

SOME PHRASE-STRUCTURE RULES FOR KIANGAN-IFUGAO NOUN AND VERB PHRASES

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According to Dyen (1965) Kiangán belongs to one of the subgroups of the Ifugao sub-family of languages in the North Cordilleran cluster. Dyen says Kiangán language has the dialects of Kiangán, Banawe, Hungduan, and Hapao. This study deals with the Kiangán dialect spoken in the municipality of Kiangán and its surrounding sitios in the (sub-) province of Ifugao.

This paper shall attempt to describe the set of phrase-structure rules which characterize the deep structures of Kiangán noun and verb phrases using the transformational model.

1.0 RULES FOR SENTENCE FORMATION

The deep structure of a Kiangán sentence consists of a predicate (Pred), which is obligatory, and a topic noun phrase (NP₁) and an adverb (Adv) which are optional as generated by the following rule:

$$D-1. S \rightarrow (\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (ya-REV) (NEG) \\ INTER \end{array} \right\}) \text{Pred (NP}_1\text{) (ADV)}$$

The remaining optional constituent such as *ya-reversal* (*ya-REV*) and negative (*NEG*), and an interrogative (*INTER*) require transformational rules to arrive at the surface structures of the sentences that selected anyone of these constituents. (An *optional constituent* is taken to mean as a particular phrase-structure rule that need not occur in order to generate the structure represented by the symbol to the left of the arrow. An *obligatory constituent* is one that must occur.)

The predicate expresses a comment on the noun phrase constituent which is the topic of the sentence as generated by rule D-1.

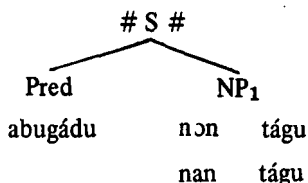
The following are examples of Kiangán basic sentences:

- (1) *abugádu din tagú*
'lawyer' 'man'
'The man is a lawyer.'
- (2) *o'ónal dídan babalé*
'big' 'houses'
'The houses are big.'

- (3) *dehdih ad lagawe din tagu*
 'in' 'Lagawe' 'man'
 'The man is in Lagawe.'
- (4) *nun 'a' apo din babá'i (adnakúgab)*
 'sang' 'girl' 'yesterday'
 'The girl sang (yesterday).'
- (5) *immuddán*
 'rained'
 'It rained.'

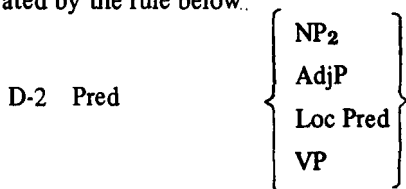
The following tree presents the deep structure of (1):

Fig. 1 *abugádu nan tagu* 'The man is a lawyer.'



2.0 THE PREDICATE

The predicate consists of any of the following: (a) non-topic noun phrase (NP₂) (b) adjective phrase (AdjP) (c) locative predicate (Loc Pred) (d) verb phrase (VP) as generated by the rule below.



2.1 THE NOUN PHRASE

The noun phrase in topic position (NP₁) consists of an obligatory topic marker (M_{Top}) and anyone of the following:

- (a) an optional plural (pl) and a determiner (Det) and an obligatory noun
 (b) an obligatory singular (sg) and plural (pl) markers plus a demonstrative (Demons) or a pronoun (Pron)

Constituents (a) and (b) form NP₂ which may also function as a complement aside from being a predicate.

D-3. NP₁ → M_{Top} + NP₂

D-4. NP₂ → $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\text{pl}) (\text{Det}) \text{N} \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{sg} \\ \text{pl} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Pron} \\ \text{Demons} \end{array} \right\} \end{array} \right\}$

D-5. M_{Top} → (da) (ha-) BM

D-6. BM → [± Absent]

As characterized by D-5, the topic marker consists of *da* (which marks the plural forms of the marker) plus *ha-* (which does not have any function at all and as such it is usually omitted) together with the marker base (B_M). As indicated in D-6, the marker base is specified for the feature [\pm Absent]. (*ha*) *din*, as the [-Absent] marker is used where the referent of the noun is present. (*ha*) *nan* is the [+Absent] marker used when the referent noun is not present. The distinction between *din* and *nan* is expressed in examples that follow:

$\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{din} \\ \text{nan} \end{array} \right]$	bilid	$\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{'the mountain that one sees'} \\ \text{'the mountain that one does not see'} \end{array} \right]$
$\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{din} \\ \text{nan} \end{array} \right]$	duntóg	$\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{'the hill that one sees'} \\ \text{'the hill that one does not see'} \end{array} \right]$
$\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{din} \\ \text{nan} \end{array} \right]$	warwán	$\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{'the river that one sees'} \\ \text{'the river that one does not see'} \end{array} \right]$
$\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{din} \\ \text{nan} \end{array} \right]$	úgo	$\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{'the bamboo that one sees'} \\ \text{'the bamboo that one does not see'} \end{array} \right]$
$\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{din} \\ \text{nan} \end{array} \right]$	pa'ul	$\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{'the stick that one sees'} \\ \text{'the stick that one does not see'} \end{array} \right]$

The topic marker occurs only with the noun phrases in the topic never in the predicate as shown in (14).

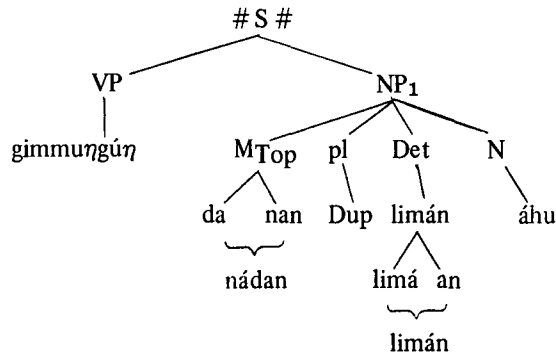
The expressions in (6) to (9) set in bold face are noun phrases in topic position. These in (10) to (13) are noun phrases in predicate position.

- (6) ***gimmungún nádán limán áhu***
 'barked' 'five' 'dogs'
 'The five dogs barked.'
- (7) ***gimmungún nan áhu***
 'barked' 'dog'
 'The dog barked.'
- (8) ***mabúnót da***
 'cruel' 'they'
 'They are cruel.'
- (9) ***ittay hitúwe***
 'small' 'this'
 'This is small.'
- (10) *pádi **din** tágu*
 'priest' 'man'
 'The man is a priest.'
- (11) *mimitulú nádán **duwán** binabá'i*
 'teachers' 'two' 'women'
 'The two women are teachers.'

- (12) **ha'ón nan gá'ud**
 'mine' 'spade'
 'The spade is mine.'
- (13) **datúwe nádan gagá'ud**
 'these' 'spades'
 'These spaces are theirs.'
- *(14) **din pádi din tágu**
 'priest' 'man'
 'The man is a priest.'

The following tree gives the deep structure of (6):

Fig. 2 **gimmungún nádan limán áhu** 'The five dogs barked.'



(A) T-rule will delete *Dup* in the topic. The symbol $\underbrace{\hspace{1cm}}$ indicates that some further T-rule(s) has (have) applied to generate the given form.

2.1.1. THE NOUNS

Nouns are distinguished from other form classes by occurrence with a marker in certain sentence functions particularly in topics, occurrence before possessive pronouns (*pintil ku* 'my pencil' and *olón mu* 'your nose' but not **maphód ku* 'my good' and **onál mu* 'your big' where the words set in bold face are the possessive pronouns), and sometimes by inflection for number.

A very important feature for nouns is [\pm Common]. [$+$ N, $+$ Common] nouns take the markers *din* and *nan*, whereas [$+$ N, $-$ Common] nouns take either *hi* or *ad* only. [$+$ N, $-$ Common] nouns are specified as [$+$ Human] to make it possible to identify [$+$ N, $-$ Common] nouns which occur with *ad* only. The examples of [$+$ N, $-$ Human] are *Pótia* and *Lámut* (these two are names of towns in Ifugao), thus we say *ad Pótia* (but not **hi Pótia* and **ad Ramón*). Ramón is specified as [$+$ N, $+$ Human].

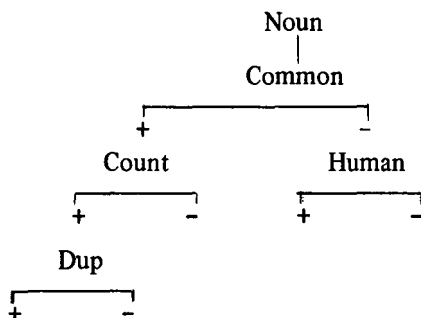
[$+$ N, $+$ Common] nouns are specified as [\pm Count] to distinguish those forms that inflect for number. *áhu* 'dog' and *laláki* 'man' inflect for number and as such they are examples of [$+$ N, $+$ Count] nouns. *áhu* and *laláki* differ in the manner they inflect for number. *áhu* becomes *a'áhu* 'dogs' following the process of partial reduplication of the first consonant (c) and vowel (v) of the noun base. *laláki* adds the infix *-in-* after the first

consonant of the base, thus, *laláki* 'man' == => *linaláki* 'men'. [+N, +Count] nouns characterized as [+N, ±Dup] to distinguish nouns that belongs to the *áhu* group (-those that pluralize by the partial reduplication of the noun base). There are only two examples of [+N, -Dup] nouns in the entire example, namely, *laláki* 'man' and *babá'i* 'woman'.

[-Count] nouns do not have plural forms, as in *danúm* 'water', *dálah* 'blood', and *momáh* 'betel nut'. Names of days (i.e. *lúnit* 'Monday', *maltít* 'Tuesday', etc.) and months (i.e. *máyo* 'May', *agóstu* 'August', etc.) do not have plural forms and as such they are also [-Count] nouns.

A branching tree diagram for *Noun* will show the following features:

Fig. 3 The Features of Nouns



A noun may have several features as in:

Ramón (name of a person) [+N, -Common +Human]

Banáwe (name of a place) [+N, -Common -Human]

áhu 'dog' [+N, +Common+Count+Dup]

laláki 'man' [+N, +Common+Count-Dup]

lúnit 'Monday' [+N, +Common-Count-Dup]

2.2 THE VERB PHRASE

The deep structure of a verb phrase consists of an obligatory aspect (Asp) and Verbal (Vbl), thus:

D-8. VP → Asp + Vbl

2.2.1 ASPECT

Aspect is one characteristic that distinguishes verbs from other form classes. Aspect refers to whether an action has begun or not, and if begun, whether this action expressed by the verb has terminated or not. Time element is not essential when dealing with aspect. The rules below generate the various aspect features:

D-9. Asp → [+begun]

D-10. [+begun] → [+finished]

These aspect features are exhibited in the following examples:

- (15) *mumbidbidbid din babá'i* [+begun, -finished]
 'reading' 'woman'
 'The woman is reading.'

- (16) *munbidbid din babá'i* [-begun]
 'will read' 'woman'
 'The woman will read.'
- (17) *nunbidbid din babá'i* [+begun, +finished]
 'read' 'woman'
 'The woman read.'

The verb phrase marked for [-begun] aspect is identical to the basic form of the verb (i.e. *munbidbid* may be translated as 'will read' or 'to read', the latter meaning is used as the translation of the basic form). The same form is also used for commands (e.g. *munbidbid ka hi liblú* 'You read the book.').

Aspect is manifested in the sentence by the inflection that the verb takes. (Inflection is taken to mean the structural and semantic changes that take place in a given word as a result of the different affixes attached to the bases. Inflection of verbs is shown in the Chart at the end of the article.) The affixes for the different aspects vary depending on the class and on the focus of the verb. (See sec. 2.2.2 for focus.)

'Verbal' refers to those structures that include a verb as an obligatory component. The deep structure of a verbal is generated by the rules below:

- D-11. Vbl → focus + V (Compl)
 D-12. V → [+Compl]

The verb base, which carries the lexical property of the verbal component is specified for the feature [+Compl]. The [+Compl] bases are those that require complements to complete the semantic meaning of the sentences. Absence of these complements will result in elliptical constructions (18) and (19). No complements are required of verb bases with the feature [-Compl]. Examples of these bases are *keke* 'swim' and *lukot* 'smoke' as in (20) and (21) respectively.

- (18) *gumátaŋ din tágu*
 'will buy' 'man'
 'The man will buy .
- (19) *bumanú din tágu*
 'will borrow' 'man'
 'The man will borrow .
- (20) *munkéke din uná*
 'will swim' 'child'
 'The child will swim.'
- (21) *manlúkot din babá'i*
 'will smoke' 'woman'
 'The woman will smoke.'

The trees below show the deep and the surface structures of (18) where the obligatory complement is missing thus the resulting sentence is elliptical.

Fig. 4 *gumátaŋ din tágu* 'The man will buy . . .'
(Deep structure)

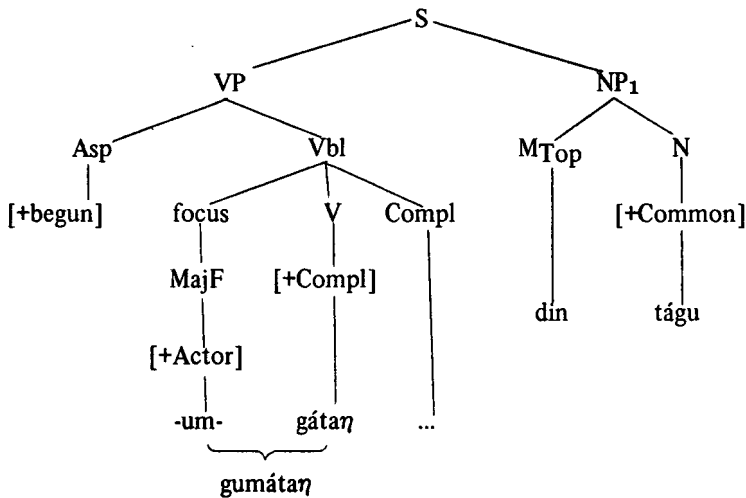
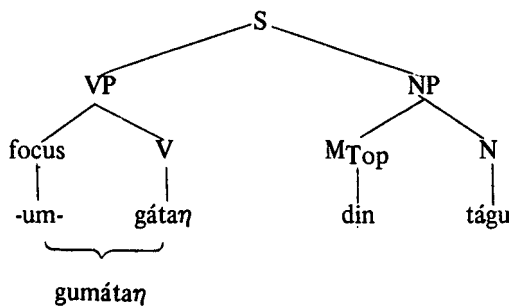


Fig. 4 *gumátaŋ din tágu* 'The man will buy . . .'
(Surface structure)



- (22) *munkéke din uŋá*
'will swim' 'child'
'The child will swim.'
- (23) *munlúkol din babá'i*
'will smoke' 'woman'
'The woman will smoke.'

The complements that go with the [+Compl] bases may be grouped into two on the bases of their occurrence. One group may be called the *Major Complements* and the other group the *Minor Complements*. The *Major Complements* have high functional load compared with the *Minor Complements*. The first group of complements consists of other complements (C₁) and the direction-location complements (C₂). The second group of complements are the adverbials. These adverbials may include among other things a benefactive complement and an instrumental complement. One can expect to find other

adverbials but due to the limited data the investigator contents himself with two constituents of the adverbials.

2.4.2 FOCUS

Focus is one of the obligatory constituents of the verbal which determines the semantic component to be made the center of attention in the sentence. Focus is divided into *derived* (DerF) and *major* (MajF) focuses, the former is optional and the latter is an obligatory constituent. Verbs that have derived focus (DerF) affixes require transformational rules to arrive at the correct sentences and as such the said sentences are rather complex morphologically and syntactically. Verbs that have major focus (MajF) affixes form very simple sentences. Depending on the focus affixes that the verb takes, verbs may be divided into *Major focus verbs* and *Derived focus verbs*. The rules below generate the focus and its features.

- D-13. focus → (DerF) MajF
 D-14. MajF → $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} [+Actor] / \text{_____} [+V, +Compl] \\ [+Actor] / \text{_____} [+V, -Compl] \end{array} \right\}$
 D-15. [-Actor] → [+Object]
 D-16. DerF → $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} [+Ben] \\ [+Inst] \end{array} \right\}$

Major focus affixes are specified whether they can focus on the actor or not ([+Actor]) depending on the feature of the verb base (V) as generated by D-14. In the environment of the verb base specified for [+Compl], the major focus affix is characterized as [\pm Actor-] (i.e. *bidbid* 'read' and *tudok* 'write' as in (24), (25), and (26)). The major focus affix specified for [+Actor] occurs with [-Compl] verb base (i.e. *kéke* 'swim' and *lúkot* 'smoke' in (27) and (28)).

- (24) *munbidbid din babá'i hi liblú*
 'will read' 'woman' 'book'
 'The woman will read the book.'
- (25) *munbidbid din babá'i dih kuwaltú*
 'will read' 'woman' 'room'
 'The woman will read in the room'
- (26) *munbidbid din babá'i hi liblú dih kuwaltú*
 'will read' 'woman' 'book' 'room'
 'The woman will read the book in the room'
- (27) *munkéke din urá*
 'will swim' 'child'
 'The child will swim.'
- (28) *manlúkot din babá'i*
 'will smoke' 'woman'
 'The woman will smoke.'

[-Actor] is specified as [+Object]. [+Object] focuses on the object (29) and [-Object] may focus on the place or the location where the action expressed by the verb is

directed to (30). When the verb is made to focus on the object, the marker has to be either *din* and *nan*. To mark the object otherwise (31) gives an incorrect sentence. For verbs that focus on the direction-location, *din*, *nah*, or *hi* is used.

- (29) *bidbidon din babá'i din liblú*
 'will read' 'woman' 'book'
 'The woman will read the book.'
- (30) *punbidbidan din babá'i din kuwaltú*
 'will read' 'woman' 'room'
 'The woman will read in the room.'
- * (31) *bidbidon din babá'i hi liblú*
 'will read' 'woman' 'book'
 'The woman will read the book.'

As stated earlier *Derived focus verbs* form complicated sentences that may focus on the beneficiary (Ben) of the action as in (32) or on the instrument (Inst) used to perform the action expressed in the verb base as in (33).

- (32) *igopakán din tágu hi bóla nan uná*
 'will kick' 'man' 'ball' 'for child'
 'The man will kick the ball for the child.'
- (33) *pungopák din tágu hi bóla din apátut*
 'will kick' 'man' 'ball' 'shoes'
 'The man will use the shoes to kick the ball.'

Verb bases specified for complements ([+Compl]) may or may not have object complement ([±C₂]) and direction-location complement ([±C₂]). The object complement consists of the object markers *din*, *nan*, and *hi* and a non-topic noun phrase (D-4). The direction-location complement has the direction-location markers *din*, *nah*, and *hi* followed by a noun phrase (of rule D-4), thus:

$$D-17. \text{ Compl} \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \{ C_1 \quad (C_2) \} \\ C_2 \\ \text{AdvCompl} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$D-18. \text{ A. } C_1 \rightarrow > M_{\text{obj}} + NP_2$$

$$\text{ B. } C_2 \rightarrow > M_{\text{dir-loc}} + NP_2$$

Examples:

- (34) *umuyáp din tágu hi píhu* (hidíh malkádo)
 'will count' 'man' 'money' '(there) market'
 'The man will count money (there) in the market.'
- (35) *umuyáp din tágu hitúwe*
 'will count' 'man' 'this'
 'The man will count this.'

The adverbial complements (AdvCompl) may consist either of an Instrument, a Benefactive Complement or both. The Benefactive complement (underscored in (36)) takes the benefactive marker *palá* plus *ke* followed by a [+N, +Human] noun, pronoun or demonstrative or plus $\begin{Bmatrix} di \\ na \end{Bmatrix}$ -*n* and a [+N, +Common] noun. The instrument has $\begin{Bmatrix} di \\ na \end{Bmatrix}$ -*n* followed by a noun phrase (of D-4). The benefactive complements are underscored in (36) and (37), the instrument in (38). The following rules generate the adverbial complements (AdvCompl):

- D-19. AdvCompl \rightarrow $\left. \begin{array}{c} \text{Inst (Ben)} \\ \text{Ben} \end{array} \right\}$
- D-20. Ben \rightarrow $\left. \begin{array}{l} \textit{pala} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{ke} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{hi} + [+N, +Human] \\ \text{sg} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Pron} \\ \text{Demons} \end{array} \right\} \\ \text{pl} \end{array} \right\} \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{di} \\ \textit{na} \end{array} \right\} \textit{-n} + [+N, +Common] \end{array} \right\} \end{array} \right\}$
- D-21. Inst \rightarrow $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{di} \\ \textit{na} \end{array} \right\} \textit{-n} + \text{NP}_2$

(36) *tumáyo din babá'i hi pandángo*

palá $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{keh Ramón} \\ \textit{ke} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{ditá} \\ \textit{ná'e} \end{array} \right\} \end{array} \right\}$

'will dance' 'woman' 'pandango'

for $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Ramon}' \\ \text{you and I}' \\ \text{that}' \end{array} \right\}$

'The woman will dance the pandango for

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Ramon}' \\ \text{you and I}' \\ \text{that}' \end{array} \right\}$

(37) *tumáyo din babá'i hi pandángo pala nan lalaki*

'will dance' 'woman' 'pandango' 'for' 'man'

'The woman will dance the pandango for the man.'

(38) *tumáyo din babá'i din úgo hi pandángo*

'will dance' 'woman' 'bamboo' 'pandango'

'The woman will use the bamboo to dance the pandango.'

The deep structure of two kinds of verb phrases is presented in the following trees:

Fig. 5 *munkéke* 'will swim'

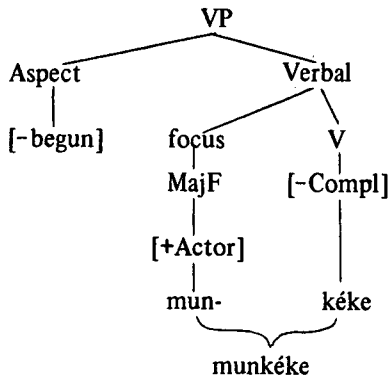
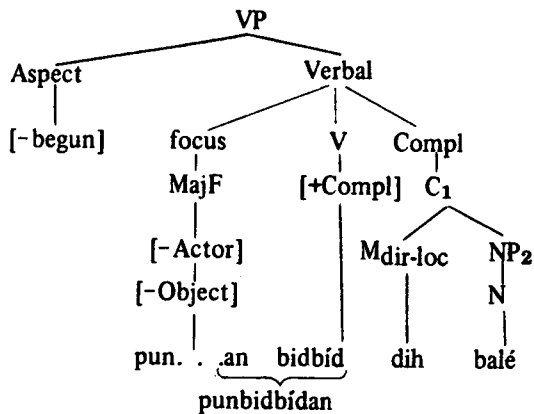


Fig. 6 *punbidbidan dih balé* 'will read in the house'



The following chart illustrates the inflection of verbs based on focuses and aspects:

INFLECTION OF KIANGAN VERBS

Focuses	A S P E C T S		
	[-begun]	[+begun, +finished]	[+begun, -finished]
AF			
1. <i>inup</i> 'dream'			
$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{mun-} \\ \text{-um-} \\ \text{maN-} \end{array} \right\} + B$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{mun-} \\ \text{-um-} \\ \text{maN-} \end{array} \right\} + B$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{nun-} \\ \text{-imm-} \\ \text{naN} \end{array} \right\} + B$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{mun-} \\ \text{-um-} \\ \text{maN-} \end{array} \right\} + \text{Dup, + B}$
mun'inúp uminúp maninup 'dream'	mun'inúp uminúp maninúp 'will dream'	nun'inúp imminúp naʔinup 'dreamt'	mun'inú'inúp uminú'inúp maʔinú'inúp 'dreaming'
OF			
1. <i>inup</i>			
-on + B (inupón) 'dream'	-on + B (inupón) 'will dream'	-in- + B (ininúp) 'dreamt'	-on + Dup + B (inú'inupón) 'dreaming'
IF			
2. <i>gopak</i> 'kick'			
<i>pun-</i> + B (pungopák) 'kick'	<i>pun-</i> + B (pungopák) 'will kick'	<i>nun-</i> + B (nungopák) 'kicked'	<i>pun-</i> + Dup + B (pungopá'gopák) 'kicking'
BF			
2. <i>gopak</i>			
<i>i ...an</i> + B (igokán) 'kick'	<i>i ...an</i> + B (igopakán) 'will kick'	<i>in ... an</i> + B (ingopakán) 'kicked'	<i>i ...an</i> + Dup + B (igopá'gopakán) 'kicking'

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