UNDERLYING CASE IN NORTHERN KANKANAY

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0. Introduction

In the past the description of verbs in Philippine languages often stopped with answering questions regarding the behavior of verbs in the surface structure. However, this kind of description was of little value in understanding the underlying semantic structure of a language, the meaning of its sentences has to be included and accounted for.[1]

The "...semantic relationship of a predicate to the nominal expressions that go with it is largely independent of..." traditional grammatical notions like subject, direct and indirect objects, and oblique object.[2] Descriptions of verbs in Philippine languages that reflect how a verb stem functions to the limit of its semantic range are needed.[3] The easiest and most direct method of describing many semantic relationships is in terms of role or case. A system of naming the kinds of relations between nominals and a predicate can be thought of as the case structure of that predicate.[4]

This paper describes how Northern Kankanay[5] case structures are mapped to clause structure, particularly active clauses.

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[1] Jerry A. Fodor and Jerrold J. Katz, *The Structure of Language Readings in the Philosophy of Language* (Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1964).

[2] D. Terence Langendoen, *Essentials of English Grammar* (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., 1970).

[3] William C. Hall, "A Classification of Siocon Subanon Verbs," *Anthropological Linguistics*, Vol. XI, No. 1 (1970), pp. 25-32.

[4] Charles J. Fillmore, "The Case for Case," in *Universals in Linguistic Theory*, Ed. by Emmon Bach and Robert T. Harms (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., 1968), pp. 1-88.

[5] Northern Kankanay is spoken by approximately 17,000 people living in the municipalities of Besao and Sagada, Mountain Province, Luzon, Philippines. The information for this paper is based upon material gathered during a four month stay in the years 1970-1971 in Balugan of the municipality of Sagada, under the auspices of the Summer Institute of Linguistics. The write-up is specifically the result of a workshop conducted by Joseph Grimes in May-July 1971, at Nasuli, Malaybalay, Bukidnon. I am deeply indebted to Dr. Grimes for his valuable help and consultation. Also the excellent consultation of Miss Donna Hettick and Mr. Richard Gieser is greatly appreciated. Miss Rose Padalla acted as my language helper and without her able assistance this paper would never have been written.

Analysis was aided by a concordance of texts in Northern Kankanay collected by Miss Donna Hettick and Miss Carolyn Kent. These texts were run off on the IBM 1410 Computer at the University of Oklahoma by the Linguistic Information Retrieval Project of the Summer Institute of Linguistics and the University of Oklahoma Research Institute, and sponsored by Grant GS-270 of the National Science Foundation.

This paper, although only a basic introduction to the underlying case in Northern Kankanay, has been of great value in the author's experience of learning

Active clauses are those which include an active predicate and one or more noun phrases which stand in relation to it. Active predicates, in turn, are affixed in various ways to show how one of the noun phrases, formally marked by a series of pronouns and particles[6] which is called the topic, is related to the action of the predicate. This relationship is called focus.[7] The function of the topic element in a clause is narrowed down by the focus affix into one of five categories. For any one of these, the set of underlying case relationships that can be represented is small, and taken together with all the focus possibilities and certain semantic traits of the individual verb in practice usually maps only one case to each focus category.

In Northern Kankanay grammar active clauses include predicate tagmemes manifested by verbs which are distinguished by their focus affixation and by the set of topic pronouns and particles which introduce the noun phrase. These focus relationships mentioned are described in this way: subject focus *men-, -om-*[8] in cross reference with a subject tagmeme, object focus *-en* in cross reference with an object tagmeme, referent focus *-an* in cross reference with a referent tagmeme, accessory focus *i-* in cross reference with an accessory tagmeme, and benefactive focus *i . . . -an* in cross reference with a benefactive tagmeme. The constituent that is in cross reference with a focus affix is topic of the clause and carries the appropriate topic indicator.

Symbols used are as follows: T = Topic, Sf = Subject focus, Of = Object focus, Rf = Referent focus, Af = Accessory focus, and Bf = Benefactive focus.[9]

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a new language. Its value will also be much appreciated and very useful in making an accurate dictionary.

[6] Virginia M. Austin, *Attention, Emphasis and Focus in Ata Manobo,* Hartford Studies in Linguistics No. 20, 1966; Topic subject pronouns are singular, 1st person *-ak,* 2nd person *-ka,* 1st plus 2nd person *-ta,* 3rd person *0;* plural, 1st person *-kami,* 2nd person *-kayo,* 1st plus 2nd person *-tako,* 3rd person *-da.* These are suffixed to verbs. Non-subject topic pronouns are singular, 1st person *sak-en,* 2nd person *sik-a,* 1st plus 2nd person *daita,* 3rd person *siya;* plural, 1st person *dakami,* 2nd person *dakayo,* 1st plus 2nd person *datako,* 3rd person *daida.* Topic particles on noun phrases are general and common *nan,* anaphoric (i.e. denotes a unit of experience shared with the hearer) *san* antedated, (i.e. indicates something from previous time) *din;* personal noun or proper name, singular *si,* plural *da,* antedated *din si.*

[7] The following articles refer to focus: Howard Mckaughan, *The Inflection and Syntax of Maranao Verbs* (Manila: Institute of National Language, 1958); Kenneth Pike, "A Syntax Paradigm," *Language,* Vol. XXXIX (1963), pp. 216-230; Footnote 9 in Jannette Forster, *Dual Structure of Dibabawon Verbal Clauses,* Oceanic Linguistics No. 3, 1964, pp. 26-48; Lawrence A. Reid, *An Ivatan Syntax,* Oceanic Linguistics, Special Publication 2, 1966; Austin, *op. cit.;* Araceli C. Hidalgo, "Focus in Philippine Languages," Vol. I, No. 1 (1970), pp. 25-32.

[8] The subject focus affixes *men-* and *-om-* put the subject in two different relationships to the clause and define two clause types. Although the analysis in this area is quite sketchy, we feel that *men-* is something of a long duration, and is already begun; *-om-* is of shorter duration and is about to begin or to become.

[9] Carolyn Kent and Donna Hettick, *An Introductory Study of Stem Classification in Northern Kankanay.* (Manuscript)

1. *Case*

The participants in the case structure that match the clause level tagmemes are Agent, Patient, Experiencer, Instrument, Goal, Source, Non-instigative Cause, Range, Benefactive, Factitive, and Essive. They are always named with a capital letter.

Agent indicates who initiates or performs the action; it is always animate. Patient undergoes a process, either by being changed or by being moved, or is a stimulus for an experiencer. Experiencer indicates a person who perceives or feels things with no action. Instrument refers to what is used by the Agent in the execution of the action. Goal indicates where the action ends. Source indicates a causal factor that is not being wielded by any Agent. Range or location identifies the spatial orientation of the predication.[10] Benefactive indicates for whom or against whom the action is done, the one who benefits or suffers from it. Factitive indicates the result or what the action ends up with. Essive identifies the element designated by a predicate noun.[11]

These case relationships separate verbs into sets in which certain participants are inherent in the meaning of the verb. These sets are then sub-classified as action, process, experience, and state or combinations of these. Most of these action categories are completely predictable from the set of cases. The only ones that are not are state vs. process, both which take patient.

2. *Agent Oriented*

2.1   Gathering verbs are formed from nouns.[12] The Patient moves toward the Agent which is simultaneously the Goal. Patient matches object and Instrument matches accessory: *obiyen nan obi adi mabogis* (dig-sweet-potatoes-3rd-sing T-the sweet-potatoes negative spoil) 'he will dig the sweet potatoes so they will not spoil', *iyobim nan tinidol* (Af-dig-sweet-potatoes-2nd-sing T-the fork) 'you dig sweet potatoes with the (spading) fork'. Other verbs in this class are *sakati* 'cut grass', *kaiw* 'cut wood', *kaling* 'catch mudfish'.
2.2   Conveyance verbs are those in which the Patient moves. In accessory focus the Agent is also in motion along with the Patient. Patient matches object and accessory, Instrument matches accessory. Some Conveyance verbs have Gathering counterparts that mean the same but for direction. Gathering verbs may have a Range or Source: *depapen nan aso nan manok et isdana* (catch-Of the dog T-the chicken connective eat-3rd-sing) 'the dog will catch the chicken and eat it',

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[10] Donald G. Frantz, "Toward a Generative Grammar of Blackfoot," (unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of Alberta, 1970).
[11] Langendoen, *loc. cit.*
[12] Reid, *op. cit.*

ibakloymo si Amkenit (Af-carry-in-sling-2nd-sing T-person Amkenit) 'you carry Amkenit', *ibadengmo nan ballogo isnan palanggana* (Af-put-2nd-sing T-the corn article basin) 'put the corn in the basin', *idolinko isnan palanngo nan botilas* (Af-put-away-1st-sing article bottle T-the beans) 'I will put the beans in a jar', *ikaanmo nan dagom isnan sobe isnan sikim* (Af-remove-2nd-sing T-the needle article thorn article foot-2nd-sing) 'use the needle to remove the thorn from your foot'. Other verbs in this class are *abab* 'put soil between the stones of a terrace wall', *anap* 'seek, look for, search, find', *bekas* 'throw', *dogos* 'push', *ey* 'go', *gayang* 'throw something', *idya* 'give', *wasit* 'throw away', *agto* 'carry on head', *sakli* 'hold on lap'.

2.3   Motion verbs are those in which the Agent moves within a Range. Accessory focus verbs are Conveyance counterparts of Motion verbs; but the Agent is in motion as well as the Patient. Patient matches accessory, Range matches object: *nan agdan nan layogenyo* (T-the stairs article descend-Of-2nd-pl) 'you descend the stairs', *ilayawyo nan kosa* (Af-go-away-2nd-pl T-the cat) 'you take the cat away', *iyaliyo nan liblo* (Af-come-2nd-pl T-the book) 'you bring the book'. Other verbs in this class are *bala* 'go out', *gedang* 'cross water', *lagto* 'jump', *tagtag* 'run', *tikid* 'go up', *ablo* 'run away from home', *daan* 'walk'.

2.4   Change of Body Position verbs are similar to the verbs of motion. The Agent moves himself to this position, but no topic tagmeme is expressed with accessory focus. Range matches referent: *itakdegmo* (Af-stand-up-2nd-sing) 'you stand up', *adim podanan nan galot* (negative-2nd-sing lie-down-Rf T-the clothes) 'don't lie on the clothes', *itokdom* (Af-sit-down-2nd-sing) 'you sit down'.

2.5   Directional verbs are those in which the Agent is simultaneously the Source and directs an action toward a Goal. Goal matches referent: *sakayan Juan nan esa ay kabayo* (mount-animal-Rf John T-the one connective horse) 'John will mount the other horse'. Other verbs in this class are *ammeng* 'laugh', *ayowan* 'care for'.

2.6   Symmetric action verbs[13] are those in which the Agent and Patient can be interchanged with no semantic difference. Patient matches object: *asawaen Indi si Amkenit* (marry-Of Indi T-person Amkenit) 'Indi and Amkenit will marry'. Other verbs are *sape* 'fight' and *abat* 'meet'.

2.7   Speech verbs have Conveyance counterparts. In these verbs the Agent is simultaneously the Source. The Agent directs the Patient, which is a speech act, toward the Goal. Goal matches object and Patient matches accessory: *todowenyo si Magnas ay mensolot* (teach-Of-2nd-pl T-person Magnas) 'you teach Magnas how to write', *itodom nan ikkan di solat ken Lingan* (Af-teach-2nd-sing T-article to-do article write person-article Lingan) 'you teach Lingan how to write'.

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[13] D. Terence Langendoen, *The Study of Syntax* (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., 1969).

2.8   Change of State verbs are verbs in which the Agent performs
an action with an Instrument that changes the state of the Patient.
Patient matches object and referent, and Instrument matches accessory:
adim abes agidan nan pao (negative-2nd-sing also sharpen-to-a-point-Rf
T-the reed) 'don't make a point on that reed', *gepaken Indi nan tawa*
(break-Of Indi T-the window) 'Indi will break the window', *itokabyo
nan paglokat isnan lata* (Af-open-2nd-pl T-the can-opener article can)
'you use the can opener to open the can'. Other verbs in this class
are *atong* 'burn, cause pain', *bayo* 'pound', *betbet* 'chop, hack', *dalos*
'clean', *disig* 'split wood', *gedged* 'cut or slice', *kiskis* 'mill, husk', *palti*
'butcher', *sebseb* 'put out a fire by throwing something on it', *saba* 'cul-
tivate', *sokpot* 'cut'.

3. Patient Oriented

Stative verbs are those in which Patient matches subject: *mendagsen
nan kalton* (Sf-heavy T-the box) 'the box is heavy'. Other verbs in
this class are *bolinget* 'dark', *amay* 'good, comfortable, good looking',
atong 'hot', *anando* 'tall', *aged* 'sour', *obaya* 'holiday'.

4. Experience Oriented

4.1   Perception verbs are those in which Patient, as a stimulus, matches
object and accessory, and Non-instigative Cause matches object: *adiyak
layden ay dengen nan kanana* (negative 1st-sing like connective hear-
Of T-article say-3rd-sing) 'I don't want to hear what she is going to
say', *ipatik nan kinwanin ama ken sak-en* (Af-believe-1st-sing T-article
past-say father article 1st-sing) 'I will believe what my father told me',
getken nan esa si Magnas (know-Of article one T-person Magnas) 'one
of them knows Magnas'. Other verbs in this class are *ila* 'see', *likna* 'feel'.
4.2   Emotion verbs are those in which Patient matches object, accessory
and referent. The verb *adawag* 'sad' has a Conveyance counterpart which
is 'cry'. Patient matches accessory meaning 'cry' and matches referent
meaning 'sad'. It is supposed that this also exists in other verbs in this
class although at present it cannot be proven: *adawagan amana nan
gastos nan anakna* (sad-Rf-3rd-sing father T-the expenses article child-
3rd-sing) 'his father is sad because of his son's expenses', *iyadawagna
nan ot-ot nan sikina* (Af-cry-3rd-sing T-article ache article foot-3rd-sing)
'he is crying because his foot aches', *layden Pedro si Maria* (like-Of
Peter T-person Mary) 'Peter loves Mary', *agaan Lingan nan lobban* (cry-
Rf Lingan T-the grapefruit) 'Lingan is crying because she wants the
grapefruit'. Another verb is *sakit* 'hurt feelings'.

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