

SPECIAL SEMANTIC PROMINENCE AND TAGALOG SYNTAX

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0. INTRODUCTION

We deal with the preservation of the basic syntactic structure in terms of the constructions having to do with special semantic prominence.

First, Tagalog contrasts with a language like English -- that is, Tagalog normally preserves the basic structure for the constructions having to do with special semantic prominence while English does not. Insofar as this structure-preserving tendency is concerned, Tagalog and a language like Japanese are alike, though it is noted that Japanese, unlike Tagalog, preserves the basic structure at the expense of the sentence-initial position of the elements of special semantic prominence; that is, while it is quite usual that the elements of special semantic prominence occur in initial position, the same does not apply to Japanese. Secondly, for the constructions having to do with special semantic prominence, Tagalog occasionally deviates from the basic structure. Here, nevertheless, the equivalent structure-preserving constructions may occur.

1-2 treat the constructions in Tagalog, English and Japanese. Then we see in 3 how the basic structure is preserved in Tagalog before the deviation is clarified in 4.

1. SPECIAL SEMANTIC PROMINENCE

First of all we see some examples of special semantic prominence (1.1). It is, as will be shown by these examples, usual that the elements of special semantic prominence occur initially (1.2).

1.1. We may observe special semantic prominence in sentences such as (a) (emphatic constructions) and (b) (*wh*-questions) below where the elements of special semantic prominence are italicized:

- (a) It was *Jack* who called yesterday.
It's *a good rest* that you need most.
It was *yesterday* that Jack called.
A good rest is what you need most.
What you need most is *a good rest*.
- (b) *Who* told her that?
Who is the boy standing there?
What would you like?
When will you come back?

In Tagalog, see e.g. (c) (emphatic constructions) and (d) (*wh*-questions), the same italicization as the above being applied:

- (c) *Si Rosa* ang pupunta.
'It's Rosa who'll go'

Iyon ang binili niya.

'That's the one she bought'

Sa Lunes ang dating ng tren.

'It's next Monday that the train is arriving'

(d) *Sino ang direktor?*

'Who is the director?'

Sino ang pupunta?

'Who will go?'

Ano ang binili niya?

'What did she buy?'

Kailan ka pupunta sa Maynila?

'When are you going to Manila?'

1.2: It is usual that the elements of special semantic prominence occur initially.

As for English, in effect, the elements of special semantic prominence occur initially or quasi-initially as in 1.1 (a) except for the last example and as in 1.1 (b). That is, in the cleft-sentence constructions, as in the first three examples of (a), such elements occur quasi-initially; in the pseudo-cleft constructions like the fourth example of (a), such elements, indeed, occur initially, though in the pseudo-cleft constructions like the last example of (a), it is not the case. In the *wh*- questions, as in (b) on the other hand, such elements do occur initially.

Meanwhile there is no problem with Tagalog; that is, the elements of special semantic prominence always occur initially as in 1.1 (c) and (d).¹

2. STRUCTURE PRESERVATION

With respect to the constructions of special semantic prominence, we consider the problem of the preservation of the basic syntactic structure in terms of the position of the elements of special semantic prominence.

In English the basic structure is rather rarely preserved for the constructions of special semantic prominence (cf. 2.1). In Tagalog, by contrast, the basic structure is

¹With respect to the initial occurrence of the elements of special semantic prominence, see, in addition, constructions in Latin; e.g.

Murum Caesar vidit.

'It was the wall that Caesar saw'

Vidit Caesar murum.

'Caesar really saw the wall'

Quid Caesar vidit?

'What did Caesar see?'

Quem Caesar vidit?

'Whom did Caesar see?'

(As for these four examples, cf. *Caesar murum vidit* 'Caesar saw the wall'.)

Quibus Caesar haec arma dedit?

'Whom did Caesar give these arms to?'

(Cf. *Caesar militibus haec arma dedit* 'Caesar gave these arms to the soldiers'.)

Quando Caesar pervenit?

'When did Caesar arrive?'

(Cf. *Caesar septimo die pervenit* 'Caesar arrived on the seventh day'.)

Quamdiu Caesar urbem oppugnavit?

'How long did Caesar besiege the city?'

(Cf. *Caesar urbem quattuor menses oppugnavit* 'Caesar besieged the city for four months'.)

Ubi Caesar habitat?

'Where does Caesar live?'

(Cf. *Caesar hic habitat* 'Caesar lives here'.)

normally preserved in such cases (2.3). Here in relation to this problem of the structure preservation, the case of Japanese deserves to be mentioned. Japanese, indeed, like Tagalog, preserves the basic structure; but unlike Tagalog, the initial position of the elements of special semantic prominence is rare (cff. 2.2) -- the preservation of the basic structure here is realized at the expense of the initial position of the elements of special semantic prominence.

2.1. In English the preservation of the basic structure for the constructions of special semantic prominence is rather rare. As for the emphatic constructions, see the cleft sentences like the first three examples of 1.1 (a); they deviate from the basic structure. The basic structure, however, is preserved in the pseudo-cleft constructions illustrated by the last two examples of 1.1 (a) which take the form of *A is B* like *Jack is a good player*, yet in the case of the last example, as was mentioned above (1.2), the initial position of the element of special semantic prominence is not realized.

As for the *wh*-questions, the basic structure is not preserved, aside from the cases like the first example of 1.1 (b) where the *wh*-element is the subject:

Who told her that?

(Cf. Jack told her that.)

Noticeably, for the rest of 1.1 (b) the basic structure is not preserved

Who is the boy standing there?

(Cf. The boy standing there is Jack's son.)

What would you like?

(Cf. Jack would like it.)

When will you come back?

(Cf. Jack will come back next week.)

That is, whereas the *wh*-elements occur initially, the basic structure illustrated by *The boy standing there is Jack's son*, etc. is not preserved.

2.2. In Japanese the basic structure illustrated by (a) below is preserved for the constructions of special semantic prominence:

(a) *kore wa kamera da.*

'This is a camera'

are wa hoteru da.

'That's a hotel'

Juan wa kamera o katta.

'Juan bought a camera'

Juan wa Pedro ni kamera o ageta.

'Juan gave a camera to Pedro'

Rosa wa asita tatu.

'Rosa will leave tomorrow'

where *wa* is the topic marker, *o* is the accusative marker, and *ni* corresponds to 'to', 'in', etc.²

The emphatic constructions are as follows:

²There also occur topicless constructions, e.g. *Juan ga hasiteiru* 'Juan is running' where the subject, *Juan*, is marked by the nominative marker *ga* rather than the topic marker *wa* (*Ga* in the emphatic constructions (b) below is due to the nonexistence of the topic in the nominalization. Meanwhile in the *wh*-questions like the first example and the third example in (c) below, the *wh*-elements must be marked by *ga* because they cannot have any topicality.)

- (b) kamera o katta no wa *Juan* da.
 'It's Juan who bought a camera'
 Juan ga katta no wa *kamera* da.
 'It's a camera that Juan bought'
 Pedro ni kamera o ageta no wa *Juan* da.
 'It's Juan who gave a camera to Pedro'
 Juan ga Pedro ni ageta no wa *kamera* da.
 'It's a camera that Juan gave to Pedro'
 Juan ga kamera o ageta no wa *Pedro* da.
 'It's Pedro that Juan gave a camera to'
 Rosa ga tatu no wa *asita* da.
 'It's tomorrow that Rosa will leave'

Here *no* is a nominalizer, and (c) below (as for *ga*, see note 2) are equivalent to (d) below; namely,

- (c) kamera o katta no
 Juan ga katta no
 Pedro ni kamera o ageta no
 Juan ga Pedro ni ageta no
 Juan ga kamera o ageta no
 Rosa ga tatu no
- (d) the one who bought a camera
 the one Juan bought
 the one who gave a camera to Pedro
 the one Juan gave to Pedro
 the one Juan gave a camera to
 the time when Rosa will leave

The emphatic constructions (b) above, taking the form of *A wa B da* 'A is B', therefore, parallel the first two examples of (a) above. The basic structure, thus, is preserved. The *wh*-questions, on the other hand, are as follows:

- (e) *dare* ga kamera o katta?
 'Who bought a camera?' (*dare* 'who?')
 (Cf. the third ex. of (a): Juan wa kamera o katta 'Juan bought a camera'.)
- (e) Juan wa *nani* o katta?
 'What did Juan buy?' (*nani* 'what?')
 (Cf. the third ex. of (a).)
dare ga Pedro ni kamera o ageta?
 'Who gave a camera to Pedro?'
 (Cf. the fourth ex. of (a): Juan wa Pedro ni kamera o ageta 'Juan gave a camera to Pedro'.)
 Juan wa Pedro ni *nani* o ageta?
 'What did Juan give to Pedro?'
 (Cf. the fourth ex. of (a).)
 Juan wa *dare* ni kamera o ageta?
 'Who did Juan give a camera to?'
 (Cf. the fourth ex. of (a).)
 Rosa wa *itu* tatu?

'When will Rosa leave?' (itu 'when?')

(Cf. the last ex. of (a): Rosa wa asita tatu 'Rosa will leave tomorrow'.)

The preservation of the basic structure, here too, is noticeable. Compare, in effect, (e) with the last three examples of (a); that is, *dare* 'who?', etc. only fill the slots without any change of the basic structure (as for the nominative marker *ga*, cf. note 2).³

In Japanese, thus, the basic structure is, indeed, preserved for the constructions of special semantic prominence; but the initial position of the elements of special semantic prominence is not realized, aside from those like the first and the third of (e).

2.3. The basic structure in Tagalog is illustrated by (a) (equational) and (b) (non-equational or narrational) below:

- (a) Maganda si Barbara.
'Barbara is beautiful'
Artista ang babae.
'The woman is an actress'
Si Jorge ang kasama natin.
'Our companion is Jorge'
- (b) Bumabasa ng libro ang titser.
'The teacher is reading a book'
Binabasa ng titser ang libro.
'The teacher is reading the book'

For the constructions of special semantic prominence, the basic structure is normally preserved. In effect, as for those like (c) (= 1.1 (c)) and (d) (= 1.1 (d)) below,

- (c) Si Rosa ang pupunta.
'It's Rosa who'll go'
Iyon ang binili niya.
'That's the one she bought'
Sa Lunes ang dating ng tren.
'It's next Monday that the train is arriving'
- (d) Sino ang direktor?
'Who is the director?'
Sino ang pupunta?
'Who will go?'
Ano ang binili niya?
'What did she buy?'
Kailan ka pupunta sa Maynila?
'When are you going to Manila?'

³Some further examples of the *wh*-questions are as follows:

Juan wa *dare* o yonda?

'Who did Juan invite?'

(Cf. Juan wa Luis o yonda 'Juan invited Luis')

Rosa wa ima *doko* ni iru?

'Where does Rosa live now?' (*doko* 'where?', *ima* 'now')

(Cf. Rosa wa ima Tokyo ni iru 'Rosa lives in Tokyo now') are wa *nani*?

'What's that?'

(Cf. the second ex. of (a): are wa *hoteru* da 'That's a hotel')

(The copula *da* never occurs in the interrogative.)

whereas the last example of (d) deviates from the basic structure, the others, being parallel to (a), preserve it. (The last example of (d) is not parallel to (a); nor is it parallel to (b), because it is *kailan* 'when?' rather than *pupunta* 'will go' that occurs initially.)

2.4. In this way, whereas in English the elements of special semantic prominence are placed initially at the expense of the basic structure, the reverse is true of Japanese where the basic structure is preserved at the expense of the initial position of the elements of special semantic prominence.

By contrast, in Tagalog the initial position of the elements of special semantic prominence is realized and, at the same time, the basic structure is normally preserved.

We deal with the structure preservation in Tagalog in 3 below before the constructions deviating from the basic structure in Tagalog are clarified in 4.

3. STRUCTURE PRESERVATION IN TAGALOG

Now we will see how in Tagalog the basic structure is preserved for the emphatic constructions (3.1-2) and the *whi*-questions (3.3-4).

3.1. First let us see the emphatic constructions section 2.3. (c) (= 1.1 (c)). Here, as will be seen, the last example is distinguished from the first two examples. The case of the first two and that of the last are dealt with in 3.1.1 and 3.1.2, respectively.

3.1.1. The basic structure is preserved for the examples (a) below (the first two of 2.3 (c)) by the nominalization, as is shown by (b):

- (a) *Si Rosa ang pupunta.*
'It's Rosa who'll go'
Iyon ang binili niya.
'That's the one she bought'
- (b) *ang pupunta*
'the one who will go'
ang binili niya
'the one she bought'

Likewise see e.g. (c) below, the basic structure being preserved by (d):

- (c) *Si Rosa ang nagsasalita.*
'It's Rosa who is speaking'
Si Juan lang ang dumating.
'It's only Juan who came'
- (c) *Si Juan ang sumulat ng liham.*
'It's Juan who wrote a letter'
Si Rosa ang nakita niya.
'It's Rosa that he saw'
Serbesa ang ininom ko.
'It's beer that I drank'
- (d) *ang nagsasalita*
'the one who is speaking'
ang dumating
'the one who came'
ang sumulat ng liham
'the one who wrote a letter'

ang nakita niya
 'the one he saw'
 ang ininom ko
 'the one I drank'

See also those like (e) which results from the nominalization (f):

- (e) *Si Rosa* ang binigyan ng titser ng premyo.
 'It's Rosa that the teacher gave a prize to'
- (f) ang binigyan ng titser ng premyo
 'the one the teacher gave a prize to'

(Cf. Schachter and Otnes 1972: 152; Bowen 1965: 204.)

3.1.2. Then the case of the last example of 2.3 (c), being distinguished from that of 3.1.1 above, is considered. In this case, it is the time adverb that is emphasized, as in (a) below:

- (a) *Sa Lunes* ang dating ng tren. (2.3 (c), the last example)
 'It's next Monday that the train is arriving'
Kung Lunes ang alis sa Maynila ng eruplano.
 'It's on Mondays that the plane leaves Manila'

(Cf. Schachter and Otnes 1972: 165-6.)

The preservation of the basic structure here is realized by the nominalized verb bases (b) below rather than by those like 3.1.1 (b), (d) or (f) above; namely

- (b) ang dating ng tren
 'the arrival of the train'
 ang alis sa Maynila ng eruplano
 'the departure of the plane from Manila'

In effect, the usual nominalization is not applicable here. That is, unlike the actor, etc., the time adverb has no focus form; in the case of the time adverb, therefore, the nominalization like *ang dumating* 'the one that came/arrived' resulting from the actor-focus form *dumating* 'came, arrived' is by no means possible. Accordingly the form which is irrelevant to the focus is made use of: the verb base, e.g. *dating*; hence the nominalized verb base, e.g. *ang dating ng tren* 'the arrival of the train', the performer being marked by the marker *ng*.

In any case, the constructions like (a) above preserve the basic structure, though, strictly speaking, they are parallel to those like (c) below rather than 2.3 (a):

- (c) Ngayon ang miting.
 'The meeting is today'
 Sa Linggo ang piyesta.
 'The fiesta is next Sunday'
 Noong isang taon ang lindol.
 'The earthquake occurred last year'

(Cf. Schachter and Otnes 1972: 132-3; 165-6; 448-50.)

3.2. With respect to the emphatic constructions in Tagalog, imperative, hortative and optative constructions are remarkable.

For the imperative constructions like (a) below, in fact, we have the emphatic constructions like (b) which result from the nominalization similar to 3.1.1 above; namely

- (a) Gawin mo ito.
 'Do this'
 Basahin mo ito.
 'Read this'
 Umubos ka ng keyk.
 'Finish a cake'
- (b) *Ito* ang gawin mo.
 'Do *this*'
 Ito ang basahin mo.
 'Read *this*'
 Ikaw ang umubos ng keyk.
 '*You* finish the cake'

Here too, the basic structure illustrated by 2.3 (a) above is preserved.

The same is true of the habitual imperative, i.e. the imperative where the contemplated form, instead of the basic form as in (a), is used. For (c) below, in fact, we have (d) which is due to the nominalization parallel to 3.1.1 above:

- (c) Gagawin mo ito.
 'Do this (regularly)'
- (d) *Ito* ang gagawin mo.
 'Do *this* (regularly)'

Furthermore the same is said of the hortative and the optative.

Let us see the hortative constructions like (e) below. Here the emphatic constructions (f) are parallel to (b):

- (e) Gawin natin iyon.
 'Let's do that'
 Lumakad tayo.
 'Let's walk'
- (f) *Iyon* ang gawin natin.
 'Let's do *that*'
 Tayo ang lumakad.
 'Let's *you and me* walk'

That is, the basic form being used in the hortative as in the usual imperative (cf. (a)), the same nominalization as (b) is applied.

The optative is treated in the same way. That is, the basic form being equally used as in (g) below, the same nominalization is also applied, giving (h):

- (g) Magluto sana si Rosa.
 'I hope Rosa does the cooking'
- (h) *Si Rosa* sana ang magluto.
 'I hope *Rosa* does the cooking'

The basic structure, thus, is preserved in the emphatic imperative, hortative and optative constructions.

3.3. Here we deal with the *wh*-questions like *Sino ang direktor?* 'Who is the director?' (3.3.1) and *Kanino ang libro?* 'Who does the book belong to?' (3.3.2).

3.3.1. There is no problem with *wh*-questions such as the following:

Sino ang direktor? (1.1 (d), the first example)

'Who is the director?'

Sino ang mga bisita ni Barbara?

'Who are Barbara's guests?'

Sinu-sino ang mga kandidato?

'Who are the candidates?'

Ano ang apelyido ni Terry?

'What is Terry's last name?'

Ano ang bayan mo?

'What is your country?'

Anu-ano ang pasalubong ng tatay?

'What are Father's presents?'

Alin ang relo ni Daniel?

'Which is Daniel's watch?'

The *wh*-elements here correspond to the predicate, and the resultant sentences, being parallel to 2.3 (a) above, preserve the basic structure.

Needless to say, the same is true of the following where the *wh*-elements equally correspond to the predicate; namely

Ilan ang kapatid mo?

'How many brothers and sisters do you have?'

Ilan ang bisita niya?

'How many guests does she have?'

Gaano ang natitirang adobo?

'How much adobo is left?'

(Literally: 'How much is the remaining adobo?')

Magkano ang pasahe?

'How much is the fare?'

Magkakano ang mansanas?

'How much are these apples?'

Kamusta ang ani?

'How is the harvest?'

Meanwhile we may say that the basic structure is also preserved in the following:

Kailan ang miting?

'When is the meeting?'

Kailan ang handaan?

'When is the party?'

Kailan ang tag-ulan?

'When is the rainy season?'

Anong buwan ang eleksiyon?

'What month is the election?'

Anong oras ang almusal?

'What time is the breakfast?'

These, in effect, parallel 3.1.2 (c) above: *Ngayon ang miting* 'The meeting is today', etc. (cf. Schachter and Otones 1972: 505).

3.3.2. The basic structure is also preserved for the *wh*-questions where the *wh*-elements correspond to the adjective-phrase predicate.

The adjective-phrase constructions are as follows:

- (a) *Sa istudyante ang libro.*
'The book belongs to the student'
Kay Nene ang manika.
'The doll belongs to Nene'
- (b) *Para sa nanay ang regalo.*
'the present is for Mother'
Para sa sala ito.
'This is for the living room'
- (c) *Nasa mesa ang libro ko.*
'My book is on the table'
Nasa opisina si Pedro.
'Pedro is at/in the office'
Nasa babae ang libro.
'The book is in the woman's possession' ('The woman has the book')
- (d) *Buhat sa Maynila ang tren.*
'The train is from Manila'
- (e) *Tungkol sa giyera ang kuwento.*
'The story is about the war'

Noticeably these constructions parallel 2.3 (a) seen above.

First see the *wh*-questions (f) below vis-à-vis the possessive constructions (a). (f) obviously parallel (a), hence the preservation of the basic structure.

- (f) *Kanino ang libro?*
'Who does the book belong to?'
Kanino ang manika?
'Who does the doll belong to?'

Secondly see (g) below vis-à-vis the reservational constructions (b); the basic structure, here too, is preserved.

- (g) *Para kanino ang regalo?*
'Who is the present for?'
Para sa ano ito?
'What's this for?'

As for the *nasa*-phrase constructions (c), the first two express location, the last temporary possession. Correspondingly see (h) and (i):

- (h) *Nasaan ang libro ko?*
'Where 's my book?'
Nasaan si Pedro?
'Where's Pedro?'

- (i) *Nakanino ang libro?*
 'Who's got the book?'

In the case of the source construction (d), we have (j) below, while in the case of the referential construction (e), we have (k) below; similarly the basic structure is preserved.

- (j) *Buhat saan ang tren?*
 'Where's the train from?'
- (k) *Tungkol sa ano ang kuwento?*
 'What's the story about?'

In this way the basic structure is preserved for the *wh*-questions corresponding to the adjective-phrase constructions.

3.4. As well as those *wh*-questions seen in 3.3 above, there is no problem with the *wh*-questions like the following:

Sino ang pupunta? (1.1 (d), the second example)
 'Who will go?'

Ano ang binili niya? (1.1 (d), the third example)
 'What did she buy?'

These result from the nominalization (*ang pupunta* 'the one who will go', *ang binili niya* 'the one she bought'), and the parallelism is clear between these, on the one hand, and the emphatic constructions 3.1.1 (a) reproduced below, on the other:

Si Rosa ang pupunta.

'It's Rosa who'll go'

Iyon ang binili niya.

'That's the one she bought'

The basic structure, thus, is preserved in the same way as the emphatic constructions seen in 3.1.1 above. Some further examples are as follows:

Sinu-sino ang maglalaro?

'Who's playing?' (*ang maglalaro* 'the one who will play')

Sino ang gumawa noon?

'Who did that?' (*ang gumawa noon* 'the one who did that')

Sino ang tinanong niya?

'Who did he ask?' (*ang tinanong niya* 'the one he asked')

Sino ang ibinalot mo ng litson?

'Who did you wrap up some lechon for?' (*ang ibinalot mo ng litson* 'the one you wrapped up some lechon for')

Sinu-sino ang nasa bus?

'Who is in the bus?' (*ang nasa bus* 'the one who is in the bus')

Ano ang kinain mo sa agahan?

'What did you eat for breakfast?' (*ang kinain mo sa agahan* 'the one you ate for breakfast')

Ano ang niluluto ng nanay?

'What is Mother cooking?' (*ang niluluto ng nanay* 'the one Mother is cooking')

Ano ang babalutin natin para sa kaniya?

'What should we wrap up for her?' (*ang babalutin natin para sa kaniya* 'the one we will wrap up for her')

Ano ang gagawin niya?

'What will he do?' (ang gagawin niya 'the one he will do')

Ano ang nangyayari sa bulkan?

'What is happening to the volcano?' (ang nangyayari sa bulkan 'the one that is happening to the volcano')

Alin ang mas matibay?

'Which is more durable?' (ang mas matibay 'the one that is more durable')

In addition, there also occur those like the following:

Ilan ang kukunin mo?

'How many do you want?' (ang kukunin mo 'the one you will get')

Gaano ang kailangan mo?

'How much do you need?' (ang kailangan mo 'the one you need')

For such *wh*-questions, equally due to the nominalization, the basic structure is preserved as well.

3.5. We have seen, thus, in 3.1-4 above how the basic structure is preserved with the elements of special semantic prominence placed initially.⁴

Those cases will be dealt with in 4 below where while the elements of special semantic prominence equally occur initially, the basic structure is not preserved.

4. DEVIATION FROM THE BASIC STRUCTURE

In Tagalog, as was mentioned above (2.3), the constructions of special semantic prominence do not always preserve the basic structure. Now we clarify these constructions which, as opposed to those seen in 3 above, deviate from the basic structure. That is, we deal with *kailan*-constructions (4.1), *saan*-constructions (4.2) and *bakit*-constructions (4.3).

4.1. The *kailan*-questions like (a) below, as was mentioned above (2.3), deviate from the basic structure, as opposed to the *kailan*-questions seen in 3.3.1, i.e. *Kailan ang miting?* 'When is the meeting?', etc.

(a) *Kailan ka pupunta sa Maynila?* (2.3 (d), the last example)

'When are you going to Manila?'

Kailan darating ang mga bisita?

⁴ As for the *wh*-questions, the same is, of course, said of the cases where the *wh*-elements take the form of *wh*-word + head noun; e.g.,

Kaninong sombrero iyan?

'Whose hat is that?'

Sinong propesor ang magsasalita?

'Which professor will speak?'

Anong panahon ang gusto mo?

'What (kind of) weather do you like?'

Ilang sehyo ang kailangan ninyo?

'How many stamps do you need?'

Ilang piso ang ibinigay ni Barbara kay Rosa?

'How many pesos did Barbara give to Rosa?'

Gaanong bigas ang kailangan natin?

'How much rice do we need?'

Gaanong tela ang binili niya?

'How much cloth did he buy?'

Magkaniang suweldo ang gusto mo?

'How much pay do you want?'

Magkaniang bigas ang bibilhin ko?

'How much shall I spend on rice?'

(Literally: 'How much (worth of) rice shall I buy?')

'When are the guests coming?'

Kailan mo siya tinanong?

'When did you ask him?'

Kailan natin lilinisin ang bahay?

'When do we clean the house?'

These *kailan*-questions result from the inversion by which the *wh*-element *kailan* 'when?' is placed in initial position. The same is said of those like the following where the initial position of the *wh*-elements *anong oras* 'what time?'/*anong taon* 'what year?' is equally due to the inversion:

Anong oras siya dumating?

'What time did he arrive?'

Anong taon ka ipinanganak?

'When (lit. what year) were you born?'⁵

In relation to these *kailan*-questions, we may also observe the deviation for some emphatic constructions. That is, where a time adverb is emphasized, the resultant sentence may deviate from the basic structure, as in (b) below. The initial position of the time adverbs here i.e. *sa Lunes* 'next Monday', etc. is equally due to the inversion.

(b) *Sa Lunes* darating ang tren.

'It's next Monday that the train is arriving'

Kung Lunes umaalis sa Maynila ang eruplano.

'It's on Mondays that the plane leaves Manila'

Kahapon sumulat ng liham kay Maria si Juan.

'It was yesterday that Juan wrote a letter to Maria'

Ngayon-ngayon lamang natapos ang miting.

'It's just now that the meeting ended'

Here, at the same time, those which preserve the basic structure are equivalent to some of (b); that is, (c) below (= 3.1.2 (a)) which, as was mentioned in 3.1.2, preserve the basic structure occur side by side with the first two examples of (b). (Cf. Schachter and Otnes 1972: 165-6.)

(c) *Sa Lunes* ang dating ng tren. (3.1.2 (a), the first example)

'It's next Monday that the train is arriving'

Kung Lunes ang alis sa Maynila ng eruplano. (3.1.2 (a), the second example)

'It's on Mondays that the plane leaves Manila'

Meanwhile those which, in parallel, preserve the basic structure are equivalent to some of the *kailan*-questions seen above. That is, the first example of (d) below occurs side by side with the first example of (a), the second side by side with the second:

(d) *Kailan* ang punta mo sa Maynila?

'When are you going to Manila?'

Kailan ang dating ng mga bisita?

'When are the guests coming?'

⁵The deviation is also observed for *wh*-elements such as *ilang oras* 'how many hours?', as in *Ilang oras* kailangang maghintay ang mga bisita?
'How many hours need the guests wait?'

Likewise see the case of the *wh*-element *ilang beses* 'how many times?':

Ilang beses kumanta si Julio?

'How many times did Julio sing?'

See, in parallel, the following:

Anong oras ang dating ng Flight 811?
 'What time does Flight 811 arrive?'

4.2. The *saan*-questions like (a) below, as well, deviate from the basic structure, the *wh*-element *saan* 'where?' being placed in initial position by the inversion.

- (a) *Saan* ka pupunta?
 'Where are you going?'
Saan mo binili iyan?
 'Where did you buy it?'
Saan naghihintay ang mga bisita?
 'Where are the guests waiting?'
Saan mo nilagay ang pera ko?
 'Where did you put my money?'⁶

Furthermore, like the emphatic constructions 4.1 (b) above, the deviation also occurs for the emphatic constructions having to do with place adverbs like the following:

- (b) *Dito* dumarating ang tren.
 'It's here that the train arrives.'
Dito magtatayo ng bahay si Juan.
 'It's here that Juan will build a house'

Here too, the structure-preserving construction (c) below (cf. 4.1 (c)) is equivalent to the first example of (b).

- (c) *Dito* ang dating ng tren.
 'It's here that the train arrives'

((c), in effect, parallels the following (cf. 3.1.2 (c)):

Dito ang aksidente.
 'The accident happened here'
Doon ang parada.
 'The parade is over there'

(Cf. Schachter and Otnes 1972: 132-3; 451-2.))

Meanwhile there occurs, in parallel, the structure-preserving *saan*-question (d) below (cf. 4.1 (d)) side by side with the first example of (a).

- (d) *Saan* ang punta mo?
 'Where are you going?'

⁶ *Saan* 'where?' may also be used as a modifier, in which case the *wh*-element taking the form of *saan* + head noun (cf. note 4) is, as well, placed initially by the inversion, as in

Saang tabing-dagat tayo pupunta?
 'What beach are we going?'
Saang simbahan bibinyagan ang bata?
 'At what church will the child be baptized?'

4.3. Finally the *bakit*-questions, as in (a) below, deviate from the basic structure, the *wh*-element *bakit* 'why?' being as well placed initially by the inversion.

- (a) *Bakit siya pumunta roon?*
'Why did he go there?'
(a) *Bakit mo sinulat iyong liham?*
'Why did you write that letter?'
Bakit hindi ka kumakain?
'Why aren't you eating?'

The deviation also occurs for the emphatic constructions like (b) below (*dahil sa* 'because of'), as in 4.1 (b) and 4.2 (b).

- (b) *Dahil sa iyo ako nahuli.*
'It was because of you that I was late'

4.4. Thus the deviation from the basic structure occurs for the *kailan-*, *saan-* and *bakit*-constructions and the emphatic constructions having to do with time adverbs, place adverbs and *dahil sa* 'because of' phrases.⁷ In some cases, however, the equivalent structure-preserving constructions are possible.

5. CONCLUSIONS

For the constructions having to do with special semantic prominence Tagalog, in contrast to the language like English, normally preserves the basic structure. With respect to this structure-preserving tendency, Tagalog is similar to the language like Japanese, though, with respect to the initial position of the elements of special semantic prominence, they are not alike -- in Japanese, in fact, it is not usual that such elements occur initially, in contrast to Tagalog.

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⁷In addition, the deviation is observed for *paano* 'how?', e.g.

Paano ako makakahiram ng libro?
'How do I go about borrowing a book?'

The deviation also occurs for those having to do with directional complements, as in

Kay Maria sumulat si Juan.

'It's Maria that Juan wrote to'

Kay Rosa nila ibinigay ang premyo.

'It's Rosa that they gave the prize to'

Kanino sumulat si Juan?

'Who did Juan write to?'

Kanino nila ibinigay ang premyo?

'Who did they give the prize to?'

Here, nevertheless, the equivalent structure-preserving constructions are possible; see, in fact, 3.1.1 (e).

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