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

Hsiu-chuan Liao

National Tsing Hua University

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) *naʔkít=**ku**=**ya***.
  saw=Gen.1s=Nom.3s
  '***I*** saw him.'

(b) *naʔkít=**ta**=**ya***.
  saw=Gen.1d=Nom.3s
  '***We* (dl.)** saw him.'

(c) *naʔkít=**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 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

Overview

- Languages that *do not* make use of special coding strategies for *the actor* (or *the actor* plus *the undergoer*) in **events involving '1s.actor' and '2s(/p).undergoer'**

- Languages that make use of *special* coding strategies for *the actor* (or *the actor* plus *the undergoer*) in such events:

  (a) no overt form of the actor

  (b) the use of reflexes of PAn/PMP *(i)ta 'Gen.1pi'

  (c) the use of reflexes of PAn/PMP *(i)Da 'Gen.3p'

  (d) the use of special portmanteau forms (e.g. *kita, tika, tikaw*, etc.) for 'Gen.1s + Nom.2s'

Coding Strategies

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

Northern Luzon 1: Ilokano

- <u>Ilokano</u> (Rubino 1997:58-59)
- (a) *ay*-ayat*en* = **ka.**
  love=Nom.2s
  '*I* love you (sg.).'

- (b) titser = **ka.**
  teacher=Nom.2s
  'You (sg.) are *my* teacher.'

Northern Luzon 2: Arta

- Arta (Reid, fieldnotes)
- (a) meta = **ta** = **taw**   ti   damʌdmʌyi.
  see=Gen.1d=Nom.2s Lcv tomorrow
  '*I* will see you (sg.) tomorrow.'

- (b) meta = **ta** = **tam**   ti   damʌdmʌyi.
  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*ʔintaʔ = **ta** = **ʔa** ten ududma.
  see=Gen.1d=Nom.2s Lcv tomorrow
  '*I* will see you (sg.) tomorrow.'

- (b) *ma*ʔintaʔ = **ta** = **ʔam** 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) *ka*dɨwaʔ*an* = **ta** = **ka.**
  accompany=Gen.1d=Nom.2s
  '*I* will accompany you (sg.).'

- (b) *ka*dɨwaʔ*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) *ka*tandi = **ta** = **ka** = dan?
  know=Gen.1d=Nom.2s=already
  'Do *I* know you (sg.) already?'

- (b) *i*alap*an* = **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) *ma*singat = ***ta*** = **ka** so:nu umma.

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

   '***I*** will see you (sg.) tomorrow.'

(b) *ma*singat = ***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) …pakom*an* = ***ta*** = **ka**.

  …forgive=Gen.1d=Nom.2s

  '…***I*** forgive you (sg.).'

(b) Aggataron*an* = ***ta*** = **kayu….**

  wait=Gen.1d=Nom.2p

  '***I*** waited you (pl.)….'

(c) …balaw*an* = ***da*** = **kayu.**

  …rebuke=Gen.3p=Nom.2p

  '…***I*** rebuke you (pl.).'

Central Luzon 1

- Kapampangan (Gonzalez 1981:178)
(a) *ka*lugur*án*=***da***=**ká**.

  love=Gen.3p=Nom.2s

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

(b) *ka*lugur*án*=***da***=**kayú.**

  love=Gen.3p=Nom.2p

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

Central Luzon 2

- Bolinao (Pérez 1975:50)
(a) *na*ʔkít = ***ta*** = **ka**.

  saw=Gen.1d=Nom.2s

   '***I*** saw you (sg.).'

(b) *na*ʔkít = ***ta*** = **kamú**.

  saw=Gen.1d=Nom.2p

  '***I*** saw you (pl.).'

Central Luzon 3

- Ayta, Mag-anchi (Storck and Storck 2005:146)
(a) haglap*an*=***katá***.

  help=Nom.2s+Gen.1d

   '***I*** will help you (sg.).'

(b) …haglap*an*=**ka*ta*w**

  … 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) *eg*segilen*an*=**ka**.
   tell.story=Nom.2s
   '***I*** will tell you (sg.) a story.'

(b) **eg*segilen*an*=***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, *ta*kaw (2, SG) and *ta*kyo (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) tebang*an*=***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) *Sá*sama*han*=***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 ika***w) 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 nákù*/ *ku ikaw*).
   friend=Gen.1pi=Nom.2s
   'You (sg.) are ***my*** friend.'

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

- Cebuano
◆ Wolff (1972:369): "***tikaw***, ***tika***, ***ta ka***, ***ka nákù***, ***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***.

Strategies used in coding the actor-I

- *<u>no</u> 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 *<u>might be reconstructible for some lower-order proto-languages</u>* (e.g. Proto-Southern Cordilleran, Proto-Northern Cordilleran, etc.)

- However, it is *<u>not</u> 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/or 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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