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When a First Person Participant Meets a Second Person Participant: Irregularities in Personal Pronoun Systems in Philippine Languages

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The Issue

- The **unusual** coding of **the actor** (or **the actor plus the undergoer**) in events involving a **first person singular participant** acting upon a **second person participant**

Bolinao (Pérez 1975:50-51)

- (a) $na?kít = ku = ya$.
saw=Gen.1s=Nom.3s
'I saw him.'
- (b) $na?kít = ta = ya$.
saw=Gen.1d=Nom.3s
'We (dl.) saw him.'
- (c) $na?kít = ta = ka$.
saw=Gen.1d=Nom.2s
'I saw you (sg.).'

Objectives

- The **formal coding** of **the actor** (or **the actor plus the undergoer**) in **events involving '1s.actor' and '2s(p).undergoer'** in Philippine languages
- The **unusual** coding of **the actor** (or **the actor plus the undergoer**) in such events: direct inheritance?
- The **motivation** for the use of reflexes of PAN/PMP ***(i)ta 'Gen.1pi'** (or sometimes reflexes of PAN/PMP ***(i)Da 'Gen.3p'**) in place of reflexes of PAN/PMP ***(i)ku 'Gen.1s'** in such events

Philippine Languages-1

- **How many Philippine languages are there?**
 - Reid (1971) states that there were "more than 80" Philippine languages (Reid 1971:vii).
 - McFarland (1980) lists 118.
 - McFarland (1994) lists only 110.
 - Constantino (2000) states there were "maybe about 110."
 - Reid (2000) lists 150.
 - Headland (2003) states "There are between 100 to 150 languages spoken in the Philippines today."
 - The 2005 *Ethnologue* lists **168 Austronesian languages** spoken natively in the Philippines (Gordon 2005).

Philippine Languages-2

- **Philippine languages** (genetic): Austronesian languages spoken in the Philippine archipelago with three exceptions:
 - **Yami**: Bashiic
 - **the Sangiric, Minahasan, and Gorontalic languages of northern Sulawesi**: the Sangiric microgroup, the Minahasan microgroup, and the Gorontalic subgroup of the Greater Central Philippine microgroup
 - **the Sama-Bajaw or Samalan languages**: spoken within the Philippines, but they apparently belong to **the 'Extended Barito Family' of Southeast Borneo** (Blust 2005)

Philippine Microgroups (Blust 1991)

- 1) Bashiic (or Batanic)
- 2) Northern Luzon (or Cordilleran)
- 3) Central Luzon
- 4) Inati
- 5) Kalamian
- 6) Greater Central Philippines (Central Philippines, South Mangyan, Palawanic, Manobo, Danaw, Subanun, *Gorontalic*)
- 7) Bilic
- 8) Sangiric
- 9) Minahasan

Northern Luzon (Cordilleran)

- Ilokano
- Artá
- Northern Cordilleran
 - North-Eastern Luzon
 - Cagayan Valley
- Meso-Cordilleran
 - Altan: Northern Alta and Southern Alta
 - South-Central Cordilleran
 - Central Cordilleran
 - Southern Cordilleran

Northern Luzon 1: Ilokano

- Ilokano (Rubino 1997:58-59)
 - (a) *ay-ayaten = ka.*
love=Nom.2s
'I love you (sg.).'
 - (b) *titser = ka.*
teacher=Nom.2s
'You (sg.) are *my* teacher.'

Northern Luzon 2: Artá

- Artá (Reid, fieldnotes)
 - (a) *meta = ta = taw ti dam^adm^ayi.*
see=Gen.1d=Nom.2s Lcv tomorrow
'I will see you (sg.) tomorrow.'
 - (b) *meta = ta = tam ti dam^adm^ayi.*
see=Gen.1d=Nom.2p Lcv tomorrow
'I will see you (pl.) tomorrow.'

Northern Luzon 3a: Meso-Cordilleran I

- Northern Alta (Reid, fieldnotes)
 - (a) *ma?inta? = ta = ?a ten ududma.*
see=Gen.1d=Nom.2s Lcv tomorrow
'I will see you (sg.) tomorrow.'
 - (b) *ma?inta? = ta = ?am ten ududma.*
see=Gen.1d=Nom.2p Lcv tomorrow
'I will see you (pl.) tomorrow.'

Northern Luzon 3b: Meso-Cordilleran IIa

- Ilongot/Bugkalot (Liao, fieldnotes)
 - (a) *kad i wa?an = ta = ka.*
accompany=Gen.1d=Nom.2s
'I will accompany you (sg.).'
 - (b) *kad i wa?an = ta = ki.*
accompany=Gen.1d=Nom.2p
'I will accompany you (pl.).'

Northern Luzon 3b: Meso-Cordilleran IIb

- Ilongot/Bugkalot (Liao, fieldnotes)
 - (a) *kabuintaw = ta = ka.*
friend=Gen.1d=Nom.2s
'You (sg.) are *my* friend.'
 - (b) *kabuintaw = ta = ki.*
friend=Gen.1d=Nom.2p
'You (pl.) are *my* friends.'

N. Luzon 4: N.Cordilleran 1-NE Luzon

- Dupaningan Agta (Robinson 2008:123-124)

(a) *katandi* = **ta** = **ka** = dan?

know=Gen.1d=Nom.2s=already

‘Do *I* know you (sg.) already.’

(b) *ialapan* = **ta** = **kam** ha padut

get=Gen.1d=Nom.2p Obl fish

‘*I* will get you (pl.) some fish’

N. Luzon 4: N.Cordilleran 2-Cagayan

- Ibanag (Tsuchida et al. 1989:95)

(a) *masingat* = **ta** = **ka** so:nu umma.

see=Gen.1d=Nom.2s tomorrow

‘*I* will see you (sg.) tomorrow.’

(b) *masingat* = **ta** = **kamu** so:nu umma.

see=Gen.1d=Nom.2p tomorrow

‘*I* will see you (pl.) tomorrow.’

N. Luzon 4: N.Cordilleran 2-Cagayan

- Ga’dang /Gaddang (Walrod 1988: 104, 121, 164)

(a) ...*pakoman* = **ta** = **ka**.

...forgive=Gen.1d=Nom.2s

‘...*I* forgive you (sg.).’

(b) *Aggataronan* = **ta** = **kayu**....

wait=Gen.1d=Nom.2p

‘*I* waited you (pl.)....’

(c) ...*balawan* = **da** = **kayu**.

...rebuke=Gen.3p=Nom.2p

‘...*I* rebuke you (pl.).’

Central Luzon 1

- Kapampangan (Gonzalez 1981:178)

(a) *kalugurán*=**da**=**ká**.

love=Gen.3p=Nom.2s

‘*I* (/We (ex.) / They) love you (sg.).’

(b) *kalugurán*=**da**=**kayú**.

love=Gen.3p=Nom.2p

‘*I* (/We (ex.) / They) love you (pl.).’

Central Luzon 2

- Bolinao (Pérez 1975:50)

(a) *na?kít* = **ta** = **ka**.

saw=Gen.1d=Nom.2s

‘*I* saw you (sg.).’

(b) *na?kít* = **ta** = **kamú**.

saw=Gen.1d=Nom.2p

‘*I* saw you (pl.).’

Central Luzon 3

- Ayta, Mag-anchi (Storck and Storck 2005:146)

(a) *haglapan*=**katá**.

help=Nom.2s+Gen.1d

‘*I* will help you (sg.).’

(b) ...*haglapan*=**kataw**

... help=Nom.2p+Gen.1d

‘...*I* will help you (pl.).’

***Same or similar portmanteau forms are also found in other Central Luzon languages (e.g. Botolan Sambal, Halitaq Bayta, and Kakilingan Sambal).

Kalamian

- Agutaynen (Quakenbush 2005:445)
Indi=**a** itabid=**ta**.
Neg=Nom.2s accompany=Gen.1pi
'(Don't worry.) **I** (lit. we) will not include you (sg.).'

Quakenbush (2005:468, note 21):

"...it is possible for a first-person plural inclusive Actor to cooccur with a second-person Nominative Patient in a colloquial, friendly Agutaynen style. This could be called the "familiar we", which decreases formality and distance, as opposed to the English "editorial" we, which increase the same."

Greater Central Philippines 1a: Manobo I

- Agusan Manobo (Weaver and Weaver 1964:162)
(a) *egsegilenan=ka*.
tell.story=Nom.2s
'**I** will tell you (sg.) a story.'
(b) **egsegilenan=ku=ka*
tell.story=Gen.1s=Nom.2s
'**I** will tell you (sg.) a story.'

Greater Central Philippines 1a: Manobo II

Kagayanen

Pebley (1999:57): "Composite pronouns referring to the first person ergative and second person absolutive, *takaw* (2, SG) and *takyo* (2, PL) ..."

- =*takaw* 'Gen.1s+Nom.2s'
- < =*ta* 'Gen.1pi' + =*kaw* 'Nom.2p'
- =*takyo* 'Gen.1s+Nom.2p'
- < =*ta* 'Gen.1pi' + *kyo* 'Top/Pred.2p'

Greater Central Philippines 1b: Palawanic

- South West Palawano (Bill Davis, pers. comm.)
(a) *tebangan=te ikew*.
help=Gen.1d Nom.2s
'**I** help you (sg.).'
(b) *Ibon=te ikew*.
child=Gen.1d Nom.2s
'You (sg.) are *my* child.'

Greater Central Philippines 1c: C. Philippines-1

- Tagalog (English 1987:340)
(a) *Sásamahan=kitá*.
accompany=Nom.2s + Gen.1s
'**I** will accompany you (sg.).'
(b) *Kaibigan=kitá*.
friend=Nom.2s+Gen.1s
'You (sg.) are *my* friend.'

Greater Central Philippines 1c: C. Philippines-2a

- Cebuano (Wolff 1972: 396, 476)
(a) *ihatud=ta=ka* (or *tikaw/ ta ikaw*) sa pultahan.
watch=Gen.1pi=Nom.2s Lcv door
'**I** will see you (sg.) to the door.'
(b) *Amígu=ta=ka* (or *tikaw/ tika/ ka náku/ ku ikaw*).
friend=Gen.1d=Nom.2s
'You (sg.) are *my* friend.'

Greater Central Philippines 1c: C. Philippines-2b

- Cebuano
- ◆ Wolff (1972:369): “*tikaw, tika, ta ka, ka náku, ku ikaw* I did [verb] to you, you are my.”
- ◆ Wolff (1972:476): “*ta ka, ta ikaw, ta kamu* I will [do] to you, you are my [noun].”
- ◆ Wolff (1972:1007, 1008):
tika / tikaw: contraction of *ta* and *ikaw*.

Interim Summary

- **Three** of the Philippine microgroups do **not** appear to have an **unusual coding of the actor** is used in events involving a first person singular participant acting upon a second person participant.
 - **Bashiic**
 - **Inati**
 - **Bilic**

Strategies used in coding the actor-I

- **no overt form for the actor:**
 - **Northern Luzon:** Ilokano
 - **Greater Central Philippines:** Agusan Manobo
- **reflexes of PAn/PMP *(i)Da ‘Gen.3p’:**
 - **Northern Luzon:** Ga’dang [N.Cordilleran]
 - **Central Luzon:** Kapampangan

Strategies used in coding the actor-II

- **reflexes of PAn/PMP *(i)ta ‘Gen.1pi’:**
 - **Northern Luzon:**
 - Arta
 - N.Cordilleran
 - Meso-Cordilleran: AltN and all S.Cordilleran
 - **Central Luzon:** all except Kapampangan
 - **Kalamian:** Agutaynen
 - **Greater Central Philippines:**
 - Manobo: Kagayanen, Sarangani Manobo
 - Palawanic: South West Palawano
 - Central Philippines: Bikol; Mamanwa; Bisayan (Tausug, Cebuano; Utudnon; South Sorsogon; Masbatenyo; Romblomanon; Aklanon, etc.)

Strategies used in coding the actor-IIIa

- Special portmanteau form *kita* ‘Gen.1s+Nom.2s’:
 - **Greater Central Philippines:**
 - Central Philippines
 - Tagalog: Tagalog
 - Bisayan:
 - (a) **Central Bisayan:**
 - Warayan: South Sorsogon
 - Peripheral: Hiligaynon
 - (b) **West Bisayan:**
 - Aklan: Aklanon
 - Kinarayan: Kinaray-a
 - (c) **South Bisayan**—Surigao: Surigaonon

Strategies used in coding the actor-IIIb

- Special portmanteau form *tika / tikaw* ‘Gen.1s+Nom.2s’:
 - **Greater Central Philippines:**
 - Central Philippines
 - Bisayan: Cebuano

Direct Inheritance?

- Reflexes of PAn/PMP *(i)ta ‘Gen.1pi’ are found to be used in place of reflexes of PAn/PMP *(i)ku ‘Gen.1s’ in *four* of the Philippine microgroups.
- Such a coding strategy *might be reconstructible for some lower-order proto-languages* (e.g. Proto-Southern Cordilleran, Proto-Northern Cordilleran, etc.)
- However, it is *not reconstructible for the ancestral language of all Philippine languages*.

Independent Developments

- The wide use of reflexes of PAn/PMP *(i)ta ‘Gen.1pi’ in place of reflexes of PAn/PMP *(i)ku ‘Gen.1s’ in events involving ‘1s.actor+2s(/p).undergoer’ might be the results of *diffusion* and of *independent developments* that had taken place in different microgroups of Philippine languages.

Possible Motivation-I

- Lichtenberk (2005:264, 265): the *integrative* use of inclusive pronominals: “the speaker *integrates* herself and the addressee into one and the same group, even though objectively they are *not* members of the same group....”
- **“Integrative use of inclusives is not uncommon in Austronesian languages, and it is usually characterized as having a politeness function....”**

Possible Motivation-II

- Lichtenberk (2005:265) “Crucial to understanding the functions of the integrative use of inclusives is Brown & Levinson’s (1987) notion of *positive politeness*.”
- **Positive politeness** is “approach-based” (p.70); it attends to *the addressee’s positive face*, which is *a person’s wish to have his or her wants considered desirable by others*.
- One way of expressing positive politeness, the one that will be of special relevance here, is for the speaker to treat the addressee as “a member of an in-group, a friend” (ibid.), which may minimize a potentially face-threatening act. In fact, Brown & Levinson specifically discuss the use of inclusives as a *positive politeness* strategy.

Possible Motivation-III

- Reflexes of *(i)ta ‘Gen.1pi’ in place of reflexes of *(i)ku ‘Gen.1s’: (integrative use of inclusive)
‘1s’: [+speaker, -addressee]
→ ‘1pi’: [+speaker, +addressee]
- Lichtenberk (2005: 267): “....By including the addressee, the speaker blurs the distinction between herself and the addressee: she suppresses her own individuality, deemphasizes herself as being distinct from the addressee....[Kéo, S-C Flores, Indonesia]”

Possible Motivation-IV

- Reflexes of *(i)Da ‘Gen.3p’ in place of reflexes of *(i)ku ‘Gen.1s’:
‘1s’: [+speaker, -addressee]
→ ‘3p’: [-speaker, -addressee]

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