

- b. *the: qa-wu ləyz e-pen de-l-wa.* (< wə + a)  
 3sg 1sg-AGT book one-CL DIR-give-3sg:1sg  
 ‘Him I gave a book to.’

The non-actor marking is optional in most contexts, and when used it sometimes has the feeling of an adversative passive, as in (4.53a-b):

- (4.53) a. *eiŋi ʔũ mo-lu-n-tu the: mi-ta*  
 next.year 2sg NEG-come-2sg-LNK 3sg other.person-LOC  
*ɣʌa:-san.*  
 marry:PRS-2sgU  
 ‘If you don’t come back next year, she will marry someone else.’
- b. *ʔũ tsa tca-lau-tha, tatə tə-khua:-san.*  
 2sg here NEG.IMP-be.noisy-AUX father DIR-angry:PRS-2sgU  
 ‘Don’t be noisy here or your father will be angry (at you).’

Here the use of the non-actor marking is not marking an argument of the verb, but a referent who will be affected by the action (in a negative way). The forms for first and second person non-actor are generally used only when there is a third person actor. The entire set of possible suffixes for the transitive verb are given in Table 10.

*Table 10.* The Qiang person marking suffixes for transitive verbs

		Non-Actor					
		1sg	1pl	2sg	2pl	3sg	3pl
A	1sg			-a	-a	-wa	-wa
c	1pl			-ʰ	-ʰ	-wəʰ	-wəʰ
t	2sg	-n	-n			-wən	-wən
o	2pl	-i	-i			-wəi	-wəi
r	3sg	-ʂa	-ʂaʰ	-san	-sai	-wə	-wə-tci
	3pl	-tci-ʂa	-tci-ʂa	-tci-san	-tci-sai	-wə-tci	-wə-tci

Following are examples of the non-actor person marking that would be used in imperfective, prospective and perfective situations. The first person forms are generally not used in situations where the clause refers to some future event, and so the examples in (4.57a-b) do not have this marking, and instead have the marking usually used for first person