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10. *Tekami en naglugãn ta huplãno*
When we rode an airplane
Donato Salbino (1965)
80–85



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10 TEKAMI EN N=AG=LUGĀN TA HUPLĀNO
 1PLEX,O ID4 CM=GN=ride O,NP airplane
 By Donato Salbino (1965)

WHEN WE RODE AN
 AIRPLANE

1. Tekami en* n=ag=gab=gābi ta kofun
 1PLEX,O ID4 CM=GN=DIM=early O,NP friend
 mi in, en na kami in=alāp malat,*
 1PLEX,G ID1 go:OF 3SG 1PLEX,N CM=get CERT

ta=tākit* ya ānāk ku kid=in, ta
 PL=pain N,NP child 1SG PL=ID1 O,NP

lā=lākwāt 2. A in=abbān na=n ig
 AU=morning CJ CM=carry 3SG=CM N,P,ASS

aboy,* hallā k=um=in* kami=n ta
 daughter INJ go=NU=___ 1PLEX,N=CM O,NP

kalsāda.
 road

3. P=aka=datang* mi ta kalsāda
 AB=APT=arrive 1PLEX,G O,NP road

n=aka=in=indag ta lugān a n=ag=lugān
 CM=APT=CN=wait O,NP ride CJ CM=GN=ride

kami=n ta taransit=en.
 1PLEX,N=ID1 O,NP Rural.Transit=ID4

4. "P=ag=disāg=ān* yo," kun=da de*
 NU=GN=disembark=LF 2PLG(ilk.) QT=3PLG PRB

ay, ammi "Idiay Tuguegarao," kun=na hapa
 INJ but there(ilk.) Tuguegarao QT=3SG also

de* na kofun mi en. 5. A
 PRB G,NP friend 1PLEX,G ID4 CJ

n=e=p=ag=disāg mi=n a
 CM=PAS:ACF=NU=GN=disembark 1PLEX,G=CM CJ

ittā=n* lā bit i Ipok* ten.
 EXT=CM LM LM N,P Ipok O,D4

1. The time when we left early in the morning with our friend, he came and got us for sure; my children were sick, in the early morning. 2. They carried the little girl and her brothers, and apprehensively we headed for the road.

3. When we arrived at the road to wait for a ride, we finally rode on the Rural Transit. 4. "Where's your destination," they said, I presume; but "There, Tuguegarao," our friend replied, I assume. 5. And when we disembarked, there Ipok was, already there.

6. Itān mi a "Hu! huplāno* de ina
see:OF 1PLEX,G CJ INJ airplane PRB ID2

p=ag=lugān=ān tām," kun=ku, dāna n=ag=burung
NU=GN=ride=LF 1PLIN=G QT=1SG PRY CM=GN=worry

āk na. 7. A "E kānan sin, e kānan sin,"
1SN CM CJ go 2PLN=CM O,DI go 2PLN=CM O,DI

kun=da, a k=im=ihut kami gisā=kihut.
QT=3PLG CJ crawl.in=NU= 1PLEX,N SIM=crawl.in

8. Um=ange yāk ta pāke huli na en, "Awe=m
NU=go 1SN O,NP INS rump 3SG ID4 NEG=2SG

m=ag=yān sina, te dulay, ma=dāmmat huli
INC=GN=stay O,D2 because bad ST=heavy rump

na ina," kun=da teyāk. 9. A t=im=ullu yk
3SG ID2 QT=3PLG ISO CJ go.up=NU= 1SN

tagad ta ulu na en. 10. Ay, en da
toward O,NP head 3SG ID4 INJ go:OF 3PLG

p=in=a=ubar ta awi. 11. On,* im=ubar
CAS=CM= =fly O,NP INJ yes NU=fly

kami=n ay. 12. A m=ag=iddung=āk
1PLEX,N=CM INJ CJ INC=GN=look.down=1SN

minā, ammi "Atsi, awe=k lā bit," kun=ku=n.
IRR but INJ NEG=1SG LM LM QT=1SG=CM

13. N=ag=tappan=āk, t=in=appan=ān ku matā=k.
CM=GN=cover=1SN cover=CM =LF 1SG eye=1SG

14. En ku para sa=sirib=an ya matā=k
go:OF 1SG yet DIM=peek=OF N,NP eye=1SG

ta ta sa=sawāng=en, "Ay, yo tanāp*
O,NP O,NP DIM>window=ID4 INJ there grassland

mantu yewan," kun=ku hapa.
CNF N,D3 QT=1SG also

15. A p=ag=tabnāk na piga lā* ammi
CJ AB=GN=alight CM how.much LM but

te Ipok a hiklam na d=um=atang, māgge
O,P Ipok CJ night CM arrive=NU= almost

6. We looked around and, "Oh-oh, that must be the airplane we're going to ride in," I said; I was already worried. 7. "Come over here, all of you come here," they said; so we crawled inside, all of us together. 8. I went way to the rear--"Don't ride there, it's no good because the tail there will be too heavy!" they told me. 9. So I went up towards the front. 10. Now they went and made it fly, wonderful! 11. That's right, we flew. 12. I wanted to look below, but, "Well, I can't do it just yet," I said to myself. 13. I covered myself, I covered my eyes. 14. I then went to peek my eyes out the little window. "Oh, there, that's grassland over there," I said.

15. When we landed, how quick it had been; but Ipok, he arrived when it was night, almost midnight. 16. And when we

tangngān na hiklam. 16. A tekami=n
middle G,NP night CJ 1PLEX,O=CM

n=ag=disāg en da kami=n
CM=GN=disembark go=OF 3PLG 1PLEX,N=CM

in=aribungbung=ān na Merikāno kid=en.
CM=surround=LF G,NP American PL=ID4

17. En na t=in=ā-bil* ig aboy
go:OF 3SG hold=CM=___ N,PL,ASS daughter

n=e=uhet ta huplāno en.
CM=PAS:ACF=exit O,NP airplane ID4

18. Kuman=en hā ta p=ag=tugut*
similar=ID4 again O,NP AB=GN=leave

na=n nig aboy=en, yen ya kuga---.
3SG=CM G,PL,ASS daughter=ID4 E,D4 N,NP PRS

19. On* ay. 20. A n=e=p=ag=kwa da
yes INJ CJ CM=PAS:ACF=AB=GN=do 3PLG

ta lā=lā-wāt a "Ahi, ig aboy=en,"
O,NP AU=morning CJ INJ N,PL,ASS daughter=ID4

kun=ku, ta t=im=alangtang kid na ay.
QT=1SG O,NP climb=NU=___ 3PLN CM INJ

21. "Ay, awe=k kid na m=a=ita yen, e
INJ NEG=1SG 3PLN CM INC=PAS=see E,D4 go

yāk na hapa lā ta kofun k=ewan Merikāno
1SN CM also LM O,NP friend 1SG=ID3 American

m=ag=idda," kun=ku. 22. Ya nonot ku ta
INC=GN=lie.down QT=1SG N,NP mind 1SG O,NP

kādwān, "M=ag=idda yāk bit lā sin."
some INC=GN=lie.down 1SN LM LM O,D1

23. Gafu ta ma=damdām=āk teg
since O,NP ST=sad=1SN O,PL,ASS

aleng, "E yāk hapa lā tewan, bali da* ewan,"
son go 1SN also LM O,D3 house 3PLG ID3

disembarked, the Americans came and gathered around us. 17. They went and took the little girl and her brothers in their arms out from the airplane.

18. It was that way again when the children and their mother left; that was really---. 19. For sure. 20. When they did it in the morning, I said to myself, "Oh, there go the children," as they climbed up into the sky. 21. "Well, I won't see them after that; I'll just go by myself to my American friend's place and sleep," I said. 22. On the other hand, I thought, "I'll just lie down here for a while."

23. Since I was lonesome for my son and the others, I said to myself, "I'm going over there, to their house over there."

kun=ku. 24. Ay, "M=ag=yān ka o,* te
 QT=1SG INJ INC=GN=stay 2SN INJ because
 m=ag=hala=hādyo ka ā, a azap=am
 INC=GN=DIM=radio 2SN LM CJ extinguish=OF:2SG
 sangaw am m=aka=ka=sidug ka," kun=da, ta
 later when INC=APT=AB=sleep 2SN QT=3PLG O,NP
 hādyo en.
 radio ID4

24. "Well, you just stay here," they said, "and listen for a little while to the radio, and when you get sleepy turn it off," the radio that is.

25. A n=ag=dā=dangag=āk ta hādyo en.
 CJ CM=GN=AU=listen=1SN O,NP radio ID4
 26. Gafu ta m=aka=ka=sidug=āk na
 since O,NP INC=APT=AB=sleep=1SN CM
 p=in=a=pāsi=k* ya hādyo en. 27. A
 CAS=CM=___=AB:die=1SG N,NP radio ID4 CJ
 yen na.
 E,D4 CM

25. So I listened to the radio. 26. And since I became sleepy I killed the radio. 27. That's it.

Ethnographic and Linguistic Notes on WHEN WE RODE AN AIRPLANE

1. Tekami en. One of two ways to express a temporal setting from the past, especially when it involves the action of a pronoun, is to use the oblique pronoun form plus the remote identifier followed by the verb in the completed tense. The other construction for a past-tense temporal setting is the oblique, nonpersonal case marker followed by a temporal abstract transform of the verb, and the genitive pronoun followed by the remote identifier, e.g., ta nepaggabgabi me en. See also 3, 5, 15, and 20.

malat 'for sure' or 'by all means'. As used by the narrator here it implies (1) a previously made arrangement by their friend, and (2) surprise that their friend actually came, because Agtas are too well acquainted with broken promises. It so happened on this occasion that the narrator and his family had made no preparations for leaving for a three-months' absence to serve as a language assistant at a linguistics workshop.

tatakit 'sick', a very unusual contracted form of nagtatakit.

2. ig aboy 'the daughter and siblings'. Agta parents normally refer to their family by citing one of the children in this way. See also 17 and 23. Although these examples include only the children, 18 and 19 include the mother also.

kumin 'go/do' (going in a certain direction, or doing something in a certain manner).

3. pakadatang 'arrival'. This is a nonpast abstract verb used in a past tense setting (also in 15 and 18; cf. with 5 and 20 where the past form is used).

4. The words in quotation marks are in Ilocano.

de. Adverb of probability here indicates that the narrator is assuming what he did not actually hear.

5. ittan 'there is already'. The one referred to here did not accompany the others on the bus since he was traveling alone by motorcycle.

Ipok, the Agta name given by the Agtas to the author. All members of our family were given Agta names because our American names have totally foreign phonological patterns. The names given us are not transliterations.

6. huplano 'airplane'. A small chartered aircraft was waiting at Tuguegarao airport by previous arrangement.

11. on 'yes'. This is in answer to a listener's comment (see also 19).

14. tanap 'grassland', whether small or large patches, as distinguished from the forest areas in which the Agtas mainly live.

15. piga lã 'how much only', an idiom meaning 'it won't/didn't take long.'

17. tinã-bil 'hold on one's lap/hip'.

18. pagtugut 'leaving'. The narrator jumps from the subject of their arrival at their destination to the leaving of the mother and children about three months later. Since his help was still needed, he sent his wife and children home ahead of him to look after the harvest of their rice crop.

19. on 'yes' (see note 11 above).

23. da 'their', i.e., the American's house.

24. magyan ka o 'you stay here', a comment made to the narrator when his American friends left the house one night for a short while. This event evidently stood out in the narrator's mind as unusual or surprising that any people, especially Americans, would leave an Agta to make himself at home alone in their house.

26. pinapasik 'I killed', an idiomatic use for turning off the radio.