
88.	poton	'cut in two'	poton-**on/\<in\>**
89.	buhhak	'split'	buhhak-**on/\<in\>**
90.	tommaŋ	'split in two'	tommaŋ-**on/\<in\>**

91.	hodyap̄	'cut to sharpen'	hodyap̄-**on/<in>**
92.	gudigud	'crample'	gudigud-**on/<in>**
93.	biklih	'tear'	biklih-**on/<in>**
94.	loŋat̄	'hole (n)'	loŋat̄-**on/<in>**
95.	dahdah	'remove bark'	dahdah-**on/<in>**, dahdah**an,** d**in**ahdah**an**
96.	pate	'kill, butcher'	pate-**on/<in>**, (patey**on** or patay**on**)
97.	Pudit, luhit, pulida, ditdit, dulidul, ludih, leleh, ʔinat, hupdut̄, tulik̄, tuwik̄, tibik̄, toboŋ...		

All affect verb roots, except the root **dahdah** , take **-on/<in>** affix in their imperfect and perfect forms to make the affect verb and the clause they occur in a transitive where the required arguments are an A or the agent who execute the action and a O argument that functions as the Patient of the action. **dahdah** however take circumfix <in- -an> in its perfective form without any change in syntactic requirement and the semantic information. The A argument is the agent who executes the action and the O is the patient. Example (4.16) and (4.17) illustrate this.

> (4.16) ***Bongwahon***   ***Padduyaw***   ***nan***   ***ka'iw***
> [boŋwah **-on**]V   [Padduyaw]A [nan   kaʔiw]O
> TRN.IMP.AG.cut.into.two   PN.padduyao   TRM.DEF.SG   wood
> 'Padduyaw cut the wood in two.'

> (4.17) ***dinahdahan***   ***Padduyaw***   ***nan***   ***ka'iw***
> [d**<in>**ahdah **-an**]V   [Padduyaw]A [nan   kaʔiw]O
> TRN.PERF.AG.remove.bark   PN.padduyao   TRM.DEF.SG   wood
> 'Padduyaw cut off the bark of the wood.'

4.8   Perception verbs

Daguman (2004 p328) says that ¨perception verbs refer to events whereby animate participants perceive something through any of the five physical senses ¨ and it always involves two participants in their basic form: the perceiver and the object being perceive, or the causer and patient. The kind of affix being used would determine whether the event portrayed is initiated by the perceiver or whether the event happens to the perceiver or whether the participants involved the causer and the patient only. The use of affixes like **-on/<in>** and **?i- /?in-** would portray the former while the use of affixes like **<um>/<iNm>**, and **mi-/ni-** portrays the later. In both cases, the two participants are the perceiver and the one/thing being perceived. On the other hand, causatives and antipassive of causative affixes like **?ipa-/?inpa-** and **ma-/na-** involve the causer and a recipient/beneficiary in its basic clause construction; if ever the perceiver is involved, it

would occupy the PP slot.

Table 4.9 List of some perception verb roots

	ROOT	GLOSS	BASIC AFFIX
98.	tibo	'see'	tibo-**on/<in>**
99.	maŋmaŋ	'look far'	maŋmaŋ-**on/<in>**
100.	hilip̚	'pip alignment'	hilip̚-**on/<in>**
101.	huŋhuŋ	'smell'	huŋhuŋ-**on/<in>**
102.	doŋŋol	'hear'	doŋŋol-**on/<in>**
103.	dapah	'touch'	dapah-**on/<in>**
104.	dapudap̚	'find something in the dark'	dapudap̚-**on/<in>**
105.	hidip̚	'pip'	**ʔi-/ʔin-** hidip̚
106.	huliyap̚	'look staring'	**ʔi-/ʔin-**huliyap̚
107.	gibok̚	'feel/sense'	**ʔi-/ʔin-**gibok̚

Perception verbs are generally transitive verbs and the clause they occur would require an A argument   functioning as Agent and an O argument functioning as recipient or beneficiary of the event. They tend to take **-on/<in>** or **ʔi-/ʔin-** basic affix. Consider example (4.18) and (4.19).

(4.18) **tibonna   nadan   i'ibayu   ta   adida** magah
    [tibo -on]V [=na]A [nadan   ʔi?iba   =yu]O [ta   adi =da   magah]E
    TRN.IMP.AG.see 2SG TRM.DEF.PL CV.PL.sibling 3PL.   CON.so.that NEG 3PL. Fall
    'He/she will look after your siblings (so that they would not fall).'

(4.19) **tinnibona   nan   nundongpallan   an lugan**
    [t<inn>ibo]V [=na]A [nan   nun- -an doŋpal   an   lugan]O
    TRN.PERF.AG.see 2SG   TRM.DEF.SG PERF.REC. collide   LK car
    'He/she saw the cars (that collided).'

4.9 Transfer verbs

Transfer verbs refer to action of Agents that effect that transfer of a Patient to another location. Most of the transfer verb roots take **ʔi-/ʔin-** or **-on/<in>** as their basic affix, and the verb and the clause they occur are transitive. They requires an A argument acting as the Agent of the verb and an O argument the function of Patient. The may also occur in an extended transitive clause wherein a non-obligatory E argument is included.

Listed in Table 4.10 are some of the transfer verb roots in the language.

Table 4.10 List of some transfer verb roots

	ROOT	GLOSS	BASIC AFFIX
108.	haʔad	'place (v)'	*ʔi-/ʔin-* haʔad
109.	pullaŋ	'lay down'	*ʔi-/ʔin-*pullaŋ
110.	walin	'put down'	*ʔi-/ʔin-*walin
111.	ʔidat	'give'	*ʔi-/ʔin-*ʔidat
112.	dawawa	'give by extending ones hand'	*ʔi-/ʔin-*dawawa
113.	tanod	'throw'	*ʔi-/ʔin-*tanod
114.	happat	'put above'	*ʔi-/ʔin-*happat
115.	bokah	'throw'	*ʔi-/ʔin-*bokah
116.	tulud	'push'	*ʔi-/ʔin-*tulud
117.	lokah	'take down'	lokah-**on/<in>**
118.	gawi	'pull toward self'	gawi-**on/<in>**
119.	pullig	'roll'	pullig-**on/<in>**
120.	ʔoga	'drop'	ʔoga-**on/<in>**

Verb root **pullang** 'lay down' and **walin** 'put down' with **mi-/ni**- may have the extended meaning of 'lying dead'. Example (4.20) and (4.21) illustrate the use **ʔi-/ʔin-** basic affix.

(4.20) **ipullang   nan   unga   nan   ga'ud   hinan pitok**

        [**ʔi**- pullaŋ]V   [nan   ʔuŋa]A [nan   gaʔud]O [hinan   pitok]E

        TRN.IMP.AG.put.down   TRM.DEF.SG child   TRM.DEF.SG shovel   PM   mud

        'The child will lay down the shovel (on the mud).'

(4.21) **inha'adna   hinan   kulbong   nan   bogah**

        [ʔin- haʔad]V   [=na]A [hi -nan   kulboŋ]E [nan   bogah]O

        TRM.PERF.AG.put.down 2SG   PM TRM.DEF.SG container TRM.DEF.SG rice

        'He/she placed the rice (into the container.)'

4.10 Utterance verbs

Utterance verb roots are inherently verbal forms and they are used to describe human utterances that involve audio sounds capable of being detected or received by ear of someone. Table 4.11 gives us some list of human utterances.

Table 4.11 List of some utterance verb roots

	ROOT	GLOSS	BASIC AFFIX
121.	baga	'tell'	*ʔi-/iN-* baga
122.	baga	'ask'	*muN-/nuN-* baga
123.	kali	'say/speak'	k<*um/iNm*>ali
124.	mahmah	'inquire'	*muN-/nuN-*mahmah
125.	ʔaʔʔapo	'tell (a story)'	*muN-/nuN-*ʔaʔʔapo
126.	kutyam	'wisper'	*muN-/nuN-*kutyam
127.	tukuk	'shout'	*muN-/nuN-*tukuk
128.	halanhan	'dig deeper'	h<*um/iNm*>alanhan
129.	baʔʔag	'divurge /report'	*ʔi-/ʔiN-* baʔʔag

Utterance verb roots in central Ifugao language seem to take three distinct affixes in their basic clause construction. These basic affixes are *muN-/nuN-, <um/iNm>* and *ʔi-/iN-* . There seems to be two distinct basic clause constructions. Roots like **baʔʔag** 'divurge/report', **baga** 'tell' and **baga** 'ask' either take *muN-/nuN-* or *ʔi-/iN-* affix in their basic clause construction and make the verb and the clause they occur in as transitive. In this case, the required arguments are the A argument that functions as the Agent of the action and an O argument that functions as Patient of the verb. The other roots take either *muN-/nuN- or <um/iNm>* in their basic construction and make the verb and the clause they occur in as intransitive where the only required argument is the A argument that take the function of an Agent of the verb. Consider example (4.22) to (4.24) to illustrate the two type s utterance verbs basic constructions.

Examples of transitive clause constructions
    (4.22) **munbagah**   **Ginnamay   hi   pihhuh**
        [mun- baga]V   [-hi   ginamay]S   [hi   pihhuh]E
        TRN.IMPF.AG.ask ABS.DEF.SG PN.ginnamay TRM.IND money
    'Ginnamay is asking for money.'

    (4.23) **imbagana**   **nan   imbagam**
        ̱[ʔiN- baga]V [=na]A [nan   ʔiN-baga =mu]O
        TRN.PERF.AG.tell   2SG   TRM.DEF.SG PERF.AG.tell 2SG
        'He/she told what you told.'

Illustrative examples of intransitive clauses

(4.24) **muntukuk͡** **hi** **inayam** **(hinan litangan)**

[muN- tukuk͡]ᵥ   [hi   inayan =ʔam]ₛ   [hinan litaŋan]ₑ

INTR.IMPF.AG.shout ABS.DEF.SG spouse 2SG.POSS PM   yard

'Your spouse is shouting (in the yard).'

4.11 Carry verbs

Carry verbs refer to action of Agents that effect that transfer of or hold a Patient in certain manner. Here, the location is not important. Most of the carry verb roots take **ʔi-/ʔin-** or **-on/<in>** as their basic affix, and the verb and the clause they occur are extended transitive. They requires an A argument acting as the Agent of the verb and an O argument the function of Patient and the instrument used to effect the action. Usually though, the instrument is implied in the verb itself. When the instrument is made explicit, the extended transitive clause it occurs has the non-obligatory E argument acting as the instrument in the action. Listed in Table 4.12 are some of the carry verb roots in the language.

Table 4.12 List of some carry verbs

	ROOT	GLOSS	BASIC AFFIX
130.	ʔaktu	'carry on the head'	ʔaktu-**on/<in>**
131.	pahon	'carry on the shoulder'	pahon-**on/<in>**
132.	balaŋag	'carry across the shoulder'	**ʔi-/ʔin-**balaŋag
133.	hakbat	'carry on the back'	**ʔi-/ʔin-**hakbat
134.	ʔabba	'carry on the back'	**ʔi-/ʔin-**ʔabba
135.	ʔapupu	'carry on the front'	ʔapupu-**on/<in>**
136.	labkiŋ	'carry by the palm'	labkiŋ-**on/<in>**
137.	ʔattaŋ	'carry by two individual'	**ʔi-/ʔin-**ʔattaŋ

Example (4.25) to (4.26) illustrate the two utterance verbs basic constructions.

(4.25) **apupuwonda** **ni** **nan** **golgollang**

[ʔapupuw-on]ᵥ   [=da]ₐ [niʔ]   [nan   golgollaŋ]ₒ

TRN.IMPF.MAN.AG.carry.on.front 3PL PRT.a.while TRM.DEF.SG baby

'They will carry the baby (for a while).'

(4.26) **pinahonah** **pukolna** **han ka'iw**

[p<in>ahon]ᵥ   [=na]ₐ [-hi pukol =na]ₑ   [han   kaʔiw]ₒ

TRN.PERF.MAN.AG.carry.on.shoulder 2SG   LK shoulder. 2SG.POSS TRM.IND.SGS wood

'He carried a wood (on his shoulder).'

Lit. 'He shoulder carried a wood on his shoulder.'

Example 4.26 is allowed in the language, and when this construction is use the manner of carrying is emphasized.