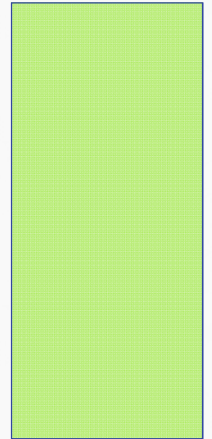


# MORPHOLOGY AND SEMANTICS OF BASIC VERBS IN THE TALAUD LANGUAGE

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# THE TALAUD LANGUAGE

- The Talaud language is an Austronesian language, West Malayo-Polynesian, Philippine language group, Sangir micro-group (Sneddon 1993)
- Spoken in the Talaud Islands, some 200 km north of North Sulawesi Peninsula
- Three big islands, Karakelang, Salibabu, Kabaruan, and Nanusa Islands
- The number of speakers is around 40,000
- Younger people are switching from Talaud to Manado Malay; it is endangered
- It is said to have seven dialects (Salibabu, Kabaruan, Nanusa, Beo, Rainis, Esang, Niampak): The set of consonants vary from dialect to dialect

# THE AIM OF THIS STUDY

- To present basic semantic features of each voice form
- To describe what semantic role is selected by a subject NP of each voice form
- To show correlations between the semantic roles of a subject NP and the voice form
- To describe that semantics of subject NPs correlates with the paradigm of basic verbs

# NOUN MARKERS

- Noun marker *i-*
  - marks a subject (of every voice form)
  - *i-* for singular human NPs,  $\emptyset$  for other NPs
- Noun marker *si-/su-*
  - *si-* for singular human NPs, *su-* for other NPs
  - It does not appear when an NP is PATIENT and non-human
  - Marks **su- object** (one of the arguments of a verb)
    - LOCATION, GOAL, PATIENT
  - Marks **adjuncts** with semantic roles of LOCATION or GOAL
- Noun marker *ni-/nu-*
  - *Ni-* for singular human NPs, *nu-* for other NPs
  - Marks **nu- object** (one of the arguments of a verb)
    - CONVEYED THEME, INSTRUMENT, THEME, CAUSEE
  - Marks **AGENT** in undergoer voice constructions

# GOAL VOICE AND SEMANTIC ROLE OF ITS SUBJECT NP

- GOAL

(1) *i-ani*            *angill-an*            *ni-naŋ=ku*            *m-buke*            GV, non-past  
I-Annie            give-ANNA    NI-mother=NI.1sg    NU-book  
“Annie will be given a book by my mother.”

- PATIENT

(2) *niukka*            *udde*            *anu-an*            *ni-tou*            GV, non-past  
coconut            that            take-ANNA            NI-3sg  
“That coconut will be taken by her/him.”

- LOCATION

(3) *urinna*            *addo-aŋ=ku*            *m-bohassa*            GV, MAN- verb  
pan            put-ANNA=NI.1sg            NU-rice  
“In the pan, I put rice.”

# COVEYANCE VOICE AND SEMANTIC ROLE OF ITS SUBJECT

- CONVEYED THEME, INSTRUMENT

(4) *buke udde i-angill i-nan=ku si-ani* CV, non-past

book that I-give I-mother=NI.1sg SI-Annie

“That book will be given by my mother to Annie.”

- CAUSEE

(5) *ana?a udde i-rarisikk i-ani* CV, non-past

child that I-stand NI-Annie

“That child will be made to stand by Annie.”

- THEME (Abstract entity)

(6) *i-harun i-linda? i-maria*

I-Harun I-avoid NI-maria

“Harun will be avoided by Maria.” CV, non-past/past

- PATIENT

(7) *niukka udde n-i-anu ni-tou* CV, past

coconut that NI-I-take NI-3sg

“That coconut was taken by him/her”

# TALAUD VERBS

- Rich verbal morphology
- Basic verbs and derivational verbs
  - All the verbs have one of the voice-indicating affixes
  - Derivational verbs take one or two of the derivational affixes.  
Ex. Reciprocal, causative, potential, etc.
    - *ma-pa-malli* ‘cause so to buy’, *ma-ʔa-saggo* ‘to be able to breathe’
- Three grammatical voices
  - Actor Voice
  - Goal Voice
  - Conveyance Voice
  - the latter two are undergoer voices

# THREE TYPES OF VOICE-INDICATING AFFIXES

- The infix *-um-*
  - *s-um-aggo* ‘to breathe (non-past)’, *na-s-um-aggo* ‘to breathe (past)’
- The prefix *ma-/na-*
  - *ma-ʔellega* ‘to see (non-past)’, *na-ʔelllega* ‘to see (past)’
- The prefix *maN-/naN-* (/N/ indicates nasalization)
  - *man-dona* ‘to get angry (non-past)’, *nan-dona* ‘to get angry (past)’
  - *ma-malli* ‘to buy (non-past)’, *na-malli* ‘to buy (past)’
- Goal Voice suffix
  - *saggo-anna* ‘to breathe (non-past)’, *ni-saggo-anna* ‘to breathe (past)’
- Conveyance Voice prefix
  - *i-saggo* ‘to breathe (non-past)’, *n-i-saggo* ‘to breathe (past)’



# VOICE-INDICATING AFFIXES

Table 1: Voice-indicating affixes and paradigm of verbs.

	AV	GV	CV
Non-past Form	<p><i>-um-</i> + BASE  <i>l-um-agge</i> ‘laugh’  <i>ma-</i> + BASE  <i>ma-sarainga</i> ‘dance’  <i>maN-</i> + BASE  <i>man-dona</i> ‘to get angry’</p>	<p>Base + <i>-anna</i>  <i>lagge-anna</i> ‘laugh’</p>	<p><i>i-</i> + BASE  <i>i-l-um-agge</i> ‘laugh’</p>
Past Form	<p><i>na-um-</i> + BASE  <i>na-l-um-agge</i> ‘laugh’            (<i>ni-um-</i> + BASE,  <i>-in-</i> + <i>-um-</i> + BASE)  <i>na-</i> + BASE  <i>na-sarainga</i> ‘dance’  <i>naN-</i> + BASE  <i>nan-dona</i> ‘to get angry’</p>	<p><i>ni-</i> + BASE + <i>-anna</i>            (<i>-in-</i> + BASE + <i>-anna</i>)  <i>ni-lagge-anna</i>            ‘laugh’</p>	<p><i>n-</i> + <i>i-</i> + BASE  <i>ni-l-um-agge</i> ‘laugh’</p>

# VERB TYPES AND THE NUMBER OF VOICES

- Talaud verbs can be divided into three categories by the number of voices they can take
- Single-voiced verbs
  - Actor Voice only
- Double-voiced verbs
  - Actor Voice, Goal Voice (non-past and past)
  - Actor Voice, Conveyance Voice (non-past and past)
  - Actor Voice, non-past Goal Voice and past Conveyance Voice
- Triple-voiced verbs
  - Actor Voice, Goal Voice, and Conveyance Voice

# PERCENTAGES OF VERBS

Out of 100 verbs, following percentages of each type of verbs are found.

	Single-voiced	Double-voiced	Triple-Voiced	total
-um- verbs	5%	12%	9%	26%
ma- verbs	4%	15%	9%	28%
maN- verbs	NA	27%	19%	46%
total	9%	54%	37%	100%

