

My conclusion for the time being is that SVCs and complementation construction make a continuum and the case in question is located somewhere between them. If the sentence is closer to complementation, it becomes more natural for *ka* to appear. If the verb in the second position is perfect form or non-AV form, for example, or if the subject clitic occurs after the second verb, it is more like a complementation, and *ka* is more likely to occur and harder to omit. Sentence (4) also expresses attendant circumstance; the second verb is GV Perfect form, that is different from the matrix clause verb, and the subject is *ka tehaypaq* 'NOM Taipei', that is different from the matrix clause subject, so it is more like a clause, and *ka* is unlikely to be omitted.

- (4) p-en-e'apa tederuy qereNul ka [n-sa-'an=na ka tehaypaq].
 AV.PRF-ride car smoke CMP PRF-go-GV=3s.GEN NOM Taipei
 Lit. That I went to Taipei is (while) I take locomotive train.
 S/He took locomotive train to go to Taipei.