1964

Relation markers in Kalagan

Francis B. Dawson
SIL-UND

[How does access to this work benefit you? Let us know!](#)

Follow this and additional works at: <https://commons.und.edu/sil-work-papers>

Part of the [Linguistics Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Dawson, Francis B. (1964) "Relation markers in Kalagan," *Work Papers of the Summer Institute of Linguistics, University of North Dakota Session*: Vol. 8, Article 3.

DOI: 10.31356/silwp.vol08.03

Available at: <https://commons.und.edu/sil-work-papers/vol8/iss1/3>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by UND Scholarly Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Work Papers of the Summer Institute of Linguistics, University of North Dakota Session by an authorized editor of UND Scholarly Commons. For more information, please contact und.commonson@library.und.edu.

F. B. Dawson

SIL-UND Work Papers 1964

Kalagan

The following chart shows the voice markers in the verb and the case markers that introduce substantive phrases that follow the verb.

Voice in verbs:	SUBSTANTIVE PHRASES					
	Subject (actor of the action)	(TOPIC)	Object (goal of the action)	Instrument (instrument of the action)	Referent (location of the action)	(beneficiary of the action)
Subjective <u>mag-</u>	-----	ya	sa	na	adti	kan na
Objective <u>-en</u>	na	ya	----	na	adti	sa/kan na
Instrumental <u>pag-</u>	na	ya	sa	----	adti	sa/kan na
Referential <u>-an</u> (location) (beneficiary)	na na	ya ya	na sa	(not found) na	---- adti	sa/kan na ----

Each of the substantive phrases above is optional, i.e., any one or all of them may be omitted. If the topic is omitted, it must be understood by some context.

Kalāgan

Following are examples showing the use of the voice markers in a verb with the case markers introducing the substantive phrases that follow it. The underlined phrase of the free translation shows the topic.³

Subjective: mag-make ya man sa house na saw adti farm kan na chief
The man makes the house with a saw at the farm for the chief.

Objective: make-en na man ya house na saw adti farm kan na chief
It is the house that the man makes with a saw at the farm for the chief.

Instrumental: pag-make na man ya saw sa house adti farm kan na chief
It is a saw the man uses to make the house at the farm for the chief.

Referential:

Location: make-an na man ya farm na house sa chief
It is at the farm that the man makes the house for the chief.

Beneficiary: make-an na man ya chief sa house na saw adti farm
It is for the chief that the man makes the house with a saw at the farm.

Note that sa may be used to introduce the beneficiary in any voice but subjective. When another sa is present, however, the ambiguity may be overcome by using kan na instead of sa to mark the beneficiary.

Inventory for above examples:

imò	'make'
utaw	'man'
balay	'house'
gabas	'saw' (tool)
pawà	'farm'
datù	'chief'

3. One very seldom finds more than three such phrases attributive to a predicate center. This example ~~has~~ been expanded to show the possibilities, i.e., all may occur as indicated, and if all should occur this is the preferred order.