

Q41 Ilokano Solution

A1. Translate into English:

- (a) *binasayo* you (pl.) read it.....
- (b) *sinagsagadanta* we (incl.) were sweeping it.....
- (c) *pimmukkawkami* we (excl.) were calling.....

A2. Translate into Ilokano:

- (a) they were stealing them *tinaktakawda ida*.....
- (b) we (excl) laundered it *linabaanmi*.....
- (c) you were wiping *pimmunakayo*

Comments

Ilokano verb forms are divided into three groups:

- intransitive (with no direct object): *-imm-* is added in the root, after the first consonant. The subject is denoted by *-ta* ('we (incl)'), *-kami* ('we (excl)'), *-kayo* ('you (pl)') or *-da* ('they')
- transitive (with a direct object), translated with past simple: *-in-*, is added at the same place in the root. Verbs with "sanitary" semantics (cleaning, washing, etc) get the *-an* suffix, the subject is denoted with *-ta* ('we (incl)'), *-mi* ('we (excl)'), *-yo* ('you (pl)') or *-da* ('they'), 3rd person singular of the object is implied, and 3rd person plural is denoted by *ida*
- transitive, translated with past progressive: the same as with the previous group, but before inserting *-in-*, the first consonant-vowel-consonant is duplicated: (e.g. from *gat·ing* 'buy' we get *gat·gat·ing*, and then *g{in}at·gat·ing*).