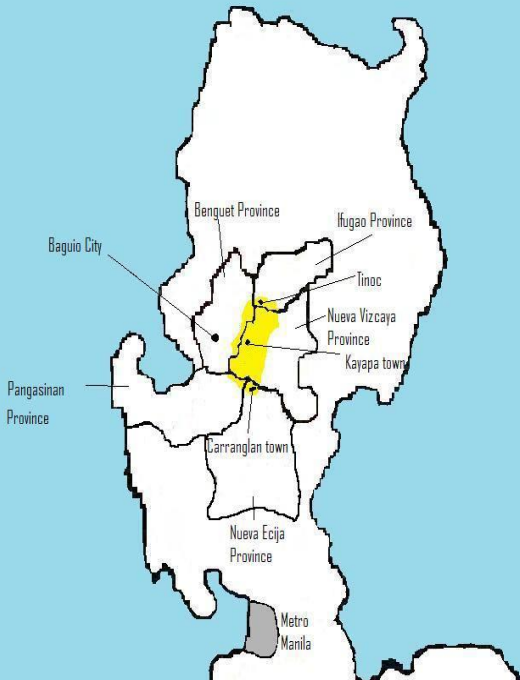


Notes on Kalanguya Verbal Phenomena

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Kalanguya



Arsenio and Stallsmith (2008)

Kalanguya

Proto-Nuclear Southern Cordilleran
Region of Northern Philippines:
(Himes, 1998).

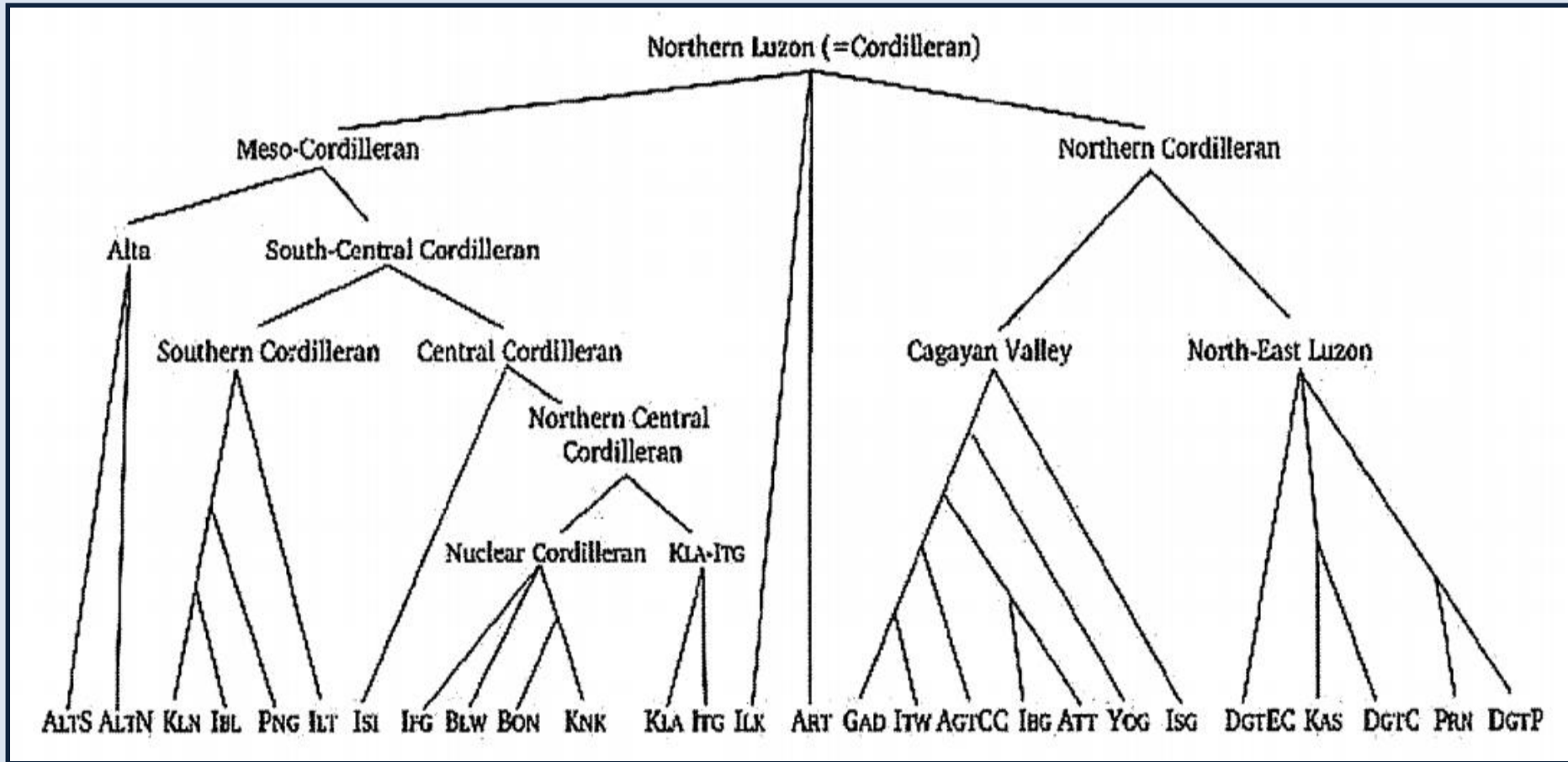
Dialects (Santiago, 2010):

1. North (Tinoc, Ifugao and Benguet)
2. Central (Kayapa, Ambaguio and some parts of west Nueva Vizcaya)
3. South (Sta. Fe and Aritao in NV, some parts of Pangasinan and Nueva Ecija)

Speakers:

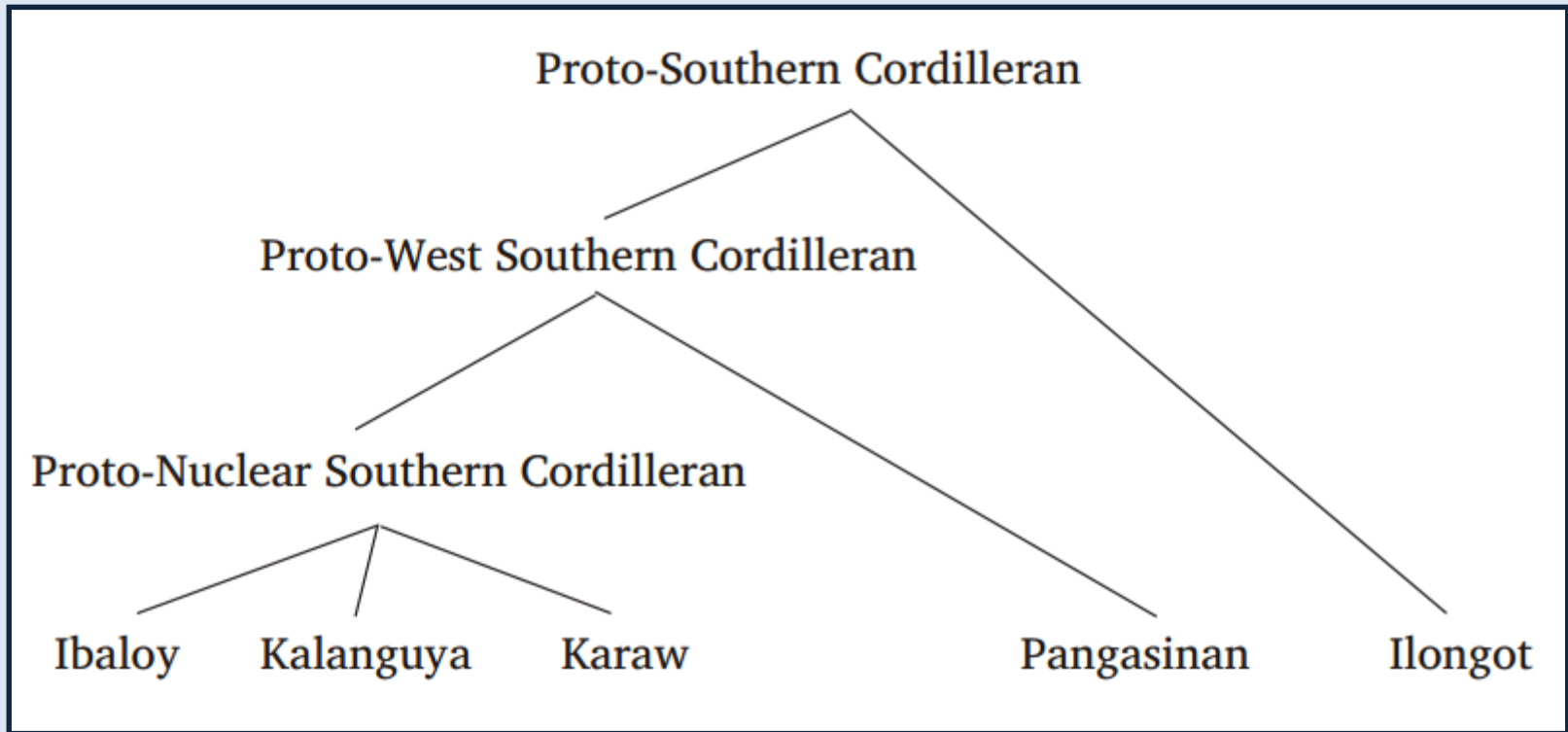
NSO 2007: approx. 90,000 speakers

Northern Luzon languages



(Reid, 2006)

Internal relationships of Southern Cordilleran languages



(Himes 1998:121)

Kalanguya Verbal Morphology

Agent Voice

Infinitive paN-+root	Perfective (1) n-replacive + inf (2) -imm- + root	Imperfective (1) ka+m- replacive+inf (<C2C2>) (2) kaon-	Prospective (1) m- replacive+i nf (<C2C2>) (2) on- +root	Recent Perfective (1) aka-+inf (2) aka-+root	Habitual (1) ka+m-replacive+ inf+ (C1V1C2redup) (2) kaon-+C1V1C2+ root
pandalan 'walk'	nandalan	kamandallan	mandallan	akapandalan	kamandaldalan
pan-e-meh 'bathe'	nan-emeh	kaman-e-meh	man-e-meh	akapan-emeh	kaman-em-emeh
panhapit 'say'	nanhapit	kamanhappit	manhappit	akapanhapit	kamanhaphapit
pantonggal 'buy'	timmonggal	kamanonggal/ kaontonggal	ontonggal	akapanonggal / akatonggal	kamantong- tonggal/*kaontong- tonggal
pangan 'eat'	nangan	kamangan kaongkan	mangan	akapangan	kamankakkakkan / kaongkaongkan

* Data and table from Santiago's (2013) research note "Preliminary description of Kalanguya grammar"

Kalanguya Verbal Morphology

Patient Voice

Infinitive root (C2C2) +	Perfective -in- + inf	Imperfective kapaN-+inf+-a	Prospective inf+-en	Recent Perfective aka-+inf	Habitual ka-+C1V1C2+inf
bahha 'read'	binaha	kapambaha a	bahhaen	akabaha	kabahbahaa
e-meh 'bathe'	immeh	kapan-e- meha	e-mehen	aka-meh	kaem-emeha
happit 'say'	hinapit	kapanhappi ta	happiten	akahapit	kahaphapita
tonggal 'buy'	tinonggal	kapantongg ala	tonggalen	akatonggal	katongtonggal

Kalanguya Verbal Morphology

Location Voice

Infinitive paN-+root +(C2C2)	Perfective n-replacive inf+ -an	+	Imperfective kapaN+inf+-i	Prospective inf+-an	Recent Perfective aka-+inf+-an	Habitual ka+ inf+ C1V1C2root redup +-i
pambahha 'read'	nambahaan		kapampanbah ai	pambahhaa n	akapambahaa n	kapambahbahai
pan-e- mehi 'bathe'	nan-emehan		kapampan-e- mehi	pan-e- mehan	akapan- emehan	kapan-em-emehi
panhappit 'say'	nanhapitan		kapampanhap piti	panhappitan	akapanhapita n	kapanhaphapiti
pambal- aki 'wash clothes'	nambal-akan		kapampanbal- aki	pambal- akan	akapambal- akan	kapambalbal-aki

Kalanguya Verbal Morphology

Location Voice

Infinitive paN-+root	Perfective in-+root	Imperfective kapaN-+i-(C1- med.redup)+r oot	Prospecti ve i-+(C1- med.redu p)	Recent Perfective aka-+i-+ root	Habitual ka-+i- +C1V1C2
pangtang	inkâtang	kapan- ikâktang	ikâktang	akaiktang	kaikâtkâtang
pamotol	impotol	kapan-ipotol	ipotol	akaipotol	kaipotpotol

Nominal Markers

	Absolutive	Ergative	Oblique
Proper nouns	hi	ni hi	ni hi, di
Common Nouns	i	ni	ni, di
Demonstratives	hota	nonta	

Personal pronouns

	Absolutive		Ergative		Oblique/Clause External Topic	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
First Person	-ak / nak-	kami	-ko /nak-	-mi	hi-gak	hi-gami
Second Person	-ka	kayo	-m/-mo	-yo	hi- gam	hi-gayo
Dual	kita	kihho	-ta	tayo	hi- gata	hi- gatayo
Third Person	∅	ida	-to	da	hi- gato	hi-gada

Notes on Kalanguya Verbal Phenomena

The purpose of this study is to provide preliminary description and analysis of five verbal phenomena observed in Kalanguya.

Pretentative mode

Imperfective aspect

Third person imperative

Chaining Structure in the Perfective aspect

Recent Perfective Aspect

Pretentative Mode

Expresses an action that is intended to make people believe that it is the case although in fact it is not.

The term 'pretentative' came from Rubino's (1998) term for the affix for pretence that he observed in the Ilokano language.

Pretentative Mode

Non-future	Future
<i>ka-hin-</i> C1V1C1-GEM.C2- root	<i>hin-</i> C1V1C1-GEM.C2- root
kahinlallabbah	hillallabbah
<i>laba</i> 'pretend to pass by'	
kahinʔaʔaggang	hinʔaʔaggang
<i>ʔagang</i> 'pretend to be hungry'	

Pretentative Mode

Kahinkakkakkan hi Pedro ni mangga.
PERF-PRET-redup~eat ABS Pedro OBL mangga
'Pedro pretended to eat the mango.'

kahin-a-aggang hi Pedro
PERF-PRET-redup~eat ABS Pedro
'Pedro pretended to be hungry.'

Pretentative Mode

Ilokano

Agintatrabahoda idi adda iti amo.

PERF-PRET-redup~work when EXIST OBL boss

‘They were pretending to be working when the boss was there.’

Tagalog

Nagtulugtulugan ang bata.

PERF-redup~sleep ABS child

‘The child pretended to sleep.’

Kalanguya

Kahinlallabbah hi Pedro di abong Maria.

PERF-PRET-redup~pass by ABS Pedro OBL house Maria.

‘Pedro pretended to pass by Mary’s house.’

Imperfective Aspect

The imperfective aspect requires pronouns to be preverbal.

Regardless Ergative/Absolutive

(In Starosta, Pawley and Reid (1981), they proposed that this preverbal position of pronouns is a result of auxiliary axing or lost of originally present sentence-initial auxiliary verbs.)

Imperfective Aspect

Kapantonggalan oonga i mangga

IMPERF.PF:buy-ERG child ABS mango

‘The child is buying the mango.’

Nakkamanonggal ni mangga di Cebu

1Sg.**ABS**=IPRV.AF:buy OBL mango OBL Cebu

‘I am buying mangoes in Cebu.’

Mi kapangkanna i mangga (nihayya).

1Pl.**ERG**=IPRV.PF:eat ABS mango now

‘We are eating the mango (now).’

Imperfective Aspect

*Kamallotto kami	ni	hidan	me-dem.
IMPERF.AF:cook 1PL. ABS .EXCL	OBL	viand-LNK	night
'I am eating supper.'			

*Kamanonggal	hi-gato	ni	mangga.
IMPERF.AF:eat	3Sg. TOP	OBL	mango
'He is buying mango.'			

Imperfective Aspect

Towak kapan-iddawtin

3ERG -1ABS=IPRV.PF:give-ERG

'He/she is giving me flowers.'

habhabong.

flower

Toka kapan-iddawtin

3ERG-2ABS=IPRV.PF:give-ERG

'(He) Paul is giving you flowers.'

Paul ni habhabong.

Paul OBL flower

Third Person Imperative

Imperative

Speaker

Prescription

Listener

Agent of Action

Many existing definitions of the imperative meaning (listener=agent of action) (see Apresjan 1988) EXCLUDE all sentences where the agent is represented by a THIRD PERSON or by the speaker himself.

Third Person Imperative

3IMP in Kalanguya

o~~mla~~ hi Sarah ni ahin.

3IMP.AF.bring ABS Sarah OBL salt

“(Have) **Sarah** bring salt”

al-**en** ni Sarah i ahin.

3IMP.PF.bring ERG Sarah ABS salt

“(Have) Sarah bring (the) **salt.**”

Lal-**an** towak lan Sarah ni ahin.

3IMP.BF.bring 3ERG-1ABS ADV ERG Sarah OBL salt

“(Have) Sarah bring salt **for me.**”

Third Person Imperative

3IMP as Indirect Prescription

<p>2nd Person imperative <i>(performer: listener)</i></p>	<p>Pangla-ka ni dilag IMP.bring-2ABS OBL flashlight “(You) Bring a flashlight” (Infinitive form of indicative mode)</p>
<p>Causative <i>(performer: listener/causer)</i></p>	<p>Pan-ala-m hi Paul ni dilag CAUS.INF.bring-2ERG ABS Paul OBL flashlight “(You) Make Paul bring a flashlight.” (Infinitive form of causative mode)</p>
<p>3rd Person Imperative <i>(performer: outside person)</i></p>	<p>Man-ala hi Paul ni dilag 3IMP.bring ABS Paul OBL flashlight “(Have) Paul bring a flashlight”</p>

Third Person Imperative

3IMP as Indirect Prescription

Rachkov (2001) did not mention any third person imperative in Tagalog but in certain contexts, it is possible.

Kung babalik siya ulit dito,

if AF.return 3ABS again here

humingi muna siya ng permiso sa'kin

AF.IMPER.ask for first ABS OBL permission OBL 1POSS

“if s/he returns here again, (tell him to)ask first for my permission.

Third Person Imperative

Tagalog – The 3IMP is morphologically homogeneous with the central second-person forms.

Kalanguya – Uses a special form

(AF) maN-, -om-

(PF) -en

(BF) -an

Initial-consecutive chaining structure

Usually found in VO languages, initial-consecutive structures have a dominating initial verb of one structure followed by consecutive verbs which are of different structure (Longacre 2007).

Chaining Structure in the Perfective Aspect

immalih Pedro at **bomolod**
AF.PERF.leave-ABS Pedro and (3IMP)AF.borrow

ni pilak toh Juan.
OBL money-3POSS ABS Juan

“Pedro came then Juan borrowed money from him”

Initial verb – marked for aspect, voice

Succeeding verbs – marked for voice only

Chaining Structure in the Perfective Aspect

Nan-oggan ahhanin hi Maria han lomaw di tinda-an
cook.AF.PERF first ABS Maria then 3IMP.go OBL store
et om-la-n ballon bado to
CONJ 3IMP.bring-OBL new dress-3SingPOSS
et han manginhehegep di gimongngan
CONJ then 3IMP.enter OBL church
et manhapit ida nonta gayyem to han
CONJ 3IMP.talk PLU OBL friend-3SingPOSS then
law la omakad di abong da.
already 3IMP.return OBL house-3PLPOSS

Recent Perfective Aspect

In most PLs, recent perfective construction does not take any nominative phrase (Liao 2011b).

Tagalog

Kabibili-ko lang ng kendi.
RECT.PFV.buy-1ERG just OBL candy

Ilokano

Kagatgatang-ko iti kendi.
RECT.PFV.buy-1ERG OBL candy

Recent Perfective Aspect

Kalanguya

(1) aka-pam-baha-k
RECT.PFV.read=1ERG
“I just read”

(2) aka-pam-baha-k ni libdo
RECT.PFV.read-1ERG OBL book
“I just read a book”

(3) aka-baha-k ni libdo
RECT.PFV.read-1ERG OBL book
“I just read a book”

(4) aka-baha-k i libdo
RECT.PFV.read-1ERG ABS book
“I just read the/a (certain) book”

Recent Perfective Aspect

- In Batad Ifugao and Central Bontok, the case-marking for arguments is not different from that in other aspectual constructions (Liao 2011b)
- Cena (1977) classifies the recent perfective, along with the intensive constructions, weather verbs, pseudo-verbs, as TOPICLESS constructions.
- There are no literature explaining why most Philippine languages do not allow nominative/absolute-case marking of NPs in the recent perfective aspect (and other topicless constructions).

Thetic/Categorical Judgement

- The difference between the recent perfective construction that allows NOM (or ABS) case-marking and the recent perfective construction that does not, is related to this distinction made by Kuroda (1972)
- Thetic constructions -> have no topic constituent because the entire sentence is in the focus domain. (like recent perfectives in most PLs)
- Categorical – subject-predicate, topic-comment

Thetic/Categorical Judgement

Japanese

Thetic

- a. Kodomo-ga hashit-teiru
 child -NOM run-PROG
 “A child is running.”

Categorical

- b. Kodomo-wa hashit-teiru
 child -TOP run-PROG
 “The child is running.”

Thetic Judgement and Negation

Kuno (1977) observes that subjects marked by *ga* in Japanese sentences cannot be negated.

c. Kato-ga Osaka-ni kita
 Kato-NOM Osaka-TO come-PAST

d. *iya, Kato-ga konakat-ta.
 no, Kato-NOM come-not-PAST

e. iya, Kato-wa konakat-ta.
 no, Taro-TOP come-not-PAST

Thetic Judgement and Negation

Tagalog (Recent Perfective- Thetic)

f. Kabibili-ko lang ng kendi.
RECT.PFV.buy-1ERG just OBL candy

g. (?)Hindi ko kabibili lang ng kendi.
NEG 1ERG RECT.PFV just OBL kendi

(When considered grammatical, example (g) still means that the person bought the candy, just not recently. The scope of the negation only extends to the temporal information (recency). However, this type of construction is not natural for most Tagalog native speakers.)

Categorical Judgement

Kalanguya (Categorical but in a transition stage)

h. Aka-panonggal-ko-n ahin

RECT.PFV.INTR.buy-1ERG OBL salt

i. Aliwan aka-panonggal-ko-n ahin

NEG RECT.PFV.INTR.buy-1ERG OBL salt

(Example (i) means that the person “did not recently buy salt”. The negation also applies to the whole verbal phrase.)

Transition Stage?

Prototypical **Thetic** Constructions





- The whole expression is the topic
- Semantic topic NPs will never take the ABS/NOM marker
- Cannot be negated

Prototypical **Categorical** Constructions

- Topic-Comment /Subject-Predicate
- There is a topic NP (semantically and/or structurally).
- Can be negated

Transition Stage?

Recent Perfective Constructions in Kalanguya

- topic NPs (marked by ABS/NOM) are not allowed in intransitive constructions (example (1), (2))  example (1) and (2) → Thetic
- Transitive constructions with no ABS/NOM marking  example (3) → Thetic
- Clause-internal topic (ABS/NOM) in Transitive constructions  example (4) → Categorical
- Can be negated regardless of the case-marking of NPs  Categorical

Transition Stage?

- In transitive constructions, ABS/NOM markers are only used when the patient (object) is the topic of the conversation and when the speaker talks about a specific object. Example (3), which is the prototypical structure ofthetic constructions, is more commonly used than (4).
- Allowing negation even in topiclessthetic constructions may suggest that recent perfective constructions in Kalanguya are in a transition stage (perhaps originallythetic. Further investigations are recommended.).

Recent Perfective Aspect

- (1) aka-pam-baha-k
RECT.PFV.read=1ERG
“I just read”
- (2) aka-pam-baha-k ni libdo
RECT.PFV.read-1ERG OBL book
“I just read a book”
- (3) aka-baha-k ni libdo
RECT.PFV.read-1ERG OBL book
“I just read a book”
- (4) aka-baha-k i libdo
RECT.PFV.read-1ERG ABS book
“I just read the/a (certain) book”

Summary

1. Kalanguya has a pretentative mode that expresses an action that is intended to make people believe that it is the case although in fact it is not.
2. The imperfective aspect requires pronouns to be preverbal.
3. Kalanguya verbs are marked for an imperative mood with an outside person as the performer of the prescription. This is morphologically and pragmatically different from the causative counterpart.

Summary

4. The 3IMP form is also used as the form of the succeeding verbs following the dominating initial verb.

5. Like other PLs, the recent perfective aspect in Kalanguya only allows genitive/ergative case marking of S and A. However, it retains its voice affix and allows nominative/absolutive case-marking of O in transitive constructions. In relation to thetic-categorical distinction, this type of constructions are considered categorical, with negation and topic NP constituents as evidences.

Thank you very much!
Maraming salamat po!
Halamat ni amin ni hi-gayo!

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