2. For A-C, you will see a pair of sentences. The (a) sentences are the transitive/active sentences, while the (b) sentences are valency increasing or decreasing constructions. If the (b) sentence is a morphological valency changing construction, the morpheme is glossed as VALENCY in the data.

Identify the type of valency increasing or decreasing construction and then explain how you arrived at your conclusion. YOU MAY NOT SIMPLY STATE THAT YOU COULD TELL FROM THE ENGLISH TRANSLATION, and you should say EVERYTHING you possible can about how you arrived at your conclusion. Things you may want to discuss include, verb morphology, verb valency, case marking, optionality of phrases, etc.

1. Dyribal

(a) Yabu-∅ ŋuma-ngu bura-n.
   mother-abs father-erg see-non.future
   ‘Father saw mother.’

(b) ŋuma-∅ bura-ŋa-n (yabu-gu).
   father-abs see-VALENCY -non.future mother-dative
   ‘Father saw (mother).’

2. Yawelmani Yokuts

(a) Naʔ ʔothun tan ?ansin.
   1sg.nom stole that.acc basket.acc
   ‘I stole that basket.’

(b) Naʔ otsuthun ?amam ta:ni ?anasni.
   1sg.nom stole.VALENCY him.acc that.dat basket.dat
   ‘I stole that basket for him.’

3. Dela-Oenale

(a) Anadiki’ a nggae'.
   baby the cries
   ‘The baby cries.’

(b) Au u-nggae' anadiki' a.
   I VALENCY-cry baby the
   ‘I make the baby cry.’

4. Kiche

(a) Le ch’ich’ x-∅-u-pachle la Xwan.
   the car past-3sg.abs-3sg.erg-ran.over the John
   ‘The car ran over John.’
(b) X-∅-pachle-x la Xwan (rmal le ch’ich’).
past-3sg.abs-ran.over-VALENcy the John by the car
‘John was run over (by the car).’