

$pa- + R_2 + -in$	}	action executed 'a little, somewhat'
$pa- + R_2 + -an$		
$i- + pa- + R_2$		
<i>maki-, naki-</i>		social
<i>maki-, naki- + pag-</i>		social
<i>pa- + ki-</i>		request favor
$pa- + ki- \dots -in$	}	request favor
$pa- + ki- \dots -an$		
$i- + pa- + ki-$		
<i>magsi-, nagsi-</i>		plural
<i>magsi-, nagsi- + -nga-</i>		intensive-emphatic plural
<i>magsi-, nagsi- + pag-</i>		simultaneous plural and frequentative
<i>magsi-, nagsi- + pag- \dots -an</i>		simultaneous plural and frequentative
<i>magkang-, nagkang-</i>		involuntary
<i>pagkang-</i>		involuntary-causative
$i- + pagkang-$		gradual but sure effect
<i>magsa-, nagsa-</i>		imitation
<i>ma-, na- + nasalization</i>		profession; habitual action; simple direct action; utilization; intensive action; residence; metaphorical transformation
<i>maging-, naging-</i>		transformation
<i>hi-</i>		substantival-verbal
<i>mag-, nag- + hi-</i>		substantival-verbal
<i>mag-, nag- + hi- \dots -an</i>		reciprocal substantival-verbal
<i>magpa-, nagpa- + hi-</i>		request
<i>hi- \dots -an</i>		direct action
$i- + pag- + hi-$		causative
$pag- + hi- \dots -an$		motive
<i>ma-, na- + nasalization + hi-</i>		direct action

### 3 THE TAGALOG LANGUAGE: AN OUTLINE OF ITS PSYCHOMORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

Cecilio Lopez, *The Tagalog language: An outline of its psychomorphological analysis*, Manila: Bureau of Printing, 1940

OrAus.—Original Austronesian

S.—subject

P.—predicate

Rg.—regens

Rt.—rectum

App.—apposition

Atr.—attribute

Loc.—locative

WB.—word-base

Pnl.—prenasalization

Red.—reduplication

<—comes from

ng—velar nasal

'—stress

'—glottal stop (conventional and traditional symbol)

^—simultaneous stress and glottal stop (conventional and traditional symbol)



§1. EVERY language has two aspects: (1) the morphology and (2) the psychology. In ordinary investigation, the researcher usually applies the "semi-fiction" of separating these two aspects and makes a morphological analysis of the language concerned, then infers the psychologic functions of the morphologic forms with the aid of "formative elements", and finally constructs the grammar as justification of the semi-fiction. (On morphology, see §3; on psychology, see §4; on grammar, see §§5-8.)

In working out the grammar of a language, one may begin either (1) with the morphological analysis or (2) with the inferred psychologic functions, but the two aspects can also be treated simultaneously, as is done in this paper. This method is adopted for the simple reason that a good grammarian must always keep morphology and psychology in his mind, "for sound and signification, form and function, are inseparable in the life of a language, and it has been the detriment of linguistic science that it has ignored one side while speaking of the other, and so lost sight of the constant interplay of sound and sense". (Otto Jespersen, *The Philosophy of Grammar*, p. 40.)

§2. To a methodological system which strives at simplicity and clearness in exposition a clear definition and uniform nomenclature are essential. These requisites are here well kept in mind.

§3. In the analysis, word and sentence must first be differentiated. In word-formation and sentence-formation, the following must be distinguished:

1. purely phonetic factors;
2. purely formal factors; and
3. mixed phonetic-formal factors.

Morphologically, every language is a sum total of sound-phenomena which are produced physiologically and likewise perceived physiologically.

Under the category of word must be distinguished "word-base" and "formative elements". A word may be formed by:

## 1. Sound-reduplication:

- a. iteration, i.e., reduplication of all the sounds of the root or of all the sounds of the word-base, e.g., *singsing* ring, *taun-taón*, every year < *taón*, year;
- b. repetition, i.e., reduplication of the last three sounds of the word-base, e.g., *bulaklak*, flower < OrAus. *buzak*, Tag. *bulak*, cotton;
- c. reduplication, e.g., repetition of the first one or two sounds of the word-base, e.g., *tisá*, only one < *isá*, one, *súsulat*, shall or will write < *sulat*, letter, abstract for writing, *bábagsák*, shall or will fall < *bagsák*, abstract for falling.

## 2. Affixation:

- a. prefixation, e.g., *magbantáy*, to keep watch < *bantáy*, watcher, abstract for watching;
- b. infixation, e.g., *kumain*, to eat < *kain*, abstract for eating;
- c. suffixation, e.g., *sulatán*, place of writing < *sulat*.

3. Affixation + Reduplication: *paglalaruán*, playground (in future) < *laró*, game, abstract for playing.

4. Multiple formation by affixation: *pinagkádapaán*, place of stumbling (in past) < *dapá*, stumble, fall on one's face, abstract for stumbling.

## 5. Sound-change:

- a. syncopation caused by affixation + shift of stress, e.g., *putlín*, to cut < *putol*, abstract for cutting, piece + *-in*;
- b. syncopation caused by affixation + sandhi + shift of stress, e.g., *bilhán* to buy from < *bilí*, abstract for buying, price + *-an*;
- c. difference of stress for semantic distinction, e.g., *magnánakaw*, thief, *magnánakaw*, shall or will steal, *magnánakáw*, shall or will be a habitual thief, *natúlog*, slept, *nátulóg*, have fallen asleep (unintentional).

6. Combination of any two or more of 1 to 5.

Under the category of sentence, the above distinctions are also applicable in addition to:

1. Word-synthesis or composition, e.g., *batubalanì*, magnet < *bató*, stone + *balanì*, lodestone, *hampaslupà*, vagabond < *hampás*, strike + *lupà*, earth;

2. Word-juxtaposition or combination, e.g., *labás-pasok*, going in and coming out repeatedly < *labás*, outside + *pasok*,



enter, *bahay-aklatan*, library building < *bahay*, house + *aklatan*, library.

All these factors, including the position of words in the sentence and the use of especial words in the sentence, will be designated as "derivatives".

§4. Psychologically, every language is a communication of the contents of one's experience and at the same time a perception and understanding of the same.

Such contents of one's experience comprise thoughts (intellectual) and feelings (affective). These two are, by semi-fiction, treated separately in grammar.

The communication of one's experience may be divided into: assertion (predominantly intellectual), questions and inquiries (with participation of feeling), and calls (predominantly affective). Questions deal with realities (predominantly intellectual), or doubt (predominantly affective), or affirmation or negation (in expectation). Calls may be an appeal, a request or an exclamation.

Thoughts must be disintegrated before they become communicable, but several thoughts can also be linked to each other. Thoughts include "conceptions" and "notions". Conceptions are intuitive recollections of the experiences of the senses and are seldom free from notions. Notions may be traced back to intuitive conceptions to which they were previously associated. Memory or recollection retains not the separate contents of intuitive conceptions and notions but their manner or association and this may be freed and abstracted from the intuition.

§5. In grammar, morphology and psychology are inseparable because every formative element exercises a definite function. The notional arrangement of thoughts and feelings is the sentence.

The word serves

1. to name conceptions as *nomen*,
2. to indicate notions as particles, and
3. to express feelings as interjection.

But a notion is indicated not only by particles but also—by means of derivatives—as *nomen*, and a *nomen* is not only an

appellation for conceptions but also a carrier of notions by means of derivatives.

§6. To the types of communication correspond declarative, interrogative, and exclamatory sentences.

A. The notional arrangement of a simple thought consist of two parts: one which is recognized as known, and another which is something new or unknown.

The simple sentence consists of subject and predicate (as parts of the sentence). (See I, A.)

B. A complex of thought can be notionally analyzed and the resulting parts are explanations connected either with the subject or predicate or with both.

An enlarged sentence contains new parts, the nature of which will be explained later. (See I, B.)

C. Several thoughts or complex of thoughts are arranged not by analysis or connection but by notional juxtaposition.

A juxtaposed sentence has no new parts, but is consisted of principal and subordinate sentences. (See I, G.)

Besides these types of communication, feeling or emotion can contribute to the arrangement of thoughts. (See I, C—E.)

§7. The appellation of conceptions, in general, are notionally influenced in the following manner. Of *nomen* we can distinguish:

A. Notional grouping of conceptions into categories.

Types of *nomen*:

- |                                 |   |   |   |                                       |
|---------------------------------|---|---|---|---------------------------------------|
| Under category ( <i>nomen</i> ) | { | 1. Thing ( <i>substantivum</i> )                        | { | a. Person ( <i>personale</i> )        |
|                                 |   | Under categories of thing ( <i>nomen substantivum</i> ) |   | b. Object ( <i>rei</i> )              |
|                                 |   | 2. Property ( <i>qualitatis</i> )                       |   |                                       |
|                                 |   | 3. Occurrence ( <i>quasi-verbum</i> )                   | { | a. Procedure ( <i>intransitivum</i> ) |
|                                 |   | Under categories of occurrence ( <i>nomen verbum</i> )  |   | b. Activity ( <i>transitivum</i> )    |



B. Notional variation of a conception within the same category, and often with distinct participation of emotion: change of the *nomen*, e.g., variation of similarity, caress, etc.

C. Notional transference of a conception from one category to another: conversion of a *nomen*, e.g., transference of a conception of occurrence to that of a conception of a thing, as the actor or the de-verbalized *nomen agentis* and *nomen agendi*.

D. Connection of a conception with a notion: alteration of a *nomen*, e.g., connection of a conception of thing with a notion, exact and inexact quantity, *numerus singularis, pluralis, dualis*.

E. Notional juxtaposition of one conception to another or to a notion as an arrangement of thought, i.e., to a determination of a part of the sentence: juxtaposition of a conception of occurrence to the subject, i.e., by a conjunction with subject affix.

This division is "semi-fictitious." Often a combination of A to D is necessary to provide for all the functions, e.g., D + E in the declension of the *substantivum*.

§8. As far as notions are expressed by particles, these are not very much overburdened by formative elements for further formation of other notions.

Among the formations of notions which are preferably expressed by particles and not by formative elements under the category of *nomen*, the most essential are:

A. Notions which are easily replaced by an intuitive conception, i.e., substituted by a *nomen*, depending upon the situation: *pronomina*.

B. Notions which, within the framework of arrangement of thought, participate in its obviousness because of their relation to the conception, i.e., assertion of place, time, situation and quantity: adnominal particles (adverbs of school grammars).

C. Notions which build up the framework of the arrangement of thought: syntactical particles.

§9. From the above (§5), we can gather that the grammar of a language is on the one hand "a theory of forms" and on the other a "theory of notions". That the forms of different languages differ from each other is known to quite many of us

but what a great majority fail to see is that notions and conceptions which might be fixed in one language may be absent from the very next language that becomes accessible. Some features, such as, for instance the distinction of verb-like and noun-like words as separate parts of speech, are common to many languages, but lacking in others. Tenses of verbs may be present in many European languages, but absent from others, while other features, i.e., the spontaneous, the voluntary, the social, the involuntary, the plural, and others of the category of state or condition in Tagalog are wanting in European verbs. A grammar, especially one of a non-European language, must bring out and demonstrate these differences with typological clarity. Thus can we only achieve results drawn out of pure linguistic interest at the same time furnishing an exact foundation of folk-psychology as well as stimulating critical philosophical knowledge to new and fresh problems.

## I. Arrangement of thoughts. I. *Syntaxis*.

A. Arrangement of a simple thought into a known (subject) and an unknown (predicate). A. Simple sentence, optional word-order, normal, subject (S.)—predicate (P.), in between the particle *ay*, after a vowel *'y* (equalizing sentence).

*Ang saging ay halaman.*  
The banana is (a) plant.

*Si Pedro'y parè.*  
(The) Pedro is (a) priest.

B. Arrangement of a complex of thought by enlargement of S. or P. or of both. B. Enlarged sentence, word-order of a *regens* (Rg.) and a *rectum* (Rt.).

1. independent enlargement, statement of equivalent conception: apposition (App.). 1. word-order optional, normal, Rg.-Rt., in between the particle *na*, after a vowel or instead of final *n* the suffix *ng*.

*Ang bahay (S.) na malakí (App.) ay simbahan (P.).*  
(The house big is church.)

*Ang asing maputi ay mahal.*  
(The salt white is expensive.)

The white (refined) salt is expensive.

*Si Pedro (S.) 'y batang (P.) matalino (App.).*  
(The Pedro is child clever.)

Pedro is a clever child.



2. dependent enlargement, statement of a subordinate conception: attribute (Atr.).

*Ang bahay (S.) ni Huwán (Atr.) ay malaki (P.).*  
(The house of Huwán is big.)  
Huwán's house is big.  
*Ang simbahan (S.) ay bahay (P.) ng Diyos (Atr.).*  
The church is (the) house of God.

3. dependent enlargement, statement of a conception of place: locative (Loc.).

*Ang upa (S.) kay Pedro (Loc.) 'y malaki (P.).*  
(The wage of Pedro is big.)  
Pedro's wage is high.  
*Ang gubernadór (S.) ay naparóon (P) sa Maynilà (Loc.).*  
The governor went to Manila.

There are besides assertions of time and condition. Word-order optional, normal at the end of the sentence.

*Si Pedro (S.) 'y nanggaling (P.) sa Maynilà (Loc.)*  
(The) Pedro came from Manila  
*kahapon.*  
yesterday.

- C. Participation of emotion, of suspense, to emphasize a conception.

1. emphasis on the predicate.

*Parè si Pedro.*  
(Priest the Pedro.)  
Pedro is a priest.

2. emphasis on apposition.

*Ang malaking bahay ay simbahan.*  
The big house is (a) church.

3. emphasis on the locative in the predicate

*Ang gubernadór ay sa Maynilà naparóon.*  
(The governor is to Manila gone.)  
The governor went to Manila.

2. obligatory word-order, Rg.-Rt., in between the particle *ni* or *nang* (usually contracted into *ng*). (See II, A, 1, b, 2, c.)

3. word-order optional, normal, Rg.-Rt., in between the particle *kay* or *sa*. (See II, 1, c and 2, d.)

- C. Change of normal word-order.

1. predicate first, subject follows, and dropping off of *ay* or *'y*.

- D. This participation of emotion, of suspense, is particularly clear in questions in which the unknown must always form the predicate.

1. dubitative questions.

*Parè ba si Pedro?*  
(Priest the Pedro?)  
Is Pedro a priest?

2. factual (reality) questions.

*Alin ba ang anak mo?*  
(Which the child yours?)  
Which is your child?

- E. Participation of emotion, of excitement, as request or order (only in the 2nd. person).

*Gumawâ ka ng bahay!*  
(Make you of house!)  
Make a house!

- F. Intellectual notion of negation which can only affect the P.

1. in assertions and questions.

*Si Pedro'y hindi parè.*  
(The Pedro is not priest.)  
Pedro is not a priest.  
*Hindi parè si Pedro.*  
(Not priest the Pedro.)  
Pedro is not a priest.  
*Si Pedro ba'y hindi parè?*  
(The Pedro is not priest?)  
Is Pedro not a priest?

2. especially in words which express state or condition.

*Si Huwán ay may sakit.*  
(The Huwán is has sickness.)  
Huwán is sick.  
*Si Huwán ay waláng sakit.*  
(The Huwán is none sickness.)  
Huwán is not sick.

- D. Predicate first, *ang* dropped off.

1. particle *ba* after the P.

2. particle (interrogative pronoun) + *ba*

- E. P. first, particle for S.

- F. Particle before P.

1. particle *hindi* (with *ba*) in questions.

2. especially appositional formation, particle *may* in affirmative, *walâ* + *ng* in negative.



3. in order or request.

*Huwág kang gumawâ ng bahay!*  
(Don't you make of house!)

Don't make a house!

G. Arrangement of several thoughts.

1. equivalent thoughts, in parataxis.

*Kami'y kumákain at kayó'y naglálarô.*  
We are eating and you are playing.

*Kayó'y naglálarô at kami'y kumákain.*

*Siyá'y nakaupó't akó'y nakatayô.*

He (she) is sitting and I am standing.

*Akó'y nakatayô't siyá'y nakaupô.*

*Si Huwán ay kapitán, si Pedro'y tenyente.*

(The Huwán is captain, the Pedro is lieutenant.)

Huwán is a captain, Pedro is a lieutenant.

2. logically subordinated connection, in hypotaxis.

*Si Maryá'y naglúlinis ng bahay habang si Huwana'y naglúluto.*

(The Maryá is cleaning the house while the Huwana is cooking.)

Maryá cleans the house while Huwana cooks.

*Habang si Huwana'y naglúluto si Maryá'y naglúlinis ng bahay.*

*Si Tumás ay umakyát sa bubungán ng bahay upang tanawín ang sunog.*

(The Tumás is climbed up to roof of house in order to see the fire.)

Tumás climbed up the roof of the house in order to see the fire.

3. paraphrastic adaptation of an arranged thought as subject, predicate, apposition, attribute, and locative.

*Ang isip mo (S.)'y balát ng itlog itó (P.)*

(The thought yours is shell of egg this.)

You think that this is shell of an egg.

3. especially appositional formation, participle *huwág* (as prohibitive).

G. Juxtaposed sentences.

1. participle *at* or *'t* after a vowel, or without a participle (with a pause instead), position of individual sentence optional.

*Nakita nilá ang isáng dalagang (S) naliligò sa tabí ng isáng balón (App.).*

(Seen by them the one maiden bathing at near of one well.)

They saw a maiden bathing near a well.

*Si Maryá (S.)'y umiiyák na masakít ang ulo niyá (Atr.).*

(The Maryá is crying that painful the head her.)

Maryá cries that her head is aching.

*Si Pedro (S.)'y pumasok sa mahirap na gáwain (Loc.).*

(The Pedro is entered to difficult task.)

Pedro engaged himself in a difficult undertaking.

## II. Naming of conceptions.

## II. Nomina.

A. Grouping of conceptions in notional categories.

A. Division of *nomina* in word-types.

1. individual beings, individuals.

1. *nomen proprium*, particle.

a. as S. and definite P. as well as App.

a. *si* + WB.

*si Pedro*, (the Pedro) Pedro.

b. as Atr.

b. *ni* + WB.

*ni Pedro*, of Pedro, Pedro's.

c. as Loc.

c. *kay* + WB.

*kay Pedro*, to, for Pedro.

2. ordinary beings.

2. *nomen appellativum*

a. as indefinite P. and as App.

a. word without particle.

*bahay*, house.

b. as S. and definite P.

b. *ang* + WB.

*ang bahay*, the house.

c. as Atr.

c. *nang* (usually contracted into *ng*) + WB.

*ng bahay*, of the house.

d. as Loc.

d. *sa* + WB.

*sa bahay*, to house.

B. Further under-categories of ordinary beings.

B. Types of *nomen appellativum*.  
(See III, A.)

1. invariable.

1. *nomen stativum*.

a. thing.

a. *nomen substantivum*  
WB without formative.

*bahay*, house.



b. state or condition.

b. *nomen conditionis*, affirmative *may* + WB, negative *walâ* + *ng* + WB.

*may-sakit*, (have sickness) sick,  
*walâng-sakit*, (no sickness) not sick.

c. quality.

c. *nomen qualitatis*, WB without formative, prefix *ma* + WB.

*putî*, whiteness,  
*mabuti*, good.

2. variable.

2. *nomen dynamicum*.

a. actor of an occurrence.

a. *nomen agentis*.

(See Table I.)

b. goal of an occurrence.

b. *nomen actionis*.

(See Table II.)

### III. Notional variation of conception within its own category.

A. A conception of a thing.

A. *Nomen substantivum*.

1. as indefinite similarity.

1. *nomen metaphoricum*.

*tapay*, knead, *tinapay*, bread,  
*abô*, ash, *abuhin*, ashy color,  
*amá*, father, *inámá*, god-father.

2. equality (definite similarity?).

2. *nomen equitativum*, *ka-* + WB, *ka-* + WB + *-an*.

*mukhá*, face, *kamukhá*, same appearance,  
*yaman*, wealth, *kayamanan*, wealth (as a whole).

3. natural reciprocal relation to another thing.

3. *nomen reciprocum*, *mag-* + WB, *mag-* + a word.

*amá*, father, *mag-amá*, father and son or daughter,  
*kaibigan*, friend, *magkaibigan*, friends.

4. extension.

4. *nomen extensionis*.

a. human being in space.

a. *tagá-* + WB.

*bundók*, mountain, *taga-bundók*, from or of the mountain.

b. epoch.

b. *tag-* + WB.

*araw*, sun, *tag-araw*, hot season.

B. A conception of quality.

B. *Nomen qualitatis*.

1. distributive intensification.

1. comparative, *ma-* + iteration of the WB.

*laki*, bigness, *malaki-laki*, somewhat or a little bigger.

2. collective intensification.

2. superlative, *ka-* + iteration of the WB + *-an*, *pinaka-* + *ma-* + WB.

*mahál*, expensive, *kamahál-mahalan*, most expensive,  
*taás*, height, *pinakamataás*, highest.

3. universal intensification.

3. excessive, *nápaka-* + WB.

*alat*, saltiness, *nápakaalat*, excessively salty.

### IV. Transformation of a conception from one category to another.

### IV. Conversion of one *nomen* to another of different word-type

A. Conception of a thing into that of property with variation.

A. *Nomen substantivum* into *nomen qualitatis*.

1. indefinite (?) similarity.

1. metaphorical change, *mala-* + WB.

*kanin*, cooked rice, *malakanin*, soft (and consistent) like cooked rice.

2. equality (definite? similarity).

2. comparative change, *sing-* + WB, *kasing-* + WB, *magkasing-* + WB.

*habà*, length, *singhabà*, *kasinghabà*, as long as,  
*magkasinghabà*, equally long (with collective subject).

B. Conception of a property into that of a thing with variation.

B. *Nomen qualitatis* into *nomen substantivum*.

1. equality (definite? similarity).

1. comparative change, *ka-* + WB.

*pantáy*, even, level, *kapantáy*, of same level, height.

2. extensive abstraction (universal similarity?).

2. abstract change, *ka-* + WB + *-an*.

*payát*, thin, *kapayatán*, thinness.

### V. Connection of notions with a conception.

### V. Alteration of a *nomen*.

A. Connection of a notion of exact quantity with the conception of an invariable.

A. Use of *numeralia cardinalia* with appositional *nomen stativum*.

(See VII, C, 4.)

B. Connection of a notion of divisible inexact quantity with a conception.

B. Formation of a *numerus pluralis distributivus*.

1. individual beings.

1. *nomen proprium*, particles  
*si*, *ni*, *kay* corresponding to *siná*, *niná*, *kiná*

*si Pedro*, Pedro, *siná P.*, Pedro and companions,  
*ni P.*, Pedro's *niná P.*, Pedro's and companions,  
*kay P.*, to, for P., *kiná P.*, to, for P. and his companions.



2. ordinary beings.

2. *nomen appellativum*, particles *ang*, *ng*, *sa* corresponding to *ang mangá*, *ng mangá*, *sa mangá* (*mangá* usually contracted into *mga*).

*ang batà*, the child, *ang mga b.*, the children,  
*ng b.*, the child's, *ng mga b.*, the children's,  
*sa b.*, to, for the c., *sa mga b.*, to, for the c.

3. also with properties.

3. also *nomen qualitatis*, *ma-* + reduplication.

*mailáp*, wild; *maiiláp*, wild (in plural).

C. Connection of a notion of individuality or limited isolation.

C. Formation of *numerus isolaris*, *ka-* + WB, *káka* + WB.

*paták*, drop, *kapaták*, one drop,  
*kákapaták*, only one drop.

D. Connection of a notion of collective quantity with that of a thing with variation.

D. Formation of a *numerus pluralis collectivus*.

1. equality.

1. *metaphoricum*, *sang-* + WB, *sang-* (*sa* or *san*) + WB + *-an*.

*araw*, day, *sang-araw* one whole day,  
*bayán*, town, *sambayanán*, the whole town's population.

2. extension in space.

2. *extensionis*, WB + *-an*, *ka-* + WB + *-an*.

*larò*, game, *láruan*, playground,  
*saging*, banana, *kasagingan*, district abounding in bananas.

(Cf. III, A, 4, a.)

E. Connection of the notion of "interpretation" and of "duration" with the conception of an actor of an occurrence with aggrupation of the latter.

E. Alteration and formation of types of the *nomen dynamicum agentis*.

(See II, B, 2.)

1. interpretation of:

a. experienced reality.

1. *modus*:

a. *realis*, *in-* (*-in-*), OrAus. *in*.

b. existence of idea.

b. *imaginationis*, without formative.

(Aggrupation A = Formation of types, See Table I.)

F. Transformation of the conception (IV) of an actor into:

F. Conversion of a *nomen agentis* into:

1. action

1. *nomen substantivum agendi*.

a. an activity.

a. *externum*, *pag-* + WB, *pa-* + Pnl. + Red + WB.

*putol*, cut, *pagputol*, act and manner of cutting,  
*pamumutol*, continuous cutting.

b. a provocation.

b. *causativum*, *ipa-* + WB.

*putol*, cut, *ipaputol*, cause to be cut.

c. an involuntary event.

c. *spontaneum*, *pagka-* + WB.

*putol*, cut, *pagkaputol*, spontaneous cutting of.

d. a participation

d. *sociale*, *paki-* + Red. + WB.

*putol*, cut, *pakikiputol*, participation in cutting.

2. actor (appellation for a vocation).

2. *nomen substantivum actoris*, *mag-* + Red., *ma-* + Pnl. + Red.

*baboy*, pig, *magbababáy*, dealer in pigs,  
*taním*, plant, *mánananim*, planter.  
(Note the change of stress.)

3. an implement.

3. *nomen substantivum instrumenti*, *pa-* + Pnl. + WB.

*putol*, cut, *pamutol*, instrument for cutting.

4. a participant.

4. *nomen substantivum sociale*, *ka-* + WB.

*tulong*, help, *katulong*, helper.

5. an activity in connection with the notion of collective quantity.

5. *nomen substantivum collectivum*, *ka-* + WB.

*usáp*, talk, *kausap*, reciprocal addressee and addresser.

6. an exaggerated actor.

6. *nomen substantivum excessivum*, *tagá-* + WB; *palá-* + WB, *palá-* + WB + *-in*, *mapág-* + WB.

*kain*, eat, *tagakain*, professional eater,  
*tulog*, sleep, *palatulóg*, sleepy fellow,  
*iyák*, cry, *paláiyakin*, one who cries at the slightest provocation,  
*lasing*, drunk, *mapaglasing*, drunkard.

G. Further connection of a conception of an actor with the notion of an indivisible collective quantity.

G. Formation of a *numerus pluralis collectivus* out of a *nomen agentis externum*, *magsi-*, *nag-si*, etc. + WB, *magsipag-*, *nagsipag-*, etc. + WB, *magsi-* + *pa-* + Pnl. + WB.

*mag-alís*, remove, *magsialís*, go away (collective),  
*mag-aral*, study, *magsipag-aral*, study (collective),  
*magbahay*, keep house, *magsipamahay*, keep house (collective).

VI. Notional juxtaposition of a conception to another is lacking, is achieved



in the arrangement of thought. But juxtaposition takes place as transformation (IV) of an actor into a result.

only by means of particles in sentence-construction (See I). But transformation takes place by the conversion of a *nomen agentis* into a *nomen actionis*.

A. Simple juxtaposition.

A. *Nomen actionis simplex*, formative -in-, respectively -in.

B. Spatial (locative) juxtaposition.

B. *Nomen actionis loci*, formative -an.

C. Multiple (complex) juxtaposition.

C. *Nomen actionis complex*, formative i-.

(Aggrupation B = Wordtypes, See Table II.)

## VII. Expression for notions.

## VII. *Particulae*.

A. Notions which are readily filled up by an intuitive conception: substitute-notion.

A. *Pronomina*.

1. for individual being as substitute for a proper name, always notionally related to the arrangement of thought, besides being connected with the notion of quantity, and finally in some cases connected with the notion of inclusion of the addressee.

1. *personalia*, always in the form of S. (respectively P.), or Atr. or Loc., besides always *numerus*, in the 1st per. plu. as inclusive and exclusive, as dual only in the 1st. per. inclusive.

As S. and Atr. also as *encliticum* with partially special forms.

(See Table III.)

2. for individual and average beings as substitute for an indication, always notionally related to the arrangement of thought, besides being connected with the notion of space.

- a. near the addresser;
- b. near the addressee;
- c. far from both. (Connection with notion of quantity according to V, B, 2.)

2. *demonstrativa*, always in the form of S. (respectively P.), or Atr., or Loc.

- a. *itó, nitó, dito*;
- b. *iyán, niyán, diyán*;
- c. *iyón, niyón, doón*.

(Plural transformation according to V, B, 2.)

B. Empty notions, substitute notions which must first be filled up by an intuitive conception, always in relation to the arrangement of a complex of conception, with participation of emotion as inquiries after realities.

B. *Pronomina interrogativa*, always in the form of P., Atr. or Loc.

1. expectation of a naming of an individual being.
2. expectation of a naming of an ordinary being.
3. expectation of an assertion of an indication.

1. for *nomina propria*: *sino, kanino (nino), sa kanino*.
2. for *nomina appellativa*: *anó ng anó, sa anó*.
3. for *nomina demonstrativa*: *alín, ng alín, sa alín*.

C. Notions which assume meanings in connection with conceptions and the arrangement of thought and thus become obvious or manifest.

C. *Particulae abstractae*.

1. assertion of place.

1. *particulae loci* (the Loc. of *pronomina demonstrativa*).

2. assertion of time.

*samantala*, meanwhile, while, *kahapon*, yesterday, *ngayón*, now, *bukas*, tomorrow, etc.

3. assertion of circumstances.

*kamuntí*, almost, *din*, also, too, *halos*, almost, *na*, already, *pa*, yet, *tila*, seems, etc.

4. assertion of quantity.

4. *particulae quantitatis*.

- a. exact, in decimal system, with notional connection.

- a. *numeralia definita*.\*

series of addition—*cardinalia*, WB

series of order—*ordinalia*, *ika-* + WB

series of repetition—*multiplicativa*, *maká-* + WB

series of distribution—*distributiva*, *tig-* + WB

series of restriction—*restrictiva*, Red. + WB

series of collectivity distribution—*collectiva-distributiva*, Red. of WB.

*apat*, four, *ikaapat*, fourth, *makáapat*, four times,

*tig-apat*, four each, *áapat*, only four, *apat-apat*, four by four.

- b. inexact.

- b. *numeralia indefinita*.

(Cf. V, A.)

\* There are some irregularities with the numerals one, two, three; *isá, uná, minsan* (also, *makáisa*, but very rarely used), *tig-isa, isa-isá; dalarwá, ikalarwá, makálarwá, tiglarwá, dáalarwá, dala-dalarwá; tatló, ikatló, makaitló, tigatló, tátatló, tatlu-tatló*.



isá, a, an, ibá, other, another, ilán, some, few, marami, many,  
lahát, all, everything, everybody, kaunti, few, etc.

5. assertion of relation.

5. *particulae syntacticae*.

(See I.)

D. Empty notions which only receive meaning in connection with a conception, inquiries after realities.

D. *Particulae interrogativa*.

1. expectation of an assertion of place.

1. *loci*.

saán?, where?, taga-saán?, from where?

2. expectation of an assertion of time.

2. *temporis*.

kailán?, when?

3. expectation of an assertion of circumstance.

3. *modi*.

kumustá?, Ger. *wie geht's?*

4. expectation of assertion of quantity.

4. *quantitatis*.

ilán?, how many?

magkano?, how much?

5. expectation of assertion of connection.

5. *syntacticae*.

bakit?, why?

E. Notions with strong participation of emotion.

E. *Particulae affecti*.

sana, please, kahanga-hangà, wonderful,

kagitla-gitlá, fearful, etc.

VIII. Pure expressions of emotion.

VIII. *Interjectiones*.

aráy!, aráy!, ouch!

(NOTE.—Expression of emotion by sentence melody, etc., are not included in this study.)

## 4 STUDIES ON SUGBUANON AFFIXES

Cecilio Lopez, 'Studies on Sugbuhanon affixes', *The Philippine Social Science and Humanities Review* 14(1):29-35 (1949).

SUGBUANON is the language of the island of Cebu and is spoken also in Oriental Negros, Bohol, southern Leyte and the minor islands of the Bisayan islands, as well as in some regions of Mindanao. With about 3,620,685<sup>1</sup> people speaking the language, it is the second largest linguistic unit in the Philippines next to Tagalog.

These pioneer *Studies* on Sugbuanon are based on similar studies made on Tagalog.<sup>2</sup> In the preparation of this paper, my highest debt of gratitude is to Miss Pilar Garces, for some time technical assistant in Sugbuanon in the Institute of National Language, who helped in gathering the texts. I wish also to express my appreciation for the enthusiastic interest and stimulating queries of the students in the classes in Philippine linguistics at the University of the Philippines, and for the critical perceptions of many Sugbuanon friends who made efforts in my behalf. These helpers, however, should not be blamed for what I have done to their language.

Abbreviations and diacritical marks used:

— = internal glottal catch; ' = stress; ' = final glottal catch; ^ = simultaneous stress and glottal catch; WB = word-base; R = total reduplication; r = partial reduplication; AgI = agent (internal); AgE = agent (external); LAc = locative action; SAc = simple action; CAc = complex action.

The English translations are given as faithfully as possible to the Sugbuanon texts. For lack of proper types, internationally used symbols have to be dispensed with.

<sup>1</sup>Census of the Philippines, Manila: Bureau of Printing, 1939. Vol. II, p. 333.

<sup>2</sup>Cecilio Lopez, *Preliminary Study on the Affixes in Tagalog*. Publications of the Institute of National Language, Manila: Bureau of Printing, 1937.