

2. Morphology

The morphemes of Yogad may be divided into several classes: (1) Word bases include the majority of morphemes, and all appear to potentially take any affix, actual combinations being perhaps governed by lexical compatibilities. (2) Affixes are divisible into three syntactic sub-classes. (3) Ligatures and conjunctions. (4) Pronouns are divided into four syntactic sub-classes, and include forms translated as English demonstratives. (5) Adverbs. (6) Exclamations.

Three classes of affixes may be distinguished: the MAG class, the AN class, and the KA class. An affixed stem may occur in most positions where a simple stem may occur. However, as the first unit of a YU construction, a stem with a KA class affix has not been observed, nor has a stem with an AN class affix unless it be expanded with an attributive NU expression. The real meaning of an affixed stem (as distinct from its free translation) is independent of its position in the utterance.

The MAG class of affixes in general signifies the actor or principal participant in the action or state denoted by the word base affixed. These affixes are mostly in pairs, those with initial m indicating a present or future action, and those with n a past action.

/ma-/, /na-/ a state; /mag-/, /nag-/ action leading to a state; /maka-/, /naka-/ ability or tendency to act; /makig-/, /nakig-/ group action with somebody; /mammi-/, /nammi-/ number of times; /mek-/, ordinal numeral; /-um-/, /-inum-/, /mang-/, /nang-/, /magi-/, /nagi-/, /mangi-/, /nangi-/, /me-/, /ne-/, etc.

The AN class of affixes in general signifies something or someone other than the actor or principal participant in the action or state denoted by the word base affixed. These affixes are also in pairs, the first listed indicating a present or future action, and the second a past action.

/-an/, /-in-/ goal of action; /kig-...-an/, /kinig-/ group action, the one acted with; /i-/, /ni-/ accessory to the action; /ma-...-an/, /na-...-an/, /pa-...-an/, /pina-/, /ika-/, /nika-/, etc.

The KA class of affixes in general signifies some time-less aspect or associate of the action or state denoted by the word base affixed.

/ag-...-an/ instrument of action; /pag-...-an/ place for performing action; /ka-/ abstract property related to the meaning of the word base; /ka-...-an/ superlative degree; etc.

3. Syntax

The YU construction constitutes a clause -- the minimal sentence construction. It consists of two units linked together by any one of the equating ligatures: /yu/ impersonal, /danu/ impersonal plural, /si/ personal names and kin, /da/ personal plural. Either of the units may be a simple word base, an affixed form, or an endocentric construction. If the first unit is personal, it also is preceded by a personal ligature, /si/ or /da/. The second unit tends to represent the continuing topic of discussion, whereas the first unit tends to be a semantic element newly introduced into the discussion, to be contrasted and emphasised.

Ayam yu atu. (animal YU dog) 'The dog is an animal.'
 Dana yu sapatu. (old YU shoes-NU/I) 'My shoes are old.'
 Nalimat si Pedro. (drowned/one YU Pedro) 'Pedro drowned.'
 Ikaradamu yu patenu atawam. (cause/of/sadness-NU/you YU death-NU wife-NU/you) 'The death of your wife grieves you.'
 Si Bantay yaw. (YU Bantay YU/this) 'This is Bantay.'
 Da Pilar anni Nena yu kissilonggu. (YU Pilar and Nena YU ones/who/play/with-NU/you) 'Pilar and Nena are your playmates.'
 Makongit yu lalaki. (noisy/one YU boy) 'The boy is noisy.'
 Lalaki yu makongit. (boy YU noisy/one) 'It's the boy who is noisy.'

The first unit of a YU construction may be a pronoun of the SIKAN class. The second unit plus the ligature YU may be replaced by a pronoun of the YU class.

	YU Class		SIKAN Class	
	Simple	Plural	Simple	Plural
First Person	kan	kami	sikan	sikami
Inclusive Person	kita	kitam	sikita	sikitam
Second Person	ka	kam	sika	sikam
Third Person	(ya)baggina (zero)	sira	(ya)baggina antu	sira
Beside Speaker	yaw	danaw	Also: wara	'there is'
Beside Hearer	yina	danina	gani	'what?'
Middle Distance	yuya	danuya	sinni	'who?'
Far Distance	yuyi	danuyi	kassandi	'how?'

Binalay yuya. (house YU/that) 'That is a house.'
 Gani yu akwanta? (what? YU thing/to/do-NU/we) 'What shall we do?'
 Bangngag sira. (deaf YU/they) 'They are deaf.'
 Kassandi ka? (how? YU/you) 'How are you?'
 Sika yu namakka. (you YU one/who/broke) 'You broke it.'

Immediately following the first unit of a YU construction, any member of a small class of adverbs may occur: /-da/ 'now, already'; /tarappa/ 'yet, still'; /pa/ 'also'; /lamun/ 'only'; /damman/ 'again'; /ambit/ or /abbit/ 'for a while, please'; etc.

Intamba. (go-NU/we-now) 'let's go.'
 Nagabid damman sira. (one/who/spoke again YU/they) 'They spoke again.'

The NU construction is an endocentric one in which two units are linked together by any one of the attributive ligatures /nu/ impersonal, /danu/ impersonal plural, /ni/ personal, /da/ personal plural. The first unit is the head, and the second is attributive to it, denoting the possessor, actor, or sphere of the first. This construction may substitute for a simple stem in any position.

Kabbana yu babuy nu talun. (like-NU/he YU pig NU forest) 'He likes forest pig.'
 In ka tu lagummu binalay. (go YU/you TU inside-NU house) 'Go into the house.'
 Atu ni Pepe si Bantay. (dog NU Pepe YU Bantay) 'Bantay is Pepe's dog.'
 Kiniggabinnu lalaki baggina. (one/spoken/with-NU man YU/he) 'The man spoke to him.'

The second unit of a NU construction plus the ligature NU may be replaced by a pronoun of the NU class.

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	Simple	Plural
First Person	-ku	-mi
Inclusive Person	-ta	-tam
Second Person	-m, -nu	-maw
Third Person	-na	-da

Wagiku si Nena. (sibling-NU/I YU Nena) 'Nena is my sister.'
 Wara anakku. (there/is (YU) offspring-NU/I) 'I have a son.'

The TU construction is an expanded clause consisting of two units linked together by any one of the oblique ligatures /tu/ impersonal, /taku danu/ impersonal plural, /taku ni/ personal, /taku da/ personal plural. The first unit is itself a clause (of the YU type) and the second is dependent upon it, giving further information about the action, e.g. goal, indirect goal, benefiter, agent, instrument, place, time, etc. The second unit may be a simple word base, an affixed form, or an endocentric construction.

Magyan si Pilar tu binalay. (one/who/remains YU Pilar TU house) 'Pilar stays home.'
 Makissilong taku da Inna anni Pilar. (one/who/plays/with (YU/she) TU Mother and Pilar) 'She plays with Mother and Pilar.'
 Nagabid tu namitta. (one/who/spoke (YU/he) TU one/who/did/once) 'He spoke once.'
 Mangan kitam tu lelaw. (one/who/eats YU/we TU morning) 'Let's eat in the morning.'
 Inindon nakan tu pesut. (one/given/to NU/he-YU/I TU peso) 'He gave me a peso.'

The second unit of a TU construction plus the ligature TU may be replaced by a pronoun of the TU class.

	Simple	Plural
First Person	nikan	nikami
Inclusive Person	nikita	nikitam
Second Person	nika	nikam
Third Person	takuna	takura
Beside Speaker	saw	
Beside Hearer	sina	
Middle Distance	tuya	
Far Distance	tuyi	

In ka saw. (coming/one YU/you TU/here) 'Come here.'
 Yagin nikan yu libru. (thing/caused/to/come-NU/you TU/I YU book) 'Bring me the book.'
 Wara yu magayag nika. (there/is YU calling/one TU/you) 'Someone is calling you.'

The A construction consists of two units linked together by the appositional ligature /a/, and may substitute for a simple

stem in most positions. /a/ identifies the two units as one and the same entity, though without the highlighting emphasis of a YU construction. Either unit may be a simple stem or affixed form. YU and TU class pronouns have been observed as the first unit.

Ammem a mabayag. (not-NU/you A long/time/one) 'Don't be long.'
 Itannu yu atu a ngisit. (thing/to/see-NU/you YU dog A black) 'See the black dog.'
 With the same meaning: Itannu yu ngisit a atu.
 Nani tu tallu a bulan tarappa. (later TU three A month yet)
 'There are still three months to go.' (in reply)
 Talyantam yu burasi a nipasilongtam. (thing/to/change-NU/we YU clothes A thing/for/playing-NU/we) 'We change our playclothes.'
 Addu yu tolay a dumamarama tu kalasada. (many YU person A walking/one TU road) 'There are many people walking along the road.'
 Makongit yina a tolay. (noisy/one YU/that A person) 'That person is noisy.'
 Magyan sira saw a binalay. (dwelling/one YU/they TU/here A house)
 'They live in this house.'

When an A construction would otherwise be the first unit of a YU or NU construction and a pronoun the second unit, the YU or NU class pronoun immediately follows the first part of the A construction, rather than the second.

Bagu yaw a natatomi. (new/one YU/this A thing/learnt-NU/we)
 'We have just learnt this.'
 Wagiku a babay si Nena. (sibling-NU/I A girl YU Nena) 'Nena is my sister.'

The inverting particle /ay/ indicates that what precedes it in utterance-initial position (the second unit of either a YU or TU construction plus its ligature) is out of its more usual order later in the utterance to gain emphasis. /ay/ precedes what is otherwise the first unit of a YU construction. YU class pronouns, when thus inverted, are replaced by SIKAN class pronouns.

Yu atu ay pinalungu anak. (YU dog AY hit/one-NU child) 'The child hit the dog.'
 With the same meaning: Pinalungu anak yu atu.
 Si yamaku ay mattrabahu. (YU father-NU/I AY working/one) 'My father works.'
 With the same meaning: Mattrabahu si yamaku.
 Nani tu lelaw ay angekami. (later TU morning AY going/one YU/we)
 'We will go tomorrow.' Same meaning: Angekami nani tu lelaw.
 Tu kagayan ay mamawet danu lallaki. (TU river AY fishing/one YU men)
 'The men are fishing at the river.'
 With the same meaning: Mamawet danu lallaki tu kagayan.
 Sika ay umarukkup tu kayu. (you AY climbing/one TU tree) 'You are climbing the tree.'
 Same meaning: Umarukkup ka tu kayu.
 Yina ay si Amma. (YU/that AY YU Father) 'That is Father.'
 With the same meaning: Si Amma yina.

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