

PART II

**INTRODUCTION, PHONEMICS,
MORPHOPHONEMICS AND SYNTAX**

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Chapter One: Introduction

1.1 Visayan

Visayan is a member of the Malayo-Polynesian group of languages. It is closely related to Tagalog, Bicol, Maranao, Joloano and some of the other languages of Mindanao and other parts of the Philippines.

Visayan is spoken in the central and southern Philippines by approximately twelve million people. There are three main dialects or languages within Visayan: Hiligaynon (Ilonggo) - spoken on Panay and in Negros Occidental; Samareño (Waray-wáray) - spoken on Samar and the eastern half of Leyte; and Cebuano - spoken in the western half of Leyte, Negros Oriental and the islands in between, the northern part of Mindanao, and various other places in Mindanao. These three dialects or languages are not mutually intelligible but are closely related. → ∞

1.11 Cebuano Visayan

Cebuano is spoken by approximately seven and a half million people. Within the Cebuano area, there are strong dialectical variations. The Cebuano of Surigao in Mindanao is not mutually intelligible with other types of Cebuano. Most other types of Cebuano, however, are mutually intelligible with each other. This analysis is based on the speech of speakers from Negros, Cebu, Leyte and Mindanao which shows only small dialectical variations. Features which are described as dialectical are those which are in use in a small area. Most speakers of Surigao Cebuano or other dialects of Cebuano which differ strongly from that used in Cebu learn how to understand and speak the Cebuano of Cebu as a second language

1.12 Texts used

The first three stories are told by Rev. Pedro Raterta, born in Iligan City, Mindanao, 1920. The fourth story is told by Mr. Bonifacio Miñoza, born in Agao, Cebu, 1887, and the fifth text is a story which appeared in the magazine Bisaya, January 1961. The ^{fourth} ~~third~~ story most closely shows the type of speech and forms used in ordinary conversation. The other texts represent a more formal style. The sentences in the description not taken from the texts come from the magazines Bisaya and Silaw or from impromptu conversations.

1.2 Method

The methods now usual in descriptive linguistics are followed. Cebuano utterances are considered to be composed in hierarchical order of phonemes, morphemes, words, constituents (consisting of one word or several words) and sentences. The constituents are in construction with each other. These terms are used in their standard senses. (Cf. Bloch 1948, Welles 1948, Hockett 1959.) The term word is used like the term lexeme (Hockett 1959 Section 19.4). Words are separated by spaces in this study.

1.21 Borderline cases of words

There are some forms which always occur immediately preceding the elements with which they are in construction, but the elements with which they are in construction are a single word or more than one word. These are may "there is", manga "plural", ka-, pagka-, and paka-. The first two of these are treated as words. The syntactic types of the constituents with which these two are in construction are of a large variety. The latter three are considered affixes (not words, but bound forms) because if they

occur in construction with a series of words, the series of words with which they occur in construction are only of two syntactical types: adjective + nga + CN (described in Sec. 4.23) or existential sentences composed of wala y plus CN. ka- and paka- also occur preceded by the affixes listed in Sec. 8.05. ka- is described in Sec. 9.3 and Sec. 10.921 ff. pagka-, Sec. 10.922, and paka-, Sec. 9.741.

1.3 New definitions

1.31 Paradigms

This study will also take into consideration the paradigmatic relations of sentences and constituents. The term paradigm refers to a set of words, a set of sentences, parts of sentences or constituents. The following sections give a definition of paradigm.

1.311 Congrammaticality

Let us call any two utterances or portions of utterances having one or more morphemes in common "congrammatical". The "difference" between two congrammatical forms is the morphemes of the first not shared by the second, the morphemes of the second not shared by the first, and the difference in arrangement (sequence) of the morphemes shared by both. If there are congrammatical pairs S_1 and S_2 such that the difference between them is the same (i.e., involves the same morphemes and the same differences in arrangement) as the difference between many other congrammatical pairs, S_1 and S_2 are called globally congrammatical.

Thus the following pairs are globally congrammatical:

A. 1. a w b c x y z x y z wd
 1. The singing of the birds 2. The birds sing.

The difference between the two is abc in the first and d in the second and also the difference in arrangement wxyz and xyzw. As

there are many pairs which differ by the same morphemes and by the same difference in arrangement, this pair can be considered globally congrammatical.

Likewise the following pair is globally congrammatical:

- | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|------|------|------|----|------|-----|-------|
| | s | e | t | | s | f | t | d |
| B. | 1. | Cats | like | mice | 2. | Cats | and | mice. |

Only the members of pair A, however, are in a paradigmatic relation with each other, for the term "paradigm" is reserved for those globally congrammatical pairs for which the difference between them is one of a small number of words (particles) or affixes or differences in word order.

In Cebuano globally congrammatical pairs are considered in a paradigmatic relation if the difference between them involves affixes of Chapters Eight through Eleven, word order or the words gug (g), nga (ng), sa (including the nominative-disjunctive relationship [Sec. 4.7]) and gang.

1.312 Different types of paradigmatic relationships

Given A is a class of forms (defined in some way) and B is a class of forms and that some members of A are in a paradigm with a member of B (i.e., for every member of A there is a member of B with the morphemes involved in the paradigm), A is said to "generate" B, symbolized ($A \rightarrow B$). If $A \rightarrow B$ and $B \rightarrow A$, then the relation is called a "two-way" transformation, symbolized ($B \leftrightarrow A$). If only $A \rightarrow B$, then the relation is called a one-way transformation. Forms in a paradigm but neither in a one-way or in a two-way transformation are marked A-B.

If the members of a paradigm enter the same form classes (i.e., have the same external grammar - appear as constituents in the same constructions) the relationship between them is

derivational (e.g., English duck and duckling). If the members of a paradigm are not in the same form class, their relationship is inflectional. For other definitions referring to the morphology of. Sec. 8.0 and its subsections.

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Chapter Two: Phonology and Morphophonemics

2.1 Phonemes of Cebuano

2.1.1 Segmental phonemes

The segmental phonemes of Cebuano are:

vowels: /i a u/

consonants: /p t k b d g m n ŋ** l r y w h q s /*

length: /:/

2.1.1.1 Allophones of the consonants

/q/ is a glottal stop. /p t k/ are unaspirated and voiceless in all of their allophones. /b d g m ng/ are unaspirated and voiced. /m n ng/ are nasals. /b m/ are bilabials. /t d n/ are dentals. /k g ng/ are dorso-velars pronounced far back with slightly more forward allophones before /i/. For the Cebuano [ki] [gi] and [ngi] the dorsum touches the velum further back than for the English [ki] etc. Similarly Cebuano [ka] [ga] and [nga] is further back than English [ka] etc. /l/ is an apico-alveolar lateral without velarization in all of its allophones. /r/ has tongue flap allophones in syllable initial position. Otherwise it has allophones which are dorso-alveolar spirants similar to the American English /r/. However, there is no lip rounding with the allophones of /r/. A sound [ś], a dorso-palatal sibilant is analyzed as belonging to two phonemes /s/ and /y/. E.g., [śudad]

* Some speakers use a sound [f] in very careful speech in words which generally have [p]. This pronunciation is considered as foreign and forms containing such sounds are not considered to be Cebuano.

**/ŋ/ will henceforth be transcribed as "ng"

is analyzed as /syudad/ "city". Some speakers use [sy] where others use [s̺]. /s/ has slightly palatalized allophones before /i/. Otherwise /s/ has allophones which are alveolar sibilants and /y/ has allophones which are high front vowels of short duration.

2.112 Allophones of vowels

Cebuano vowels are not nasalized. /a/ is front in all allophones with any but weakest stress (Sec. 2.131). With weakest stress /a/ has slightly higher and centralized allophones (but not [ə]). /a/ also has slightly higher and centralized allophones before /y/: /says/ [sɛys] /i/ has high front unrounded allophones, /u/ has high back rounded allophones. There is considerable variation among speakers as to the height of /i/ and /u/. For all speakers /u/ in word final syllables (Sec. 1.2) has lower allophones [o] than in other positions. When followed by /:/ the vowels have tenser allophones than in other environments.

2.12 Phonotactics of the segmentals

2.121 Syllable types

Syllables are phonetically defined by onset of stress. Cebuano utterances are composed of syllables which are of two types: open and closed. Closed syllables have the shape CVC (consonant vowel consonant); open syllables have the shape CV. /h/ does not end a syllable except in the word quh "exclamation of surprise at seeing someone". No syllable begins in a vowel*. E.g.,

*Syllables beginning with a glottal stop tend to have a weak glottal stop in rapid speech, but it is always present. /luqag/ "loose" is never pronounced like /luwag/ "ladle". Exceptions are certain words /maqú/~/maw/; /muqú/~/mu/ /liki:qun/~/Likyun/ and others (listed in the glossary).

/muqabút/ "will come", consisting of the syllables /mu/, /qa/ and /bút/, of which the first two are open and the last closed. There are also syllables with the shape /CrV/ and /ClV/, /CyV/ and /CwV/. However, /Cwi/ and /Cyu/ do not occur except /ryu/, and /Cwɨ/ in syllables ending in a consonant /baryu/ "barrio" /bakwiq/ "take back". /riw/ does not occur. /qiskuyla/ "go to school", /ka:giw/ "escape" (pronounced [qiskuyla] and [ka:giw]). There is no contrast between [CuwV] and [CwV]; [CiyV] and [CyV]. Here we transcribe /qiyV/, /hiyV/, /quwV/, /luwV/, /buwV/. /qiya:wat/ "make something do" (pronounced with three syllables), /quwan/ "rain" (pronounced with two syllables); and /buwad/ "dry in the sun" (pronounced with two syllables). Most speakers also pronounce [CiyV] in words which have no other syllables, and we transcribe /CiyV/: /siya/ "he". Otherwise there is no extra syllable, and we transcribe /CwV/ and /CyV/: /syudad/ [súdad]; /hwat/ [hwat]; etc.

In rapid speech /hw/ does not occur. Words with /hw/ in slow speech have /w/ in rapid speech: /hwan/ /wan/ "John".

Syllables beginning with /sk/ occur in careful educated speech, but in ordinary speech /s/ is pronounced as the final of the preceding syllable. (If the /sk/ is word initial there is a prothetic /qi/. E.g., /skawt/ /qiskawt/.) Syllables ending in /Cs/ occur in names, nicknames and a few other words: /nins/ "Nena" /pitrumaks/ "type of lantern". Also there are syllables ending in /wC/ and /yC/: /qiskawt/ "scout"; /says/ "six".

2.122 Other restrictions of occurrence

The cluster C_1C_1 or qC does not occur unless there is a word

boundary (Sec. 1.2) between C_1 and C_1 or q and C .^{*} However, /qC/ occurs in forms with the shape $(C_1V_1)C_2V_2q_3$ $(C_1V_1(:))C_2V_2q_3$

or forms of this shape with an infix (footnote to Sec. 8.05); hunaqhu:naq, baqbaq. Double consonants occur in the exclamation halla.[?]

Except in a few isolated examples (:) occurs only in the ultimate or the penult of a word. There is no contrast between /V:wu/ and /Vwu/. In this study the phonemicization /V:wu/ is adopted.

2.13 Stress

2.131 Levels

There are three levels of stress: primary (marked "°"), secondary (marked "°°") and tertiary (not marked). Stress is a combination of loudness and length. (Pitch does not enter into Cebuano stress.)

2.132 Distribution

The nouns, transients, adjectives and qualifiers except that qualifiers of Secs. 6.32 /ff., LP's of existential sentences (Sec. 3.4), and the pronouns when used as predicates have a primary or secondary stress. (Cf. Chapters Four, Five and Six for the definitions of these elements.) Other types of words have primary or secondary stress only when before pause. (Words are defined in Sec. 1.2.) The syllables with primary or secondary stress are called "stressed".

ˌQ ˌQ pron. pron. ˌT
 di:liq mahi:mu kana ng qa:ku ng buha:tun "I cannot do that." (8.7)
kanaq, a pronoun, in this sentence is the subject and therefore unstressed

* In some dialects of Cebuano/qC/occurs.
taqnaw lang ni ba:kir (39.14) "Baker just looked on." (Dialectic for taqaw)

(Cf. Sec. 5.32)

Q	Q	Pron.	Pron.	N	N
sukad	karùn	qikaw	na qang qa:ku	ng kata:bang	sa pagpanga:huy
(2.7)		"From now on you will be my helper in gathering firewood."			

qikaw in this case is the predicate and therefore stressed.

There is only one stressed syllable per word in Cebuano. The stress of the word is on the final syllable if the penult is open and short and on the penult if the penult is long or closed (ends in a consonant). Long penult: ka:qun; short penult: nagkaqun; closed penult: kanqun. If the vowel of the final syllable is long, the stress is on the final syllable: nagda:. Exceptions to the placement of the accent within the word are marked: karangkál.

The last stressed syllable before a terminal (Sec. 2.141) has primary stress. (Cf. examples above.) Exceptions to this rule are situations of emphasis where the word emphasized has a primary stress. However, the primary stress on a syllable which otherwise does not occur with it is usual only in a storytelling style.

gipásqan qang dakúq kaqa:yu ng ka:huy "He was carrying a huge tree." (29.14)

2.133 Stress of short words between pauses

The stress of a two or three syllable word is invariably at the end if the word occurs between two pauses.

sigí "Go ahead!" (Cf. si:gi na láng "Go on now.")

In vocatives this final stress occurs whether or not there is a pause before or after:

qayàw	kabalà:ka	na:kuq	vocative	pirlá	"Do not worry about me, Perla."
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2.14 Intonation

There are six pitch phonemes in Cebuano. These pitches are relative to each other within the elements between stops. (A stop is a pause meaning nothing else follows. Cf. Sec. 2.1413.) These pitches are not absolute for the word, but they depend upon the syntactic construction and the position within element between stops.

qiniggabùt ni:mu didtu s qúrmuk nu^{*}manga qalas kwàtru pa kanaq
 33 3 5 3 3 3 - 4 3 6 ? 2 2 2 4 2 2 2
 sa búntag (The "77" represents pause) "When you arrive in Ormoc,
 2 3 1
 it will only be around four in the morning."

However, within a phrase (defined Sec. 2.141) there are only four levels.

2.141 Terminals and phrases

If the utterance is divided into sentences (described in Chapter Three), there are pitch variations of the final three syllables of the sentence. These are called the "terminals". The last syllables of vocatives (Sec. 6.6), topics (Sec. 6.11) and qualifiers of Sec. 6.21 and its subsections, 6.2213, 6.223 also have special intonational patterns which are considered terminals. Elements between terminals are called "phrases".

2.142 Marking of terminals

The first word in a phrase with primary or secondary stress may have on its penult* a pitch higher than or the same as the highest pitch of the terminal. The pitch of the other syllables

*Note that it is the penult not the syllable with a stress which gets the higher pitch (unless the syllable with a stress is the penult).

bantayan na:kuq qang qa:ku ng kaqugalí:ngun "I will take care of
 2 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 1
 myself."

is the same as the third to last syllable of the phrase. Thus to indicate the intonation pattern, the pitch contour of the terminal and the pitch of the penult of the first word with a stressed syllable of the phrase will be indicated. "R" means that the penult of the first word of the phrase with a stressed syllable has a higher pitch ^{than the highest pitch of the terminal.} "L" means that the penult of the first word of a phrase with a stressed syllable has the same pitch as the ~~syllable~~ ^{with} the highest pitch of the terminal. "R" and "L" do not contrast with their absence if the first stressed word of the phrase immediately precedes the last stressed word in the sentence. ^(I. e., pitch level 2 on /tu:/.) ~~tu:qa s tá:qas 231.~~ "It is upstairs." This sentence has the same meaning as ~~tu:qa s tá:qas R 231.~~ (I.e., pitch level 4 on (/tu:/ .))

2.143 Pauses

There may or may not be a pause following the terminal. If the meaning is that something else is following, the pause will be indicated ",". If the meaning is that nothing need follow it, the pause is a "stop", indicated ".". Certain terminals occur only with "," and certain others only with "."; but there are some terminals which occur either with something following or not, depending upon the meaning of the sentence. In some cases it is the relative height with what follows which carries the meaning of the pause is "," or ".".

2.144 Examples

qayàw kabalà:ka ná:kuq "Do not worry about me."
 1 3 1 1 1 1 1 2

qayàw kabalà:ka ná:kuq R 112.

buhì:qi kanáq "Let go of that."
 1 2 1 1 2

buhì:qi kanáq L 112.

draybír # maw ba kini ng bàrku pa:ra s qúrmuk "Driver, is this
1 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 3
the boat for Ormoc?"

draybír 14, maw ba kini ng bàrku pa:ra s qúrmuk 213.

2.145 Terminals without pause

At the end of a sentence (syntactically defined) there are terminals even when there is no pause. In the following the sentence ends after na:kuq.

qayàw kabalà:ka ná:kuq pirlá "Do not worry about me, Perla."
2 4 2 2 2 2 3 1 2

qayàw kabalà:ka na:kuq R 223 pirlá 12.

2.146 Relative height of phrases

A phrase not a vocative or a qualifier of Sec. 6.6 with no pause or with "," is higher at its highest point than the phrase following it (unless it is itself preceded by a phrase).

qiniggabùt ni:mu s qúrmuk R 242, manga qalas kwàtru pa kanaq sa buntág R 231. "When you get to Ormoc, it will be around four in the morning." (I.e., /bùt/ has pitch 5 whereas /kwà/ has pitch 4.)

qay na lánq 223 salá:mat 112. "Never mind, thanks."

2.147 Degree of rise

In some cases the degree of pitch differences depends on emotional coloring.

buhì:qi kanáq R 112. "Let go of that." This command is less urgent than

buhì:qi kanáq L112 (i.e., with the final syllable of kanaq as high in pitch as the penult of buhì:qi.)

In other cases the degree of rise indicates whether the phrase is a question or not. (Cf. Secs. 2.153 and its subsections.)

2.15 Some intonation types and their meanings

This section lists the most frequent intonational types and some of their meanings.

2.151 Fall-rise type terminals

2.1511 213 or 324

(No R or L) This type of intonation is used in asking for information.

maw ba kini ng bàrku pa:ra s qúrmuk 213. "Is this the boat for Ormoc?"

2.1512 312

With no pause or pauses in some contexts this intonation indicates statement with something to follow.*

maw kini s mis wí:bi 312, qang qamirkà:na ng qa:ku ng girisìrbaha g lugàr dinhi s bàrku 312. "This is Miss Wiebe, the American I reserved a place for here on the boat."

(No R or L) This terminal is used for a polite statement when followed by pause.*

nà:qə y girisìrba pa:ra ng mis wí:bi 312. "There is one reserved for Miss Wiebe."

With R followed by a pause it is also used for supplicating.

qakù na la y dalà qi:ni ng bag ni:mú R 312. "Just let me carry your bag."

2.152 Rise-fall type terminals

2.1521 341, 231

With no (R or L) This intonational pattern is used for a warning.

là:qin ra ba ni ng manga tà:wu dinhi s pantalán 231. "The people

*This usage is parallel with English usage, where failure to drop voice to lowest register at the end of a statement is used to mean something follows and also to make a polite statement. "He was here ↓.; He was here ↘, but he is gone now." "Do you have any bananas?" "No ↘." (vs. "No ↓" [curt]).

here at the docks are not of a nice sort."

With R or L this intonation is used in making a statement.

bantayàn na:kuq qang qa:ku ng kaqugalí:ngun R 231. "I will take care of myself."

2.1522 232, 342

This intonation is the same ^{in meaning} as 231 (Sec. 2.1521) but occurs when there is no ".". (I.e., the drop at the end of the phrase is less than in the type of Sec. 2.1521 as an indication that something is to follow.)

bantayàn ku qang qa:ku ng kaqugalí:ngun R 343 kay dàghan ra ba ng kawatàn rún R 231. "I will watch myself, because there are many thieves now."

This intonation is also used with initial qualifiers of the types of Secs. 6.21 ff.

qiniggabut ni:mu didtu s qurmuk R 342 manga qalas kwatru pa kanaq sa buntag R 231.*

This intonation is used in greetings, "thanks" and the like.
wà y sapayán 232. "You are welcome."

maqá:yu 232. "Good morning!"

It is also used for something unexpected.

qaná:q 232 maw ra ma g pu:rus giqukupahàn qang manga tihi:ras dínhi 222 "Heavens! It looks as though all the cots are already occupied!"

2.1523 243, 132

This intonation is used for warnings.

tùgqan tika ru ng má:ma 243 "I will tell Mama on you."

*The intonation 233 is used as well as 232 for 231 when there is no ".". There is no difference in meaning.

dì:liq ku maná:qug R 344 samtang dì:liq pa há:yag R 231
"I will not get off while it is not light yet."

R343 after
Here mana:qug would have the same meaning.

2.153 Rising terminals

2.1531 Slight rise 112, 223

No R or L. This intonation is used for statements within a conversation. (The intonation of Sec. 2.1521 is used when no answer is expected.)

nì:qa na kita s qa:tu ng tihí:ras 112, "Here we are at our cots."

This intonation is used for polite refusals.

sàgdi na láng 112, waq na ku magkinahánglan 112, "Never mind. I do not need it any more."

It is also used for hortatory expression with no urgency.

talà 13 manaka tá 112. "Let us go. Let us get on."

This rise is used for vocatives without urgency. (Usually at the end of the sentence.)

qayàw kabalà:ka ná:kuq R 223 pirlá ^{voc.} 12.

With R this intonation is used in a command or hortative.

The intonation does not express urgency.

qayàw kabalà:ka ná:kuq R 112. "Do not worry about me."

2.1532 Rise of two pitches 113, 224

The rise of two pitches is used in hortatory expressions with urgency.

tanà 13 manaka na tá 113. "Let us go. Let us get on now."

This intonation occurs at the end of a sentence or qualifier when there is no pause.

maw na uí 224 kay na:qa ma y màrka ng qúrmuk 231. "This is it because there is a sign 'Ormoc!'"

Q
qunyàq 24 ngítngit pa náq 231. "Then it will still be dark."

This intonation is used with phrases meaning pointing (with no urgency).

tu:qa ra siya qu 113. "There he is!"

2.1533 Sharp rises 114, 225

The sharp rise is used for questions asking 'yes' or 'no'.
manaka na ta 114. "Shall we get on?"

With a monosyllabic phrase, the monosyllable has a pitch two or three higher than the lowest of the phrase with which it is in construction.

hwàt ka ngarí 112 há 4. "Wait here, OK?" (28.8)

At the beginning of the utterance the monosyllable has a rise.

dúng 34 maw ba kini ng bàrku pa:ra s qur'muk 213. "Boy, is this the boat for Ormoc?"

The sharp rise is used in phrases meaning pointing with urgency.

kawatan 114, tu:qa ra siya qu 114. "The thief! There he is!"

2.154 Level terminals

The level intonation is used for something contrary to one's expectation. If it is unpleasant the pitch is low.

qaná:q 132 maw ra ma g pu:rus giqukupahan qang manga tihi:ras díñhi 222. "Heck, it looks like all the cots are already taken."

If the surprise is pleasant the pitch is higher.

qana:q 243 kanindut niqa:ni ng manga qari:yus 333. "My! What beautiful earrings!"

2.155 Falling terminals

2.1551 331

This intonation is used in questions with an interrogative (Sec. 4.41).

diqín man ni ni:mu palitá 331. "Where did you buy this?"

(For questions with an interrogative the intonations of Sec. 2.1511 are also used.)

This intonation is also used in offering something.

nì:qa qang qi:mu ng típ qu 331 "Here is your tip."

2.1552 441

This intonation is used in questions with an interrogative expressing anger. (I.e., this intonation is like that of Sec. 2.1551, above, with a greater drop.)

ngà:nu ng qi:mu ma ng kùptan qang qa:ku ng bág 441. "What do you think you are doing grabbing my bag!"

2.16 The Cebuano writing system

The Latin alphabet is used to write Cebuano*. Each phoneme is represented, and one letter represents one phoneme with the following exceptions. The letters used in writing Cebuano correspond to our transcription.

1) Stress and intonational phonemes are not represented.
2) Length is not represented except in the case of monosyllabics with a long vowel which alternate with disyllabics having intervocallic /l/ (Sec.2.211). These are written with two letters. E.g. /da:n/ "road" (alternating with /da:lan/) is written daan.

3) Glottal stop is not represented except after consonants and by some writers, between vowels. It is represented by " - ". E.g. /pagqa:yu/ "well" is written pag-ayo. /da:qan/ "old" is written da-an by some, daan by others.

4) Initial and final glottal stops are not written. /qiyaq/ "term of address for an old woman" is written iya.

* When the Spaniards arrived in Cebu, the natives were using an Indic-derived syllabary, but the knowledge of this syllabary passed out probably during the Eighteenth Century. (Examples of this writing system still survive.)

5) /i/ is written i and e; /u/ is written u and o. There is no uniformity in the use of i vs. e; u vs. o. i is usually used rather than e except in words borrowed from other languages. o is used rather than u if it is the last letter of the word. /qiyuq/ is written iyō. In a closed final syllable o or u may be written. E.g. /hu:lug/ is written hulog and hulug.

6) Some writers write words borrowed from other languages as these are spelled in the languages from which they are borrowed. Most publications do not do so except for proper names.

2.2 Morphophonemics

In this section the various shapes of morphemes in various environments are discussed.

2.21 Alternations between different styles of speech

2.211 Dropping of /l/

$\left. \begin{array}{l} /VlV/ \\ /V:lV/ \end{array} \right\}$ alternates with forms without /l/ if V is /a/ or /u/ and if they occur in the same word.* The forms with /l/ are fancier.

/a(:)lu/ ~ /a:wu/ (or /awu/ if not at the end of a word).

/ba:lu/ ~ /ba:wu/ "widow(er)"
/balu/ ~ /ba:wu/ "I do not know"

/u:la/ ~ /u:wa/; /ula/ ~ /uwa/ (/wa/ after C except ^{after} /q/ /l/ and /b/).

/ku:lang/ ~ /ku:wang/ "lack"
/hulat/ ~ /hwat/ "wait"

/u:lu/ ~ /u:/; /ulu/ ~ /u:/ when one of the /u/'s is in the penult of the word. Otherwise, /u/.

*These alternants without /l/ are mostly found in Cebu north of Argao and in Leyte and parts of Bohol. In other areas the forms without /l/ are rare except for certain lexical items.

/qu:lu/~/qu:/ "head"
 /tutulu/~/tutu:/ "three"
 /pupari:hu/~/pupari:hu/ "similar"

/a:la/~/a:/; /ala/~/a:/ when one of the /a/'s is in the penult of the word. Otherwise, /a/.

/tinga:la/~/tinga:/ "amaze"
 /dala/~/da:/ "carry"
 /kalamunggay/~/kamunggay/ "a kind of vegetable"
 /kalabaw/~/ka:baw/ "carabao".

In some words this alternation does not occur. E.g.,
sala:mat "thanks"; ba:la "bullet"; kulu "breadfruit"; et al.
 (These are listed in the glossary.)

2.212 Alternations of nga, gug, y (qing)*, sa and gang

The following alternations occur in normal speech. (For exceptions cf. the following Sec. 2.2121.) Following a word ending in a vowel /q/ or /n/ and following the qualifiers (Sec. 6.32) and some other common qualifiers which occur in the same positions, nga has an alternate /ng/; gug has an alternate /g/ and y (qing) has an alternate /y/. The word preceding has an alternate without /q/ or /n/ or without the final consonants in the case of the qualifiers of Sec 6.32 and other common qualifiers.

- a. Vq * nga * Vng
- Vn + nga * Vng

gang qa:tu ng [=qa:tuq + nga] tana ng [= tanan + nga]
 kinahanglan matagbuq na "All our needs can be met now."
 (9.10)

- b. Vn + gug = Vg
- V + nga = Vng

* In careful speech and writing there is an alternate qing (not frequently used.) This form is also used regionally.

kadtu ng [=kadtu nga] bilyagunsa:lu nga ginganla g
[= ginganlan qug] quris bilyagunsa:lu "That Villagonzalo,
who was called Oris Villagonzalo ..." (43.7)

c. V + qug = /Vg/

bulangan ba g [= ba + qug] manuk "Cockfights with
roosters, you know?" (37.9)

d. lang + qug = la g (lang is a qualifier of the ~~type~~ in
Sec. 6.32.)

gibutangan la g lami:sa nga gamay "Just a small table was
placed." (37.9)

e. Vq + y = Vy

qapan wala y [= walaq + qing (y)] qikata:bang sa panimalay
"But there was no help in the house." (3.7)

f. particle + y*

lang + y = la y

qikaw la y magbuqut "You are the one to decide."

y (qing) has an alternate zero (i.e., is "dropped") after

/i/ or /iq/

g. maqu lagi kini gisulti sa qa:ku ng qanak (= *[kini y gisulti])
"This is what my son said." (12.11)

In rapid speech sa and si have an alternate s following /V/
or /Vq/.

h. V(q) + sa = Vs

qugma:s [=qugmaq sa] qalas si:ti "Tomorrow at seven."

qang has an alternate /ng/ following vowels and man, qang
has an alternate zero following words ending in /ang/.

i. V + qang = ng

*To avoid these alternations qing is used in writing and
high speech.

walaq gayud qing tawu "There was no one at all." (for
normal walaq gayu y ta:wu)

suginli ng [* li qang] ha:riq "Tell the king." (10.4)

qug has an alternate zero after words ending in /Vg/.

j. /Vg/ + qug = Vg

[=nagaha:tag qug]
kini ng pagtu:qu nagaha:tag/kali:sang sa manga ta:wu "This belief inspires fear in the people." (23.14)

nga has an alternate zero after words ending in a consonant except /n/ and /q/ in normal speech.

tibuquk gabi:qi (fancy speech tibuquk nga gabi:qi) "all night"

2.2121 Exceptions to these alternations

The above alternations do not occur if there is a pause between the forms in questions. However, whenever the form y occurs this alternation occurs.* It is quite common even in colloquial not to make the alternations with qang and sa and si, but the others are made in normal speech except when there is a pause.

2.213 Slow and rapid speech

Common words of two (or three) syllables have alternants with one syllable (or two) in rapid speech. With some the alternant occurs with the initial phoneme, the vowel and final consonant of the second and the final syllable.

e.g.,:

la:mang → lang "only"

maqu → mu "linking particle"

With others the alternant does not have the consonant and vowel of the first syllable.

qani:qa → ni:qa "here" qusab → sab "also"

karun → run "now"

If the first consonant of the final syllable is /y/, the

*Cf. the footnote on the preceding page.

rapid speech alternant occurs with it.

gayud → gyud "without a doubt"

gayaw "don't" has a rapid speech alternant /qay/.

Some of the rapid speech forms are used in slow speech as well, with the long forms being fancy.

gud (= qugud), du:na (= qadu:na), qi:ni (=niqi:ni) et al.

A similar alternation occurs for names and titles, but this alternation is a matter of style. The last syllable is used for the whole name or title in the vocative. E.g., day (= qinday) "term of address for a girl"; kay (= qangkay) "girl's nickname"

sa, si have alternants s in rapid speech.

2.214 Alternations between long and short vowels

Words of two or three syllables always have a short penult if the words occur between two pauses.

sigí "Go ahead" cf. si:gi na láng "Go on now"

Vocatives always have short penults.

kumusta si na:nay mu "How is your mother?"

nanay "Mom!" (calling)

2.215 /hw/~w/

Cf. the statement, end of Sec. 2.121.

2.22 Alternations describable in terms of phonemic environment

2.221 Metathesis

2.2211 With dropping of a vowel

When a vowel is dropped (cf. Sec. 2.222) and there is a suffix, the base with a suffix has a different order of the phonemes than the base without a suffix.

<u>Order in the base with no suffix</u>	<u>Order in the base with a suffix</u>
q, h + C*	C + q, h**
r + C	C + d***
l + C	C + l
t + s	s + t
s + t	t + s

The change q, h + C → C + q, h is automatic (i.e., occurs with every base).**** Otherwise these changes occur only in certain items (so listed in the glossary).

Examples:

q + C = Cq	taqas + -un → taqun (with /a/ dropped) "thing to be made long"
	ba:taq + -anun → batanqun (with /a/ dropped) "young"
h + C = Ch	gahum + ka- -anan(←)**** → kagamha:nan (with /u/ dropped) "government"
r + C = Cd	hurut + -un → hutdun (with /u/ dropped) "thing to be finished"
l + m, n, ng, s → m, n, ng, s + l	nga:lan + -an → nganlan (with /a/ dropped) "thing to be named"
	ba:lus + -an → baslan (with /u/ dropped) "thing to be replied"

A parallel alternation occurs with diq and wag when followed by na. dinqa "no longer" wanqa "no longer"

t + s → st	putus + -i → pusti (with /u/ dropped) "person for whom to be wrapped"
s + t →	lusut + -un → lutsun (with /u/ dropped) "thing to be let through"

*C = consonant and semi-vowels

** for bases with both q and h cf. Sec. 2.2212

*** for change of r → d cf. Sec. 2.2241

**** There are some dialects in which this alternation does not occur.

***** Cf. Sec. 2.232 for (←)

2.2212 Metathesis when no vowel is dropped

In this case the alternation is optional.

l + n m ng w → m n ng w + l

q + h → h + q

n + m → m + n

laktan + -in- → nilaktan* "manner of walking"

q + h → h + q

tu:qu + h** + -an → tuhu:qan* "to be believed"

2.222 Dropping of vowels

The vowel of penult is sometimes dropped in words with suffixes if the penult is open (or has a long vowel). I.e., bases with a suffix may have alternants without the vowel of the last syllable if there is a suffix, or if the suffix is dissyllabic, the suffix occurs as an alternant without the vowel of the first syllable. The occurrence of this alternation is dependent upon the lexical item.

dropping of /a/:

taqas + -un → tasqun "thing to be made high" (with metathesis Sec.2.2211)

dropping of /i/:

para:yig + -an → paraygan "one to be caressed"

dropping of /u/:

dakup + -an → dakpan "one to be caught"

dropping of vowel in suffix:

ba:taq + -anun → batanqun (with metathesis Sec. 2.2211) "young"

*linaktan also occurs; tuqu:han also occurs.

**For insertion of /h/ cf. Sec. 2.223)

2.223 Adding of h and q

Bases ending in a vowel have alternants with either /h/ or /q/ before a suffix. (Which bases and suffixes take which consonant is listed in the vocabulary.)

ba:sa + -un → basa:hun "thing to be read"

gustu + -an (→)* → gustuhan "one who will like"

su:si + -un → susi:hun "thing to be examined"

saka + -un → sakqun (with dropping of /a/) "place one boards"

qadtu + -un → qadtu:qun "reason for going"

qari + -un → qariqun "reason for coming"

2.224 Changes of vowels and consonants

Bases with certain phonemes have certain other phonemes when with an affix (called "x→y").

2.2241 /r/→/d/

Some bases with /d/ have an alternate with /r/. The /r/ occurs in intervocalic position. This is symbolized "intervocalic /r/→/d/".

hurut + -un → hutdun (with metathesis of /t/ and /d/ and dropping of vowel) "thing to be finished off"

bu:kid + ka- -an → kabuki:ran "mountains"

(When the /d/ is base final it always has an alternate with /r/ before a suffix beginning with V if there is no dropping of the vowel.)

2.2242 /l/→/d/; /l/→/g/

Some bases with /l/ have an alternate with /d/ or /g/. The

* (→) is described in Sec. 2.23.

/l/ occurs in intervocalic position; /g/ occurs preceding /k/ and /ng/.
/d/ occurs preceding other consonants.

wa:laq + -an → wadqan (with dropping of vowel) "one who lost something"

haluk + -an → hagkan (with dropping of vowel) "person kissed"

(Cf. also the changes for /l/ described in Sec. 2.211.)

2.2243 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} /r/ \\ /l/ \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow /h/$

This alternation occurs with some bases ending in /r/ or /l/.

Before an affix beginning with a vowel they have alternants in final /h/.

qimbitar + -un → qimbitahun "person invited"

mantinil + -an → mantinihan "thing for which something makeshift is used"

2.225 Alternations in conjunction with prefixes

2.2251 The alternations symbolized by N

Certain prefixes have a form ending in the symbol N. This symbol means that the form following the prefix has an alternant beginning with the phonemes as illustrated by the following chart*.

<u>Bases beginning with /p,b/ /t,d,s/ /k,ng,g/ /l/ others and clusters</u>		<u>**</u>	
final consonant of	:	:	:
prefix plus initial	:	m :	n :
of base	:	:	:
	:	:	ng :
	:	:	ng + l :
	:	:	n :
	:	:	ng + initial
	:	:	consonant of the
	:	:	base

Examples:

paN- + putul → pamutul "cut"

" + ba:hin → pama:hin "divide"

" + ta:bang → pana:bang "deliver baby"

*Another way to look at this alternation is that the prefix has various shapes and the base has an alternant beginning with a vowel.

**bases with an initial cluster in colloquial speech also have alternants with the alternations of the single consonants: e.g., there is a panraba:hu as well as the formal pangtraba:hu, pamrimyu as well as formal pangprimyu.

paN-	+	da:gan	→	pana:gan	"run"
"	+	sulat	→	panulat	"write"
"	+	ku:haq	→	pangu:haq	"get"
"	+	galing	→	panggaling	"grind"
"	+	qinum	→	panginum	"drink"
"	+	hisgut	→	panghisgut	"discuss"
"	+	lu:tuq	→	{ panglu:tuq panlu:tuq }	"cook"
"	+	warawa:ra	→	pangwarawa:ra	"wave"
"	+	yamyam	→	pangyamyam	"utter"
"	+	traba:hu	→	pangtraba:hu	"work"
				(panraba:hu)*	
"	+	maymay	→	pangmaymay	"advise"
"	+	naytklab	→	pangnaytklab	"go to night club"

2.226 Cameleon Morphs

These are prefixes whose shape depends on shape of the base.

2.2261 Doubling

"Doubling" is a prefix having the shape of the base.

luksu + doubling → luksuluksu "jump about"

lakaw + doubling(←)*lakaw → lakawla:kaw "walk about"

2.2262 Reduplication

Reduplication (r): a prefix having the shape of the first phoneme and the first vowel*** of the form to which it is added.

*cf. footnote to chart

**cf. Sec. 2.23 for (←).

***if the base begins in a cluster the r may have the shape of cluster plus vowel, first phoneme plus vowel, or zero.

traba:hu + qig- + -r- → { qigtatraba:hu
qigtratraba:hu
q>raba:hu }

patiga:yun + mag- + -r- (→) → magpapatigayun "businessman"

tulun + -r- + -an → tutunlan (with dropping of vowel) "throat"

2.22621 Reduplication together with N

With N the initial phoneme of the reduplication has the form described in Sec. 2.2251.

laba + maN- + -r- (→) → $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{manglala:ba} \\ \text{manlala:ba} \end{array} \right\}$ "washerwoman"

With p, t, k, b, d, s, q, the form following -r- also has the alternation described in Sec. 2.2251.

bungsud + maN- + -r- → mamunungsud "one who fishes with a trap"

sunud + maN- + -r- (→) → .manunu:sud "heir"

tambal + maN- + -r- → mananambal "doctor"

ka:huy + maN- + -r- (→) → mangangahuy "woodcutter"

qisdaq + maN- + -r- → mangingisdaq "fisherman"

2.227 -l-

-l- - occurs after the first vowel of the word.

-l- has an alternant /la/ after /a/.

ka:qun + -l- + -anan + (→) → kalanqanan (with dropping of /u/ and metathesis) "eating place"

After /u/ -l- has an alternant /lu/

tunghaq + -l- + -an (→) → tulunghaqan "school"

After /i/ -l- has an alternant /li/

bili + -l- + -un → bililhun (with inserted /h/ and dropped /i/) "valued"

If the base has the shape C₁C₂V, -l- has an alternant VIV and is infixed immediately following C₁.

traba:hu + qig- + -l- (→) → qigtalarabahu "time to work"

2.23 Shift (→) or (←)

If there is no shift mark, the form with an affix has the same length on the penult as the base.*

lu:tuq + naka- → nakalu:tuq "cooked"

2.231 (→)

The symbol (→) indicates that the form has a short penult (no matter what the length of the penult in the base is).

hunaqhu:naq + naka- (→) → nakahunaqhunaq "thought"

2.232 (←)

The symbol (←) indicates that the form has a long penult (no matter what the length of the penult of the base is).

lakaw + doubling (←) → lakawla:kaw "walk about"

*The length in the base is determined by the length in the penult when the base occurs with a prefix mi-. If the base does not occur with mi-, then the base without an affix determines the length of the penult in the base.

Outline of Chapter Three: Sentence Types

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Chapter Three: Sentence Types

3.11 Introduction

Cebuano sentences and constituents are described by means of formulae and commentary. The formulae represent all the constituents of a sentence. In addition, Cebuano sentences contain words which do not belong to any constituents (i.e., which like English "and" are difficult to assign to constituents). These words are the linkers: nga, (ng), qug (g), ka, sa and ni.

The order of exposition is from the largest constituents in sentences to smaller ones. In giving some rules reference is made to constituents which are temporarily undefined. For example, the rules for producing sentences (this chapter) are given in terms of subjects (S), predicates (P) and qualifiers (Q), though these terms are not defined until the succeeding chapters.

The term "optional" is a short-hand term to refer to sentences (or constituents) which are two-way transformations of one another, such that one contains the same words as the other except that the one has the forms in question which are lacking in the other, or the one has one of the sequences mentioned and the other has the other sequence.

3.12 Sentence: sentence + (sentence)

sentence
magpu:nay la:mang siya qug lingkud qug bagduybagduy
sentence
+ qapan wa y mahi:mu "All he used to do was sit around or roam
about, but there was not anything that could be done." (1.14).

3.121 Interrupted sentences

The order sentence* sentence (interrupted sentence) also occurs:

sentence (1) sentence (2) sentence (1)
 quh + hunaqhu:naq sa qamahan + si karangkāl man
 "Oh!" thought the father, "It is Karangkal!"

3.21 Declarative sentences

Sentence: (Q)* + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} S+P \\ P+S \\ S*P \end{array} \right\}$ + (Q)*

Qualifiers (Q), subjects (S) and predicates (P) will be treated in succeeding chapters. For the symbol Q, several Q's may occur.

- a. Q Q P S
 qapan sa nagatubuq si hwan nasubuq | qang qamahan |
 tungud kay labihan katapulan "But as John grew up, the
 father was unhappy, because he was very lazy." (1.10)
- b. Q S P
 tu:qud man + | si hwan | miquban sa qi:ya ng qamahan
 "And so, John went with his father." (2.10)
- c. Q P S P
 kay + muquban | qikaw | kana:kuq qarun sa pagpanga:huy
 "For you are going with me to cut wood." (2.5)

3.22 Linking

Q is linked with ng (nga) qug (g), pause or not at all.

(Cf. Chapter Six where the rules of linking for Q are discussed. The subject and predicates are optionally linked with a pause. Whether or not a pause is used is dependent upon the length of what precedes and the rate of speech. In the case of subject preceding

*Q is a large class of forms whose subclasses are discussed in Chapter 6. There is no intimation in the following formulae that every member of Q occurs in those places where Q is written in the formula. All that is meant is that some members of Q occur in the position where Q is indicated in the formula. The specification of which members of Q it is that occur is given in Chapter Six.

P
 miqingun "And the mother, trembling and then bursting into
 tears, said" (11.11)

3.242 $X_s Y_p \text{ --- } Y_s X_p$

As is described in Sec. 5.1, subjects occur as predicates, and most predicates occur as subjects or as subject when preceded by qang. (Cf. Sec. 5.1 for a discussion of which elements occur as predicates and which do not except when preceded by qang.)

$qang X_s (qang) Y_p \text{ --- } qang Y_s (qang) X_p$

This relationship is not a transformational one, for there are certain elements which are always the predicate if the sentence contains certain other elements. (Cf. Sec. 5.4.) If the subject means an action or quality, and the predicate means a thing or a person, the meaning of the sentence is that the predicate is the one who (thing which) performs the action or has the quality. If the predicate means an action or quality and the subject, a person or thing, the meaning of specification is not present. If neither the subject nor the predicate has the meaning of an action or quality, then the predicate means "the one which is a (the)* subject". For the first two examples we take sentences which are in a paradigm with the examples of Sec. 3.21:

P
 a. qapan sa nagatubuq si hwan + (qang) qamahan na qang
 S
 nasubuq "But as John grew older, it was the father now who
 became sad."

* In the subject position the difference between English "a" and "the" is not expressed for those forms which occur in the subject position only when preceded by qang. (5.1). In colloquial language the meaning of "the" is expressed by qag (Sec. 5.1).

- Q imp. (abstrn)Q Q complement
 b. hala palit na ngadtu + sa maka:qun "Go over there
 to buy something to eat. [Lit.: "Buy at that place something
 to eat."] (8.9)
- Q Q S pass. imp.
 c. qayaw la:mang qaku pagputla "Just do not cut me."
 (5.12)
- pass. imp. S
 d. dagkuti qang duha ka murun "Light the two torches."
 (66.11)

Where the formula reads "abstracts", the prenasalized or timeless form of the deictics (Sec. 4.72) are also used:

- voc. deictic complement
 e. nanay ngadtu sa balay "Go to the house, Mother!"

(Cf. Sec. 4.681, where the use of a prenasalized deictic in other positions of the abstract is discussed.)

- deictic
 f. ning quy gamirika:nu diri ka:qun "Er, hey, American,
 come over here. Eat." (40.3)

If the sentence has a qualifier qayaw, the imperative predicate may be preceded by the disjunctive form of the demonstratives (Sec. 4.7).

- g. qayaw na niqa:na ng hilakhi:lak "No more of that crying."
 (50.3)

3.32 Paradigms

The two types of imperative predicates are in a paradigm*.

(S) + imperative passive + (Q) — abstract + (Q) + (C) In this formula the complement is the disjunctive form of the subject of the left-hand side. (Cf. Sec. 4.7 for disjunctives.) (This paradigm is parallel to the active-passive transformation described in Sec. 4.811.) The imperative predicate is also in a paradigm with tran-

*These are not transformations of each other because not every active has a corresponding passive, and vice versa, not every passive has a corresponding active.

sient predicates (Sec. 4.5) such that there is a two-way transformational relationship.

3.4 Existential sentences

Sentence: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (Q) + (S) + LP + y^* + PP \\ (Q) + LP + (S) + y^* + PP \\ (Q) + LP + y^* + PP + (S) \end{array} \right\}$

For definition of S, P and Q cf. Chapters 4, 5 and 6. PP (Predicate Phrases) are discussed in Sec. 4.2.

LP (Locative Phrase): $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ma-} \\ \text{du:na} \\ \text{qadu:na} \\ \text{deictics** and interrogatives} \\ \text{walaq, waq} \\ \text{numerals} \end{array} \right\} + Q$

The deictics and interrogatives are listed in Sec. 4.72.

Numerals are listed in the glossary.

- a. $\begin{array}{cccc} Q & & S & & LP & & PP \\ \text{kay} + \text{qang} & \text{qi:ya} & \text{ng} & \text{qanak} & + \text{wa} & + \text{y} & + \text{purbitsu} \\ \text{"For their son was no good."} & & & & & & (3.4) \end{array}$
- b. $\begin{array}{ccc|cc} LP & Q & S & & PP \\ \text{walaq} & \text{man} & \text{siya***} & | & \text{y naki:taq} \\ (5.2) & & & & \text{"He did not see anybody."} \end{array}$
- c. $\begin{array}{cc|c} LP & PP & S \\ \text{wala} & \text{y tumung} & \text{qang paglakaw****} \\ \text{in (his) walking."} & & \text{"There was no aim} \end{array}$

*A dialectic alternant of y is qing. (Cf. Sec. 5.6 for the difference between y and qing.)

** Only the present and timeless deictics are used in this construction. (Cf. Sec. 4.721.)

***siya is the subject but it is postpositive and its position in the sentence will be discussed together with that of the postpositives (Sec. 6.322).

****This subject is peculiar because it has no genitive (Sec. 4.7) though by the rules of "inalienable possession" subjects of this type usually have a genitive. However, since this sentence occurs in a nominal phrase following nga [the complete sentence is "milakaw si mali:yu nga wala y tumungqang paglakaw"], the genitive is not obligatory. (Cf. the discussion of "inalienable possession", Sec. 5.7.)

- d. LP PP
 dug may gibutang sa qi:ya ng kamut "And there was some-
 thing put into his hand." (6.3)

ma- does not occur separated from y, and the postpositives are not attracted to may. (Cf. Sec. 6.323.)

The deictics used as LP's do not always retain their locational meanings (though the temporal meaning is retained. Cf. Sec. 4.72.)

- e. Q LP PP LP
 qapan sa qusa niqa:naq ka panahun + diha y pahibalu nga may
 PP
 qusa ka dakuq kaqa:yu ng qisdaq nga midagsaq ngadtu sa qusa
 ka lungsud sa qusa ka ginhari:qan "But one time, there was
 an announcement that there was a huge fish which was washed a-
 ground at a certain town of a certain kingdom." (32.12)

3.41 Order

The order of the existential sentence is parallel to that of declarative sentences (Sec. 3.23). The S is optionally first if it is a NP (Sec. 4.23). Otherwise the other two orders occur.

3.42 Paradigms

The paradigms and rules of transformation which apply to predicate phrases in other environments (Secs. 4.212, 4.2332, 4.8) apply to predicate phrases in existential sentences if there is a subject. Thus paradigms and rules of transformation between ~~de-~~clarative and existential sentences containing a subject and predicate phrase may be set up. There are differences in the membership of the paradigms depending upon the constituents of the predicate phrase and whether or not the sentence is positive.

3.421 Existential and declarative sentences

If the existential sentence contains a subject, it is in a paradigm with a declarative sentence.*

*The existential sentence means that the subject "has the PP" whereas the declarative sentence means that the subject "is the PP".

- b. LP adj. gen. TP
 may dagha ng qi:ya ng nadala*
- c. P₂ | gen. S₂ TP
 daghan | qang qi:ya ng nadala
- d. P₃ | adj. S₃ TP
 siya | qang dagha g nadala
- e. P₁ adj. | S | P₁ TP
 daghan | siya | g nadala

3.4222 Examples of members with a NP

Some transients have noun derivatives (Sec. 8.013). In that case the sentences containing transients will be in a paradigm with the sentences containing the noun in the predicate phrase. Thus, for example, the transients of the base dala (illustrated by the examples in Sec. 3.4221) are in paradigms with sentences containing a noun dala "things brought" derived from the same base. The sentences are parallel to those listed in Secs. 3.422 and 3.4221.

- a. LP adj. | S₁ | NP
 may daghan | siya | ng dala
- b. LP adj. gen. NP
 may daghan ni:ya ng dala
- c. P₂ | gen. S₂ NP
 daghan | qang qi:ya ng dala
- d. P₃ | adj. S₃ NP
 siya | qang dagha g dala
- e. P₁ adj. | S₁ | NP
 daghan | siya | g dala

*This member of the paradigm does not occur if the TP contains an active (Sec. 8.05). (Cf. Sec. 4.26)

3.423 Paradigms with "quantity sentences"

"Quantity sentences" are described in Sec. 3.43. If the predicate phrase of the existential contains an adjective of quantity (i.e., daghan, dyu:tay, gamay and words of similar meanings), there are additional members of the paradigm. Aside from the formulas listed in Sec. 3.421, the following other members of the paradigm occur:

(Q) + (S₁)^{*} + LP + y + adjective of quantity + nga + PP

↔

(Q) + (S₁)^{**} + adjective of quantity + nga + PP

↔

(Q) + (genitive) + adjective of quantity + nga + PP

where the genitive is the genitive form of the S₁ (Sec. 4.7).

Thus in addition to the examples given in Sec. 3.422, there are the following other sentences in a paradigm with the sentences of Sec. 3.42.

	Q	linker	LP	adj of qty	PP	S ₁
a.	sa diha	ng	+ may	dagha	ng bula:wan na	siya
	(15.5)					
	Q		adj. of qty.	S ₁	PP	
g.	diha	ng +	daghan	siya	ng bula:wan	
	Q		adj. of qty.	gen.	PP	
h.	diha	ng +	daghan	ni:ya	ng bula:wan	

* The other possible word orders for existential sentences are included in the formula.

** The other possible orders for quantity sentences are included in the formula.

3.424 Existential sentences with adjective phrase plus noun with a negative LP

If the existential sentence with an adjective phrase has a negative LP (walaq), it enters the same types of paradigms described in the above paragraphs (Sec. 3.422 through 3.423) except that there is no corresponding negative to the second member of the paradigms described in Sec. 3.422 (exemplified by example b).

a. Q LP Q adj. PP S
 a. diha ng waq na y dagha ng bula:wan | siya "When he
 no longer had much gold."

b. Q Q P₂ gen. S₂ PP
 b. diha ng diq na daghan | qang qi:ya ng bula:wan
 "When he no longer had much gold." [Lit.: "When no
 longer now was his gold much."]

c. Q Q P₃ adj. S₃ PP
 c. diha ng diq na siya | y dagha g bula:wan
 "When he no longer was the one with much gold."

d. Q Q S P₁
 d. diha ng diq na | siya | dagha g bula:wan "When he did
 not have much gold any more."

For the distribution of diq and waq cf. Sec. 6.311. For the use of y (equals qang) cf. Sec. 5.61. For the position of na, cf. Sec. 6.322.

3.425 Existential sentences with a PP consisting of passive + nga + NP

Existential sentences of this type with a subject enter

(On the use of ma- vs. na- and walaq vs. di:liq cf. Sec. 6.7.)

3.43 Quantity sentences

Sentence: (Q) + adjective of quantity + nga + PP + (S) + (Q)

(The order S preceding, or S in the middle also occurs.) Adjectives of quantity are daghan "much" and others with a similar meaning.

adj. of qty. PP
dagha ng nakakitaq qug nanumpa^q gayud nga may hikut
nga lina:maq sa li:qug qang mananap "There were many who
saw and swore for sure that the animal had a red thread tied
around his neck." (57.18)

The paradigms of the "quantity sentences" are described in Sec. 3.423.

3.5 Sentences consisting of predicates alone; sentences introduced by magu y

These sentences also occur as predicates to declarative sentences with a demonstrative pronoun subject (Sec. 5.32).

3.51 Predicates meaning time or meteorological phenomena

- a. P Q
buntag + na "It is morning."
- b. Q P
waq na + magquwan "It is not raining anymore."
- c. P Q Q
tu:qig + na sukad sa qi:ya ng paghilakaw "It has
been a year since he left."

3.511 Predicates consisting of instrumental passives or nouns similar to instrumental passives

These sentences always occur with a qualifier and mean "time to...". (The formation of the instrumental passive in this meaning is described in Sec. 8.2314. The formation of the nouns is

described in Sec. 10.254 and its subsections.)

Q inst. passive
hustu na gayud + qiqadtu ni hwan sa pagpanga:huy "Now
is just the right time for John to go to gather wood."

Q linker noun (10.254)
di:liq pa run hustu ng qiqqaladtu sini kay mudtu pa "Now
is not the right time to go to the show because it is still
noon."

3.52 Sentences consisting of NP + Q

Q NP
pagtanqaw pa ni:la + si karangkal man "When they looked,
it was Karangkal!" (29.12)

3.53 {Adjective} (plus {y
kun
qug
nga
kay} plus sentence)
{Transient}

adj. sentence
a. maqa:yu man + qug manga ba:taq nga magsa:but
"It would be good if it were children making an agreement."
(64.10)

adj.
b. maqa:yu pa + ng mupaha:waq sila "It would be better if
they would get out." (53.7)

adj. sentence
c. maqa:yu pa + {y
ng
kun} manga ba:taq nga magsa:but "It would
be better if it were children making an agreement."

transient
d. musayup pa y mamingwit "It is easier than fishing with a
line." (Lit: You are more likely to miss if you fish
with a line.)

adj. Q sentence
e. maqa:yu ga:niq + kay qang ka:huy nga handa:may maqu y
naqiguq "Luckily, however, it was the 'handalamay' bush
which was hit." (56.8)

These sentences also occur without y, kun, qug or nga.

adj. Q Q
f. maqa:yu tinga:li niqi:ni + qa:kuq na la:mang patyun kini
si karangkal "It probably would be good in this situation
for me just to kill Karangkal." (26.13)

-a(←) (= -aha (←) -ana)

1. luga: wa = lugawa: ka

2. bata: ga = batga: na

3. lawu: ka = lawka: na

4. lami: sa = lamisaha: na (Waz)

- b. Q linker base genitive
 pastila + ng + hini:lak sa ba:taq "How the
 poor child cried!"
- c. Q linker base gen.
 labiha + ng + kata:wa sa ha:riq "The king
 laughed loudly." (12.7)

When the base of a transient occurs as a noun (Sec. 8.012), it occurs also with a suffix -a (←) in exclamatory sentences. (Cf. example d Sec. 3.63.)

3.63 E₃P Noun -a (←)

This type of exclamatory predicate has either a qualifier, an adjective phrase*, a subject following it, or two or all three. It is not followed by a genitive.

- a. Q linker noun + -a(←)
 pastila ng lamisa:ha "What a table!"
- b. E₃P
 noun + -a(←) subj.
 patay ka na gyud bata:qa + ka "Now you are
 dead, you child, you!" (28.12)
- c. E₃P
 adj. Q noun + -a(←)
 qutu:kan qusab nga hayu:pa "It was a brainy animal,
 too." (57.3)
- d. Q linker noun + -a(←) genitive
 susku ng suruska sa qaku ng duguq quy
 "Jesus! How my blood boiled!" (65.9)

3.631 Extension to infinitives

The -a (←) suffix for exclamations with nouns is extended to infinitives (Sec. 4.68) in gunsa:qun sentences (Sec. 3.8) with an exclamatory meaning.

*The adjective optionally has a suffix -a (←).

adjective noun
 labiha ng ngilngi:ga ng qawa:ya "What a horrible battle it
 was!"

There are some pagka-, ka- bases for which there is no -a (\leftarrow), e.g., kamalipa:yun, pagkamalipa:yun. The pagka-, ka- forms are not in the same form-class as the base -a (\leftarrow) because the base -a (\leftarrow) is linked to preceding elements with nga, whereas the ka-, pagka- bases are not.

3.662 Exclamatory and declarative sentences

Exclamatory sentences with a genitive are in a paradigm with declarative sentences with a predicate of the type discussed in Chapter 4 (Sec. 4.22, Sec. 4.211).

(Q) + EP + genitive \longrightarrow

(Q) + S+P* where P= form of the base occurring as predicate (Secs. 4.22, 4.211 and Chapter 8)

S= nominative form of the genitive (Sec. 4.7)

a.

Q	voc.	ka- base	gen.
pastilan	nanay	kasayun +	niqa:naq

 "Goodness, Mother, how easy that is!" (15.2)

(a \rightarrow b)

b.

Q	voc.	P	S
pastilan	nanay	sayun	kanaq

 "Goodness, Mother that is easy!"

c.

ka- base	Q	Q	gen.
kabu:qang	ba	gyud	ni:mu

 "What a fool you are!"

(c \rightarrow d)

d.

P	S	Q	Q
nabu:qang	ka	man	kahaq

 "Have you gone mad?" (10.7)

3.663 Additional paradigms

In the case of exclamatory sentences in a paradigm with declarative sentences, the paradigms described for declarative

*P+S and P*S also occur. Cf. Sec. 3.23.

sentences also apply (Sec. 3.24 ff.).

3.664 Use of topics instead of genitive

The exclamatory sentences followed by a genitive (the types of Secs. 3.61, 3.62 and 3.67) occur with a topic instead of a genitive. (Cf. Sec. 6.11 for topics.)

	topic		Q		EP
a.	qang	qinahan	+	labihan	kabala:ka

"The mother was very concerned."

	topic		Q		abstract	
b.	si tiri:sa	labiha	ng	pangu:rug		"How Teresa trembled!"

3.67 Exclamatory sentences composed of adjective phrase

+ genitive

Adjectives + qug + nominal phrases + genitives occur as exclamatory sentences. (Cf. Sec. 4.211 for adjective phrases and Sec. 4.7 for genitives.)

	adj. phrase	NP		genitive	
a.	ga:hi	g	qu:	qa:na ng bata:qa	"That child is thick-headed!" (Lit.: "hard-headed")

These sentences enter into the paradigms described in Sec. 3.422. They are also in a paradigm with the sentences described in Sec. 3.61 with a one-way transformational relationship, and enter the same paradigms that these enter (Sec. 3.661).

3.7 Other sentences composed of qualifiers and bases

or pagka- plus base

These sentences differ from those listed in Sec. 3.6 ff. in that they occur with different qualifiers. Also the meaning of those listed in Sec. 3.6 is exclamatory whereas the meaning of these is declarative. These sentences are of two types:

- a. Sentence: Q + ng* + pagka- base + (genitive) + ({dative }
 {subject})
- b. Sentence: Q + ng* + (genitive) + (dative)

The qualifiers in this sentence type are those adjectives meaning "manner" and expressions of time (Secs. 6.2124, 6.225, and 6.22112 and its subsections). The genitive is the agent, and the dative or subject is the thing affected by the action.

Q	linker	base	genitive (agent)	dative
taqudtaqud na	ng +	sinamqid +	ni qinting	+ sa qi:ya ng
(thing affected by action)				
linantip			"Inting had been sharpening his bolo	
for a long time." (48.1)				

subject (thing affected by the action)	Q	pagka- base
qang qi:ya ng pinu:tiq	maqa:yu ng	pagkagi:puđ
"His sword was well-nicked." (56.5)		

Q	genitive	linker	base	dative
taqudtaqud na na:mu	ng	paqa:but	kang qinting	"We have
been waiting for Inting for a long time now."				

3.71 These sentences with a topic

These sentences occur with a topic (Sec. 6.11) meaning "agent".

topic (agent)	Q	linker	base	
si baqubaqu:hay	du:ru	ng	kata:wa	"Mr. Turtle
laughed loudly,"				

Q	topic	linker	base	
du:gay	siya	ng	pangi:taq	sa nawa:laq ni:ya ng
qigsu:qun	"He had been looking for his lost brother for a long time."			

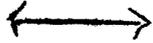
3.72 Paradigms

Sentences with a subject meaning "thing affected by the action" are in paradigms with sentences having a genitive in the same meaning such that there is a two-way transformational rela-

*Some of the qualifiers occurring in sentences of this type are linked with qug.

tionship between the two.

Q	linker	<u>pagka-</u>	base	genitive
maqa:yu	ng	pagkabu:hat		sa karuma:ta



Q	linker	<u>pagka-</u>	base	subject	
maqa:yu	ng	pagkabu:hat		qang karuma:ta	"The carts were well made."

Similarly a sentence with a genitive agent is in paradigm with a sentence having a topic agent.

Q	linker	base	genitive	
du:ru	ng	kata:wa + ng	baqubaqu:hay	"Mr. Turtle laughed loudly."



	topic	Q	linker	base
si	baqubaqu:hay	du:ru	ng	kata:wa

3.721 Paradigms with declarative sentences

Sentences of the above type are in paradigms with declarative sentences having qualifiers.

a. Q + linker + base + genitive + dative

↔ b. Q + linker + TP + subject

1) If the TP contains an active transient (Sec. 8.05) the first genitive (the agent) of a is the subject of b and the second genitive or subject of a (the thing affected by the action) is a complement in the TP (Sec. 4.63).

Q	linker	base	genitive (agent)
a. du:gay	ng	putul	ni qinting

(thing affected by action)
dative

sa ka:huy "It took Inting a long time to finish cutting the wood".



			TP		
Q	transient active	subject	complement		
b. du:gay	ng nagputul	si qinting	sa ka:huy		

"It took Inting a long time to finish cutting the wood."

2) If the TP contains a passive the genitive of a is a genitive in b, and the dative or subject of a (the thing affected by the action) is a subject in b.

thing affected by action

	Q	linker	base	genitive	dative
a.	du:gay	ng	putul	ni qinting	sa ka:huy

"It took Inting a long time to finish cutting the wood."

			TP		
	Q	linker	transient active	genitive (agent)	subject
b.	du:gay	ng	giputul	ni qinting	qang ka:huy

"It took Inting a long time to finish cutting wood."

Also this type of sentences enters in the paradigms into which the declarative sentences enter (Sec. 3.24).

3.73 Word order

For sentences of this type containing a subject the subject may also precede the qualifier.

subject	Q	linker	
qang ka:huy	maqa:yu	ni:ya ng pagkaputul	"He did a good job cutting the wood."

The order of the **postpositives** (pronoun subject) is discussed in Sec. 6.322.

3.8 Qunsa:qun sentences

Sentences containing $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{giqunsa}^* \\ \text{qunsa:qun} \end{array} \right\}$ "how" may be of a special type, containing all the elements of a declarative sentence except a subject:

*The other transient forms of the base qunsa do not occur in this type of sentence.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{qunsa:qun} \\ \text{giquinsa} \end{array} \right\} + (Q) + (\text{genitive}) + (\text{infinitive}) + (Q) + (\text{complement})$

a. $\begin{array}{cccc} & & \text{genitive} & \\ & & \text{niqi:ni ng} & \text{bata:qa} \end{array}$ "How was this child going to do it?" (35.9)

b. $\begin{array}{cccccc} & Q & \text{gen.} & \text{infinitive} & \text{complement} & \\ & \text{gud} & + & \text{ni:mu} & + & \text{pagpangasa:wa} \end{array}$ niqa:na ng qanak sa ha:riq "How in the world are you going to marry the king's daughter?" (10.7)

If there is a genitive (Sec. 4.7) following qunsa:qun or giquinsa meaning "thing affected by the action", the sentence is in a paradigm with a declarative sentence such that there is a two-way transformational relationship. (In this case a genitive following qunsa:qun is niqa:na ng qanak sa ha:riq.)

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{giquinsa} \\ \text{qunsa:qun} \end{array} \right\} + (Q) + (\text{agent}) + (\text{infinitive}) + \text{genitive} + (Q) \longleftrightarrow$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{giquinsa} \\ \text{qunsa:qun} \end{array} \right\} + (Q) + (\text{agent}) + \text{infinitive} + S + (Q)$

S = the subject form of the genitive (Sec. 4.7). Thus example b above is in a paradigm and two-way transformation with a sentence:

c. $\begin{array}{cccc} & Q & \text{gen.} & \text{infinitive} \\ & \text{gud} & + & \text{ni:mu} \end{array}$ pagpangasa:wa | kana ng qanak sa ha:riq "How in the world are you going to marry the king's daughter?"

d. $\begin{array}{ccc} & P & \\ & \text{gen.} & \text{infinitive} \\ & \text{ni:la} & \text{pagpatay} \end{array}$ | qang qi:la ng qanak "How are they to kill their son?" (37.2)

An example of this type of sentence with a genitive meaning "thing affected by the action" but without a genitive meaning "agent" is:

e. $\begin{array}{ccc} & \text{infinitive} & \text{gen.} \\ & \text{sa paglarga} & \text{sa barku} \end{array}$ nga wala y karga "How is the boat to debark without any freight?"

3.9 Elliptic sentences

Sentences with constituents other than those described

above are considered elliptic. These elliptic sentences are in a paradigm with constituents or parts of sentences described above.

3.91 Parts of declarative sentences

- a. S complement
a. qang baqu + dapit sa punu:qan "The turtle, the lower
part."
- b. excl. voc.
b. qu:qu tay "Yes, father!"
- c. Q
c. sa quba ng panahun na lang "Let us make it at
another time."

3.92 Parts of exclamatory sentences

- Q genitive
ba:li + ni ng manga kutsi:ru sa syudad "Boy! These
rig drivers in the city!"

3.93 Other elliptic sentences

- noun nominative voc.
qisdaq ka nang "Fish, Ma'am?"

The LP's (Sec. 3.4) except may occur as elliptic sentences.

Outline of Chapter Four : Predicates

- 4.0 Subjects and predicates
- 4.1 Definition of predicate
- 4.2 Predicate phrases and adjective phrases
 - 4.211 Adjective phrases
 - 4.212 Paradigms of adjective phrases
 - 4.22 Transient phrases (TP)
 - 4.221 Imperatives as predicates
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Chapter Four: Predicates

4.0 Subjects and predicates

Cebuano subjects and predicates are similar in the make-up of their constituents. Everything which occurs as a subject, occurs also as a predicate and vice versa. The differences between subjects and predicates are discussed in Chapter Five.

4.1 Definition of predicate

Predicate: $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{adjective phrase} \\ \text{PP (predicate phrase)} \\ \text{(Q) + subject} \\ \text{qualifier} \\ \text{interrogative} \\ \text{base + (Q)} \end{array} \right\} + (\text{qwg} + \text{predicate})$

Predicates consisting of subjects are discussed in Chapter Five. Others are discussed in this chapter.

4.2 Predicate phrases and adjective phrases

PP: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{transient phrase} \\ \text{nominal phrase} \end{array} \right\} + ((Q) + PP)$

4.211 Adjective phrases

Adjective phrase: (manga)* + adjective + (Q) + (qwg + predicate phrase) + ((kay) + dative). Adjectives are defined in Sec. 8.011 For datives cf. Sec. 4.7 .

	P				
	adj.		subject		
a.	dakuq	kadtu	si	ba:kir	"That Baker was big." (41.14)

*manga before adjectives in predicates consisting of adjectives is used only with plural subjects (i.e., two or more subjects, subjects preceded by manga or subjects consisting of the plural pronouns [Sec. 4.7]). It has the meaning that all the elements of the subject have the quality indicated.

predicate
 adj. Q | S | predicate
 PP
 b. daghan da:yun | kita | qug kwarta nga matipi:gan

"Then we will have much money to keep." (9.8)

predicate subject
 c. kumusta | si gining qidralin qug si mistir qistra:da

pred. adj. Q | subj.
 manga maqa:yu na | sile "How are Miss Edralin and

Mr. Estrada?" "They are both well now."

Q S P
 adjective dative
 d. nan kadtu si ba:kir | { taqas } kani:mu "Anyway, that Baker
 { taqas kay }
 was taller than you are." (41.12)

4.212 Paradigms of adjective phrases

The adjective phrase containing a PP is in a paradigm with a predicate phrase containing an adjective (Sec. 4.2331):
 adjective + qug + PP \longleftrightarrow adjective + nga + NP (or NP + nga + adjective)
 The paradigms described in Secs. 3.422 and 3.423 also apply here so that there is another two-way transformation:
 adjective + qug + PP \longleftrightarrow adjective + qang + PP (With S \longleftrightarrow gen. Cf. examples c. and e., Sec. 3.422.)

adj. | subj. | PP
 a. daghan | kita | g kwarta ng matipi:gan "We will have
 much money gathered." (9.8)

adj. | subj. | PP
 b. daghan | kita | ng kwarta ng matipi:gan (same meaning)

P S PP
 adj. | qang qa:tu ng kwarta ng matipi:gan (same meaning)
 c. daghan

The other members of the paradigms are listed in Secs. 3.422 and 3.423.

4.22 Transient phrases (TP)

TP: phrase containing a transient (forms having affixes listed in Sec. 8.05 and its subsections)

Transient phrases are of two types: those which have a complement and those which do not. Those which have a complement are called "transitive". Those which do not are called "intransitive".

Intransitive TP: (Q) + { active
passive + (genitive) }

Active, passives are defined in Sec. 8.05. Genitives, Sec. 4.7.
Complements, Sec. 4.6.

a. act. TP | S
mili:ngiq | siya "He turned around." (4.13)

b. P
passive gen. | S
gihu:yad ni:ya | kini "He brandished it." (49.2)

Transitive TP: { active
passive + (genitive) } + complement (+ complement)

Examples are given in Sec. 4.6 and its subsections.

4.221 Imperatives as predicates

Imperatives occur as predicates in imperative sentences (Sec. 3.3) and also in declarative sentences consisting of two subjects (of the type described in Sec. 5.213).

The predicate consists of qang + imperative, and the meaning is "the one which you are to ..."

a. S | P
qaku | y imperative
pangutanqa "I am the one you should ask."

b. P
imperative 2nd subject
si hwan maqu | y hata:gi g ga:sa di:liq si pidru "John
is the one you should give presents to, not Pedro."

These sentences are in a paradigm with sentences with the

other forms of the transient plus genitive:

imperative predicate \longleftrightarrow genitive + transient phrase
(passive)

	P		S					
		gen.		transient (passive)				
c.	qaku	y	qi:mu	ng	pangutanqun			"I am the one you should ask."

	P		S					
					transient + gen. + complement			
d.	si hwan maqu	y	hata:gan	+	mu	+	qug	ga:sa

"John is the one you should give a present to."

4.23 Nominal phrases (NP)

NP: (manga)* + {
 possessive
 numeral phrase
 common nominal phrase

4.231 Possessives

Possessive: {
 dative form (for proper nouns)
 qi:ya + (disjunctive)
 qi:la + (disjunctive)
 pronominal forms (for personal pronouns)
 disjunctive form (for other noun pronoun)
 ka + proper noun

Datives, disjunctives and pronominals are defined in Sec. 4.7.

	pred.						
	pron.	Q	subj.	voc.			
a.	qi:mu	na	kini	hwan			"This is yours now, John."

		predicate					
		dative proper noun	subj.				
b.	kang	hwan	kini				"This is John's."

*The form manga does not occur after gusa "one". Usually if there is a manga in the subject, any transient in the subject or predicate will be plural (Secs. 9.21, 9.93). If there is a plural transient in the subject or predicate, there is always a manga.

Possessive phrases consisting of pronominals or proper names have a different distribution from possessives consisting of disjunctives. The former occur as goals (Sec. 4.61) whereas the latter do not. To express the meaning "possessive goal" with elements which are not pronominals or proper names, the third person pronominal qi:ya or (plural) qi:la plus the genitive (Sec. 4.7) is used. With proper names qi:ya (qi:la) + genitive is also used.

- a. nakakitaq qaku sa $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{pron. gen.} \\ \{ \text{qi:ya ni} \\ \text{kang} \} \end{array} \right\}$ hwan qug sa qa:kuq
 piru nagsi:gi pa qaku g pangi:taq sa qi:ya sa maqistra
 "I found John's and mine, but I am still looking for the teacher's."

The plural qi:la has the meaning of "home of".

- b. miba:lik siya sa $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{pron.} \\ \text{qi:la ng} \end{array} \right\}$ hwan "He returned back to John's house."

Similarly, qa:muq "ours" and qinyu "yours" are used to mean "my house", "your house". ka + proper name is used to mean "_____ 's house".

4.232 Numeral phrases

Numeral phrase: $\left. \begin{array}{l} \{ \text{numeral} + (Q) + (\text{genitive}) + (\text{ka} + \text{predicate} \\ \text{phrase}) \} \\ \{ \text{numeral} + (Q) + (\text{genitive}) + (\text{predicate} \\ \text{phrase}) \} \end{array} \right\}$

- Numerals are 1) the Cebuano numbers listed in the glossary;
 2) words of quantity pila "how $\left. \begin{array}{l} \{ \text{many} \} \\ \{ \text{few} \} \end{array} \right\}$ " and pipila "a few"
 3) words with the affixes listed in Sec. 11.8 and its subsections.

The numbers are the words qu:nu, dus, tris, etc. borrowed from Spanish (listed as numbers in the glossary). They are also used as numerals.

Ordinals (with qika- prefix) may be linked with ka or linked with nga.

Genitives: { sa + nominal phrase
genitives of pronouns
genitives of proper nouns }

Genitives of pronouns and proper names are given in Sec. 4.7.

a. $\begin{matrix} S \\ \text{kini ng pita:ka} \end{matrix} \mid \begin{matrix} \text{numeral phrase} \\ \text{qusa ka pita:ka nga qingkanta:du} \end{matrix}$ "This
purse is an enchanted purse." (7.3)

b. $\begin{matrix} P \\ \text{kini} \end{matrix} \mid \begin{matrix} S \\ \text{numeral} & \text{predicate phrase} \\ \text{qusa} & \text{ka daku ng ti:qaw} \end{matrix}$ "This is a
great joke." (12.14)

c. $\begin{matrix} \text{pred.} \\ \text{num.} \\ \text{manga} + \text{pila} + \text{na} + \text{ka bu:wan} \end{matrix} \mid \begin{matrix} S \\ \text{qang milabay} \end{matrix}$
"A few months had gone by."

4.2331 Common nominal phrases

Common nominal phrase: (Q)+ (transient)*+ (Q) + (adjective)*
+ (Q)+ common noun + (genitive)
+ { complement **
nga + existential sentence
nga + (maqu) + subject }

Nominatives and disjunctives are described in Sec. 4.7.

Complements are described in Sec. 4.6. Common nouns are any forms marked CN in the glossary. Transients are forms with the

*The transient, common noun, and the adjective may also follow the noun.

**A complement consisting of nga plus declarative sentence with an active transient predicate (Sec. 8.051) does not occur after nouns as will be explained in Sec. 4.26. Parallel ~~restrictions~~ of occurrence are also features of Malay and Tagalog.

					S	
					nominal phrase	
	Q	P			gen.	CN
f.	basta	kay + sundun	mu	qang	qi:mu + ng	sa:qad
		sentence	S		P	
	+ nga + kun	qa:kuq	kini	ng	qikabalibag	ngadtu sa
	layuq	qa:ku	ng	pangasawqun	na ng qi:mu	ng qanak
	"It is enough that you fulfill your promise that if I can					
	throw it far away, I will marry that daughter of yours."					
	(34.11)					

In this case the nominal ^{phrase} is a subject (Sec. 5.214).

4.2332 Paradigms of common nominal phrases

Certain nouns are followed by two types of complements: infinitives (Sec. 4.68) and nga or qug, kun plus transient phrases (Sec. 4.22). In those cases transient phrases following the noun will be in a paradigm with the infinitive phrase. Thus, for example, sentence b of Sec. 4.2331 above can also be said:

		P		S		P
			CN			infinitive
b.	di:liq	ba	kahaq	may katungud	qaku	sa pagpakisa:yud
	kun	gikinahanglan	pa qaku	dinhi	"Do I not	have a right to
	inquire if I am still needed here?"					

4.234 Syntactic differences between nouns and forms of transients

4.2341 Differences between abstracts and nouns

Many of the abstracts (forms described in Sec. 8.3) are also common nouns (Sec. 10.93). However, not all abstracts

name adj.
nga:lan si hwan tapulan "So in those parts he
became known by the name of 'Lazy John'." (3.13)

With titles there is no linker.

 title name
b. si mistir ba:kir "Mr. Baker."

Names of streets, corners, squares and the like are like
titles.

 corner name of place
o. qihapit ku sa qiski:na pidil rusaryu qug
hunki:ra dung "Take me to the corner of P. del Rosario
and Junquera, boy."

4.244 Omission of nga with demonstratives

The demonstratives are not linked to proper names and
to pronouns (with the exception mentioned in Sec. 5.31.
Cf. example c.)

 demonstr. pronoun
a. kaqi:la ku kini siya "He (just mentioned)
is a friend of mine."

 demonstr. name
b. dakuq kadtu si ba:kir "That Baker was a big
man." (41.4)

kanhi "the former" is usually not linked when preceding
or following a noun.

o. di:liq na siya qang luqis kanhi "He is no longer
the Louis I used to know."

The demonstrative is optionally linked to what follows when
there is a genitive in the pronominal form (Sec. 4.7).

- d. qayaw ninyu g patya $\left. \begin{matrix} \text{demonstr. pron.} \\ \text{naq} \\ \text{na ng} \end{matrix} \right\}$ qa:ku ng langgam
 "Don't you kill those birds of mine!" (46.14)

4.25 Differences between nga and sa

Many things expressed by English "of" are translated by Cebuano nga. These are with meanings of measure or quantities.

- a. taga:qi qaku diri g qusa ka ba:su ng tu:big "Give me a glass of water."
 b. palit qug bugas nga ba:li g baynti "Buy twenty cents worth of rice."
 c. niqi:ni ng qusa ka bu:lan nga nagpuyug ku dinhi daghan na qaku ng kamahuqan "In this month of my stay here, I have learned a lot."

4.26 Limitations of occurrence for actives and passives

Sentences consisting of subjects plus a predicate consisting of active PP do not occur following the common noun in a common nominal phrase (Sec. 4.2331). Instead, the passive plus genitive is used. (Passives and actives are described in Sec. 8.05)

- | | | | |
|----|--------------------------------------|--------------|----------|
| | PP | | |
| | noun | genitive | passive |
| a. | qunsa kadakuq qang qagila | nga qi:mu ng | naki:taq |
- "How big was the eagle you saw?"

The active "nakakitaq ka " would not occur in this environment. The same limitations hold for the subject position where subject plus active TP does not occur, but only PP's with ~~pas-~~sives occur.

(I.e., to express the meaning "actor-action", the passive must be used if it is the subject position.)

b. dakuq kaqa:yu^P ng ka:huy | qang qa:ku^S ng gipi:lay (29.4)

"It was a huge tree which I cut down." (mipi:lay qaku would be impossible in this environment.)

c. maqu lagi | kini^S | (qang) gisulti^P sa qa:ku ng qanak "That is really what my son said!" (12.11)

(gisulti qang qa:ku ng qanak could not be used here.)

For the absence of qang cf. Secs. 5.6 and 5.81.

Similarly following sa and qug goals (Sec. 4.63) subject plus active transient does not occur:

d. qug gisaysa:yan ku qang hi:pi sa gibu:hat ni mistir qalug "And I told the chief what Mr. Alog had done." (64.10)

4.27 Suffix -a (←) with nouns and disjunctives

In common nominal phrases consisting of the noun alone or noun plus disjunctive (Sec. 4.7) common nouns may have an -a (←) suffix in certain constructions. In a pronominal phrase (Sec. 5.32) or in phrases with genitive consisting of pronominal + nga (Sec. 4.7) the -a (←) suffix may be added to the pronominal.

The suffix a (←) is used with
1) /nouns following demonstratives (Sec. 4.72), interrogatives (Sec. 4.3), expressions of time (Sec. 6.222), or words meaning "similar" or "same" with a meaning of "particularity".

a. pastilan + kini^Q ng bata:qa^{S demonstrative} | kusgan man diqay^P

"My! This boy surely is strong!" (ba:taq) (30.2)

Q demonstrative
 b. maqu nga niqadtu ng dapi:ta "So in that neighborhood."
 (da:pit) (3.13)

inter. P S
 c. qunsa ng kaqayuha:na | kana ng qi:mu ng gisulti
 "What welfare are you talking about?" (kaqayu:han)

word meaning similar
 d. qawq + maqingunqi:ngun ra + ng nga:na | na ng
 S
 qi:ya ng gisulti na:kuq "The name he told me was
 just about like that."

This -a (←) also follows the demonstratives in the meaning
 "the one referred to".

e. titula:du na man kunu kini ng yuta:qa ni mistir
 qalug "This land, he said, was registered in the name of
 Mr. Alog." (65.11)

2) In a usage confined to a colloquial style of certain
 areas, this -a (←) suffix is used with the pronominals
 (Sec. 4.7) indicating particularity.

pronominal P S
 f. qang qa:ku ng bisikli:ta maqu | y gami:ta
 pronominal
 di:liq qang qimusha "My bicycle is the one you
 should use, not yours."

3) The -a (←) is also used in exclamatory sentences.
 (Cf. Secs. 3.61 and 3.63.)

4.28 (nga) + sentences as predicates

Predicate: (nga) + sentence. These only occur when
 the subject is preceded by maqu Sec. 6.33.

Q Q S P
 bu:saq maqu | y qa:ku ng pagla:qum | nga kini ng manga gan
 publi:ma masulbad "Thus, it is my hope that these problems/
 be solved."

4.3 Interrogative predicates

Interrogative predicates: {interrogative + (Q) + (nga) + (PP)}
 {interrogative deictic + (genitive)}

Interrogative: kamusta (kumusta) "how are (is)", { qunsa
kinsa }

+ nga + PP; transients based on qunsa (Sec. 8.05)*; qunsa

"what", kinsa "who", qa:sa, ha:qin, diqin "where", { diqin } { qa:kan }
{ ha:qin } { ku:tub }

"where { from } ", kanusqa "when" ganusqa "when" (unreal only),
{ to }

nga:nu "why". The interrogative deictics are optionally followed by a genitive meaning "which of two":

a. P Q | subj. vocative
qunsa ma | y qi:mu ng tu:yuq tigulang "What is your
purpose, old woman?" (11.10)

b. Q P T | S Q voc.
quy naqunsa | ka | gud hwan "What is the matter with you,
John?" (10.6)

c. P S |
kinsa | kini | ng ti:ngug "Whose voice is this?" (4.12)

d. voc. P Q
nanay kumusta na "Mother! How did it go?" (14.1)

e. P S
qunsa ng kaqayuha:na | kana ng qi:mu ng gisulti
"What kind of welfare is it that you are talking about?"

The meanings of the interrogative deictics are discussed in

Sec. 4.722.

f. inter. Q | subj.
ha:qi ma | y qi:mu ng kaligqunan sa qi:mu ng pagpalit
"Where are your proofs of purchase?" (64.7)

4.4 Qualifiers as predicates

4.4.1 Interrogative qualifiers

Interrogative qualifiers are considered to be interrogative

*The transient forms of qunsa could be considered to be regular transient phrases, but it is better to classify them separately with kamusta (which is a separate predicate type in any case) because their intonation is similar (Sec. 2.1551).

For the same reason the interrogatives which also occur as qualifiers are included in the interrogative predicate when they occur as a predicate.

predicates when occurring as predicates (Sec. 4.3).

4.421 Deictic predicates

The deictics (listed in Sec. 4.72) occur as predicates as well as qualifiers.

			P		
	Q		deictic	Q	
a.	qug + pagkana:qug ni:la + didtu tu:qud si				
	karangkal "And when they went downstairs, there sure enough, was Karangkal!" (31.13)				

			P		
	deictic	Q		S	
b.	di:qa	ra		qaku	"Here I am!" (47.1)

The real deictics are not used after negative qualifiers (Sec. 6.73) (just as the real forms of the transients Secs. 6.71 and 6.711).

4.422 Expressions of time as predicates (qualifiers of the type described in Sec. 6.2212)

	P		S		
	karun		qang	qu:ras sa pagbu:hat qi:ni	"Now is the time to do this."

4.43 Qualifiers of the type listed in Sec. 6.41

used as predicates

		S		Q (used as P)	
a.	kanaq gu ng durmituryu pa:ra man lang sa qistudyanti				"But those dormitories (you mentioned) are only for students ."

	Q	P		S	
b.	sigun lang sa qa:nad kanaq				"It is just a question of getting used to it."

The phrases sa:ma sa, qingun sa, (pulu) pari:ha sa, occur followed or interrupted by a ka- + base in the meaning "as...as". (These are the ka- bases forming CN described in Sec. 10.921 and its subsections. The syntactic construction is that described in Sec. 3.611.)

o. S P
 si hwan | sa:ma kang pidru kadakuq "John is as big
 as Pedro."

d. P S
 qang buwa:han + nga qingun kadakuq sa bati:qis | qang
 tungaq "A lanzones tree as big as a leg at the middle
" (60.11)

4.44 Other qualifiers as predicates

labihan (labigan), hustu, walaq, hapit also occur as
 predicates.

a. P S
 labihan | qang kali:pay ni karangkál "Karangkal was
 very happy."

The sentences with labihan used as a predicate are in a para-
 digm with exclamatory sentences such that labihan is a quali-
 fier. (Cf. Sec. 3.61) -

b. Q
 labihan kali:pay ni karangkál "How happy Karangkal was!"

o. Q P S
 qarun + walaq na | qang ba:hug | sa tibuquk ginhari:qan
 "So that the smell might vanish from the entire kingdom."
 (33.5)

d. qualifier P
 to sentence Q S
 nagdaliq sila + sanglit + ha:pit na man | qang
 qalas says "They hurried because it was already almost
 six o'clock."

e. P S P Q
 waq ra ga:niq | siya | sa kumingking + qitandiq niqadtu ng
 dakuq kaqa:yu ng qisdaq "He was not even as big as your
 little finger compared to that huge fish." (34.8)

4.45 Bases as predicates

Predicates consisting of a base + (Q)

occur in sentences which are qualifiers of the type listed in Sec. 6.2214. The bases which occur as this type of predicate are dala, quban, nunut, dungan "with", hasta, hangtud, gapil, lakip "including" and human, ta:pus "after". Base + -in- forms, nouns similar to the direct passives described in Sec. 10.23, also occur in this construction. For examples of this type of sentence cf. Sec. 6.2214. Bases alone are used as predicates when equal to base plus affix. (Cf. Sec. 8.16 and its subsections.)

4.5 Transients

The transients are the forms with the affixes listed in Sec. 8.05 and described in Chapter Eight. Transient phrases are constituents with transient + (genitive) + (complement).

4.6 Complements of TP's

Complements: $\left. \begin{array}{l} (nga) + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{sentence} \\ \text{PP} \end{array} \right\} \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{qug} \\ \text{kun} \\ \text{kung} \end{array} \right\} + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{sentence} \\ \text{PP} \end{array} \right\} \\ \text{goal} \\ \text{goal} + \text{second goal}^* \\ \text{infinitive phrase} \end{array} \right\}$

Active and passive are described in Secs. 8.051 and 8.052; genitive, Sec. 4.7; infinitive, Sec. 4.68 and goals, Sec. 4.63. Some transients do not occur with complements; some always have complements, and some may or may not have complements. Of those that occur with complements some have one, some two, some three, some four and some all five types of complements. The paradigms in which these transient forms enter are described in Sec. 4.8.

* There are also third goals for bases with prefix pa-causative, (Secs. 9.11 and 9.12).

4.61 TP with (nga) + $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{sentence}^* \\ \text{PP} \end{array} \right\}$ P

- a. Q S transient
 qunyaq qang ha:riq | naghunaqhu:naq nga kini
 sentence
 qusa ka daku ng ti:qaw "Then the king thought that this
 was a great joke." (12.14)

- b. P S Q complement
 passive genitive
 gipanguta:na | qaku | sa hi:pi nga + nga:nu man nga waq +
 TP
 na:tug qiqaplay "The chief asked me why we had not applied."
 (65.3)

4.62 TP with $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{qug} \\ \text{kun} \\ \text{kung} \end{array} \right\}$ plus $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{sentence} \\ \text{PP} \end{array} \right\}$

- a. passive S
 qug + qi:ya ng gipanguta:na | qang tigu:wang |
 sentence
 kun kinsa y tagqi:ya niqadtu ng kapaya:sa "And he
 asked the old man who the owner of that papaya tree was."

- b. Q S Tp complement sentence
 bu:saq + si qadun | nahibu:lung + qug nga:nu ng waq
 na gyud mutunga qang qi:ya ng manghud "Therefore
 Adun wondered why his younger brother did not appear at all."

4.63 Goals

- Goal: $\left. \begin{array}{l} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{qug} \\ \text{(Q) + sa} \end{array} \right\} + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{existential sentence} \\ \text{nominal phrase} \end{array} \right\} \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{genitive} \\ \text{(Q) + dative} \end{array} \right\} \text{ of pronouns} \\ \text{(Q) + } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ni} \\ \text{kang} \\ \text{ng} \end{array} \right\} + \text{ proper name} \end{array} \right\} + \text{(Q) + (nga + PP)}$

*

After the transients of the base qingun, the nga is usually left out: qunyaq miqingun siya qunsa gud naq tigulang tiqawti:qaw qu tinu:qud "Then he said, 'What is this, old woman, ^ajoke or in earnest?'" (12.9)

- b. nanglaba si qangkay sa subaq quban sa qi:ya ng ba:ta ng baba:yi
 transient goal
 nga nagpanuqigun qug pitu ka tu:qig "Angkay was washing
 at the river with her seven-year-old daughter." (54.16)
- c. nagqunipurmi siya g qasul "She was wearing a blue uniform."
- d. .. nga qi:la ng ginganlan si hwan "whom they named John"

4.65 Transients which have only sa preceding goals

Transients with the meaning of "going" or "coming" have only sa before the goal meaning "place". Second goals (Sec. 4.631) are preceded by sa.

4.66 Transients which have nga preceding goals

Transients meaning "choose, elect, nominate" and the like are followed by nga + nominal phrase. Also the transients and others
{na-} hi:muq (mahimu) "become" pabi:lin "remain"/have this type
{na-}
of goal.

- goal (nominal phrase)
 a. gitudluq siya nga mamahandi q lungsud "He was appointed
 municipal treasurer."

These goals, except those of pabi:lin are in a paradigm with sentences with infinitive complements (Sec. 4.68) where the abstract is the pagka- to noun bases (a formation described in Sec. 8.333).

- infinitive
 b. gitudluq siya (sa) pagkamamahandi q lungsud "He was
 appointed municipal treasurer."

4.67 Complements of *pusta* and *qanhaq*

The forms *pusta* and *qanhaq* "bet", used as the transient in a TP, may be followed by *sa* + sentence. This is in a paradigm and two-way transformational relationship with a complement consisting of *nga* + sentence.

qanhaq ku {nga} sentence
 {sa} mulu:tuq siya g mani qugmaq "I bet he
 will cook peanuts tomorrow."

4.68 Infinitive phrases

Infinitive phrase: { (sa) + (di:liq) + *pag-* abstract } +
 { (qug) + (di:liq) + base abstract } +
 { *nga* + (maqu) + subject } + (Q) + (qug* + infinitive phrase)
 { (genitive) + (complement) }

The two types of infinitives are in a paradigm

(sa)+*pag-* base — (qug) + base

This paradigm does not hold in the case of infinitives formed with *pagka-* plus noun bases meaning "be $\sqrt{\quad}$ " (Sec. 8.333).

These are not in a paradigm with *qug*.

gipi:liq siya sa ^{inf.} pagkaprisidinti "He was elected president."

For those transients which have sentence as well as infinitive complements (Sec. 4.6) there are also paradigms between sentences containing the infinitive and sentences containing sentence complements. (For examples, cf. Sec. 4.82.)

			P		inf. phrase
	S		act.	Q	inf.
a.	qang qamahan		misu:gud +	da:yun +	qug pi:lay + qug manga

*[qug qug] does not occur. Cf. Sec. 2.212. Otherwise, *qug* is usually not omitted in the infinitive except before bases beginning with *ka-*, and in that case the omission of *qug* is considered correct speech.

	Q	Q		P				
ka:huy	qug	qunyaq	+	qi:ya	ng	sugu:qun		si hwan sa
	P				Q			
	infinitive	goal			passive			inf.

pagputulputul niqi:ni qarun maqandam sa pagbaligyaq "The father immediately began to fell trees. Then he ordered John to cut them up in order to prepare them for sale." (2.12)

				nom. phr.		S		inf. phr.
				noun				infinitive

b. di:liq ba kahaq may katungud | qaku | sa pagpakisa:yd
 sentence
 + kun + gikinahanglan pa qaku dinhi "Do I not have a right to know whether I am still needed here?"

		P				S	
		transient		infinitive			

c. naglisud + paghunaqhu:naq | qang qamahan qug qinahan |
 P
 sentence (complement of paghunaqhu:naq)
 + qug + qunsa:qun ni:la pagpatay qang qi:la ng qanak
 "The mother and father were hard put to know how they were to kill their child." (32.6)

4.681 Deictics used as abstracts

The prenasalized forms of the deictics (Sec. 4.72) also occur in the positions where abstracts occur, but are not preceded by qug or sa (or nga).

	P			S		P
	passive	gen.				inf.

a. gisu:guq + ni:ya | qang qi:ya ng sulugu:qun | ngadtu
 goal
 sa balay ni hwan "He ordered his servant to go to John's house."

The same meaning could also be expressed by:

b. gisu:guq ni:ya qang qi:ya ng sulugu:qun { (sa) pagqadtu }
 sa balay ni hwan { (qug) qadtu }

(Cf. Sec. 3.31 where the use of the prenasalized deictics in

	Nominative		Genitive		Dative		Prono- minal
	long	short	long	short	long	short**	
Form preceding common nouns	-	-	sa	←	sa	-	-
Particles before: proper names	si	none	ng *	}	kang	ng*	}
			ni			ni	
1st Singular	qaku	ku	na:kuq	ku	kana:kuq sa qa:kuq	na:kuq ***	qa:kuq
2nd Singular	qikaw	ka	ni:mu	mu	kani:mu sa qi:mu	ni:mu	qi:mu
3rd Singular	siya	none	ni:ya	←	kani:ya sa qi:ya	ni:ya	qi:ya
1st Plural Inclusive	kita	ta	na:tuq	ta	kana:tuq sa qa:tuq	na:tuq	qa:tuq
1st Plural Exclusive	kami	mi	na:muq	←	kana:muq sa qa:muq	na:muq	qa:muq
2nd Plural	kamu	mu	ninyu	←	kaninyu sa qinyu	ninyu	qinyu
3rd Plural	si:la sila	sila	ni:la	←	kani:la sa qi:la	ni:la	qi:la
Demonstratives							
This (near speaker only)	kari kiri	ri	niqa:ri	qa:ri	Same as genitive		-
This (near speaker and hearer)	kani kini	ni ki***	niqi:ni niqa:ni	qi:ni qa:ni	"	"	"
That (near hearer)	kanaq	naq	niqanaq	qa:naq naq	"	"	"
That (far from both speaker & hearer)	kadtu qi:tu	tu	niqadtu	qadtu tu	"	"	"

Legends:

- } Any of the forms occur with no appreciable difference in meaning.
- * ng optional after vowels /n/ or /q/: balay ng husi (=balay ni husi) "Joe's house."
- ** The short form of the dative is the same as the long form of the genitive.
- *** ki is used only in the construction of Sec. 5.32. (It is not a frequent form.)
- **** The forms with sa are dialectical and restricted in the speech of Cebu City to a few expressions.

The two forms for locations near the first person are in many situations used interchangeably. If the thing talked about is near both to the first and second persons, the kani forms are most common, but kari forms are also used. If the thing talked about is definitely far from the second person but close to the first person, kari forms are used. The genitive forms of the demonstratives are ~~also used~~ in constructions requiring gug or y for the nouns.

- | | | | | |
|----|--------|---|----------|-------------------------------------|
| | P | | | |
| | adj. | S | mi | phrase |
| a. | daghan | | niqa:naq | dung "We have plenty of that, boy." |
- | | | | | |
|--|-------|---|----|----------------------------------|
| | LP | | | |
| | walaq | S | mi | niqa:naq "We have none of that." |

The niqa:naq stands for $\left. \begin{array}{l} *[\text{qug kanaq}] \\ *[\text{y kanaq}] \end{array} \right\}$ (sequences which do not

occur). The predicate of example a is an adjective phrase (described in Sec. 4.211). The predicate of b is an LP (described in Sec. 3.4). The short forms ^{in the chart} are alternants of the type described in Sec. 2.213.

4.71 Paradigms

The short forms of the chart Sec. 4.7 above are not used as predicates (Sec. 5.41). The pronominal and the genitive cases occur with almost the same distribution, except that the pronominals are not used in exclamatory sentences where the formula reads "genitive" (Secs. 3.61, 3.62, 3.63), and the genitive is not used as a pronominal predicate (Sec. 4.231). Furthermore, the pronominal is not used if there is a prepositional qualifier (Sec. 6.31). Otherwise, where the formula reads "disjunctive" or "genitive", the pronominal forms occur

as well. Thus constituents or sentences containing genitives are in a paradigm with those containing pronominals such that they are two-way transformations of one another. The pronominal precedes the word with which it is in construction and is linked by nga.

a.

pronom. (used as gen.)	pronom.
qi:ya ng giqingun	qang qi:ya ng qinahan

 "He said to his mother."

b.

pass.	gen.	pronom.
giqingun + ni:ya	qang qi:ya ng qinahan	(15.6)

 "He said to his mother."

c.

pred.	gen.	passive	S
prepos. Q	ni:ya	qingna	qang qi:ya ng qinahan

 "He did not tell his mother."

In the case of c since there is a prepositive qualifier (walaq Sec. 6.311) ni:ya occurs and not the pronominal qi:ya.

4.711 Further restrictions

Following the first word in a sentence the disjunctive ku is used (not na:kuq). Ku and mu are not used in exclamatory sentences (Secs. 3.61, 3.62, 3.63). (Only ni:mu and na:kuq are used there.) Otherwise, ku is used in the same places as na:kuq, and mu, in the same place as ni:mu. ku and mu are used only following the first word of the sentence or predicate phrase.

4.72 Deictic system

The deictic system in the meaning of location (place referred to by the deictics) corresponds to the locational meaning of the demonstrative pronouns. The interrogative deictics (meaning "where") correspond to the temporal meanings of ^{the} deictics and are also listed in this chart.

Corresponding Dem.	Base of Transient	Timeless	Real	Prenasalized
kari	: qa:ri* qari	: diri	: qadi:qa : di:qa	: ngari
kini	: qanhi	: dinhi	: qani:qa : ni:qa	: nganhi
kanag	: qanhaq	: dihaq	: qana:qa : na:qa	: nganhaq
kadtu	: qadtu	: didtu	: qatu:qa : tu:qa	: ngadtu
Interrogative deictics	: qa:sa } : sa:qa }	: diqin } : disqa }	: ha:qin } : ha:qi } : sa:qa }	: -

4.721 Deictic meanings

The meanings of the deictics are shown by the following chart. (The third person "qadtu" is used as the example for all the deictics.)

	Past	Present	Future	Motion
	didtu	didtu	qadtu	ngadtu
	ngadtu	tu:qa	didtu	
		ngadtu	ngadtu	

These forms are not mutually substitutable in the same meaning but have the following limitations. The prenasalized forms are used as predicates (Sec. 4.421 and Sec. 3.3) only in the meaning of "motion". In other meanings they are used as qualifiers (Sec. 6.22111) or as infinitives (Sec. 4.68).

a. karangkál hwat ka ngari ha "Karangkál, you will wait over here, OK?" (28.4). The form ngari is used as a

*qa:ri is used as a base to the transients in some forms whereas qari is used as the qualifier and base of transients in some forms.

qualifier meaning present time. diri could also be used in place of ngari with the same meaning. (Cf. example e of this section below.)

b. mila:lin sila ng magtiqa:yun nganhi "They migrated here as a married couple." (51.3)

The reals (tu:qa, etc..) are used as qualifiers or as predicates but only in present meaning.

e.

P		S
di:qa	ra	qaku

 "Here I am!" (47.1)

The timeless deictics (didtu, etc.) are used as predicates or qualifiers. If they are used as predicates, they have a meaning "past time".

d.

	Q		P	S
na qunyaq	qusa niqa:naq	ka duminggu +	didtu	si ba:kir

 "Well, anyway, one Sunday Baker was at the cockfights." (37.8)

If they are used as qualifiers, the timeless deictics are used in any tense meaning:

timeless deictic

e.

	Q
sa qa:muq sa qamirika	qug kun du:na y magkumbira

di:liq kami qimbitahun	di:liq kami muqadtu
------------------------	---------------------

 "Back home in America, if there is a banquet there and we are not invited, we do not go." (37.13)

The deictics labelled "base of transients" are used both as qualifiers and as predicates. The meaning of these is "unreal" (i.e., future or habitual action - cf. Sec. 8.03.) whether used as a qualifier or as a predicate.

f.

	Q
qug diq ka makakitaq	nga qadtu sa sulud magsulti qa

 diq gyud maqilhan "If you could not see that he was the one talking inside, you could not recognize him." (44.13)

g.

	P	S
ba:kir +	qadtu	kita

 sa kumbira ni sanbisinti

"Baker, let us go to the feast of Saint Vincent." (37.10)

The forms marked "bases of transients" are used as bases to transients. The meanings of these used as bases to transients are "go, come"; pagqanhaq "go (to where the second person is)"; pagqanhi "come (to where both the first and second persons are)"; etc.

- h. nana:qug siya sa qi:la na ^{transient} miqadtu gayud sa kalsa:da sa tambul "He went out of his house and made it a point to go to the street where the drum was." (45.9)

The real and the timeless deictics are used as LP's in existential sentences (Sec. 3.4). The real deictics are used to mean "present time". The timeless deictics are used to mean "past time".

- i. ^{LP}hala ni:qa y kwarta pagpalit ngadtu g maka:qun "Ok, here is some money; buy some food over there." (7.13)
- j. qapan sa qusa niqa:naq ka panahun ^{LP}diha y pahibalu nga "But one time there was a notice that ..." (32.12)

4.722 Interrogative meanings

The interrogatives basically have the meanings which correspond to the deictics.

<u>Past</u>	<u>Present</u>	<u>Future</u>
diqin	ha:qin	qa:sa

I.e., diqin is answered by didtu, ha:qin, by tu:qa and qa:sa, by qadtu. With transients meaning motion to a place, qa:sa and ha:qin are used with same meaning (future).

- a. $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ha:qin} \\ \text{qa:sa} \end{array} \right\}$ ka man paqingun "Where are you going?" (11.5)

Otherwise ha:qin has its present meaning.

- b. ha:qin si ma:ma mu "Where is your mother?"

With diqin the meaning is past time.

c. diqin ka kagaha:pun "Where were you yesterday?"

d. diqin ka paqingun "Where did you go?"

With words having the meaning of "motion from" qa:sa is possible, but usually diqin or ha:qin is preferred.

e. ha:qin } gud ni:mu kuha:qa kana ng qi:mu ng kwarta
diqin }
"Where did you get that money of yours from?" (9.3)

diqin in colloquial language is used in a present or future meaning even with no indication of motion.

f. diqin tu ng qa:ku ng kwarta "Where is that money of mine?"

g. diqi ng dapi:ta qi:mu "Where will you get off (Lit. what place is your destination)?"

With questions of geographical location qa:sa, ha:qin and diqin are used.

h. qa:sa man tu ng mani:laq "Now, where is Manila?"

diqin has a special use as a qualifier in the meaning of "relative".

i. manga lalin sila gi:kan sa qusa ka gamay nga pu:luq sa
relative
lungsud sa qu:pun diqin didtu qikabi:tay sa qi:la ng qamahan
qang qi:la ng pu:sud sa sagunting sa qi:la ng payag "They
were immigrants from a small island in the town of Opon,
where their fathers had hung up their navels from the beams
of their hut." (50.16)

4.723 Use of ta in the meaning of first person singular

ta is used in the meaning of first person singular as genitive to a passive or a noun if the subject is the second person (singular or plural). When the subject is in the short form, ku is not used.

- | | | | | | | |
|----|---------|-----|------|--|----|---------------------------|
| a. | passive | + | gen. | | S | |
| | hapitun | + | ta | | ka | "I will drop in for you." |
| b. | nominal | | gen. | | S | |
| | qami:gu | man | ta | | ka | "You are my friend." |

Instead of ta ka the forms t ika and t ikaw occur with the same meaning:

- c. hapitun $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} t \text{ ika} \\ t \text{ ikaw} \end{array} \right\}$ "I will drop in for you."

This meaning of ta occurs with transient forms with derivative affix ka. (Sec. 9.3) where ta is the subject, when the goal is the second person.

- d. transient Q Q S goal
 maq^uwaw man lang | ta | ni:mu "I am just ashamed
 to face you."

Thus, there are the following members of the paradigm:

:	:	:
:	(genitive)	(subject)
:	1st Person	2nd Person
:	:	:
:	ta	ka
:	:	:
:	t, ta, ku	qikaw
:	:	:
:	na:kug, qa:kug	ka, qikaw

4.8 Paradigms into which transient phrase predicates

enter

4.811 Active-passive

The transient occurs with the affixes described in Sec. 8.05, and the sentence containing an active transient phrase is in a paradigm with a sentence containing a passive transient phrase. $S_1 + TP$ (active) + goal — $S_2 +$ passive TP + disjunctive, where S_2 is the goal in the nominative form (Sec. 4.7) and the disjunctive is the S_1 in the disjunctive form (Sec. 4.7); and vice versa, S_1 is the disjunctive form in the nominative form and the goal is S_2 in the disjunctive form.

- a. active S goal
 nakakitaq | siya | g qusa ka ka:huy nga may daku ng
 buhuq "He saw a tree with a huge hole." (4.4)

- passive Q gen. | S
 b. naki:taq man ni:ya | qang buhuq sa punu:qan sa
 ka:huy "He saw the hole in the tree trunk." (6.1)

The subject of the passive is definite whereas the goal of the active may be either indefinite or definite* (depending on whether it is preceded by qug or sa / respectively). Note the difference between examples a and b above. Which form of the passive transient is used depends upon the meaning relation between the thing affected by the action and the action. These are treated in Sec. 8.2 and its subsections. If there is an active with two goals, then the sentence is in a paradigm with a passive plus goal:

active		S		goal 1		goal 2	
misablig		siya		g tu:big		sa baqiran	"He sprinkled water on the grindstone."

passive	disjunct.		goal		subject	
gisabli:gan	ni:ya	+ g	tu:big		qang baqiran	"He sprinkled water on the grindstone." (48.9)

4.812 Active-passive with infinitive phrases as complement

With an infinitive phrase and goal the same paradigms also occur.

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|------|-------------|-----|--|------|--|-----------------|--------------|
| Q | | act. | | Q | | S | | inf. | goal of inf. |
| a. | maqu | nga | su:gud + na | pud | | siya | | qug pi:lay + sa | ka:huy |
| | "So, he began to cut the tree down again." (5.7) | | | | | | | | |

- | | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|----------|---------|------|-----------|------------|------|--------|
| Q | | passive | | gen. | | infinitive | | S |
| b. | qug + | gisugdan | + ni:ya | + sa | pagpi:lay | | qang | ka:huy |
| | "And he began to cut the tree down." (4.6) | | | | | | | |

Sentences consisting of passive plus infinitive plus subject, with the infinitive consisting of (sa) plus pag- abstract, are also in a paradigm with sentences consisting of passive plus qang

*The subject of the passive is usually used when a certain subject has been previously mentioned. In that case the subject of the passive is the thing which was mentioned previously. For example, p. 6, lines 5, 6, and 7 have nothing but passives because the subject is what was talked about previously.

plus abstract plus goal with the relationship being that of a two-way transformation.

passive + (sa) + infinitive + subject \leftrightarrow passive + qang + pag-abstract plus goal, where the goal is the disjunctive form of the subject. Thus the above example (b) is in a paradigm with:

	P		S	
	passive		abstract	goal of abstract
c.	gisugdan ni:ya	qang	pagpi:lay + sa ka:huy	
	"He began the felling of the tree again."			

In those cases where the base of the transient is also a CN, there is another member of the paradigm, if the CN means "action of V" (Sec. 10.51).

passive + qang + CN (where the noun is to the same morpheme as the base of the abstract)

	P		S	
	misamut		kahadluk	CN
d.	misamut	qang	kahadluk	sa manga ta:wu "The people became more afraid." (58.5)
	transient		inf.	S
e.	misamut	kahadluk	qang manga ta:wu	"The people became more afraid."

4.82 Abstract - sentence

As is indicated in Sec. 8.05, abstracts are in a paradigm with the real and unreal forms of the transient. Sentences containing an abstract may be in a paradigm with sentences containing other sentences.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{noun} \\ \text{transient} \end{array} \right\} + (Q) + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\text{sa}) + \text{pag- abstract} \\ (\text{qug}) + \text{base} \end{array} \right\} + (\text{genitive}) +$$

$$(\text{complement}) \text{ --- } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{noun} \\ \text{transient} \end{array} \right\} + (Q) + (\text{nga}) + (\text{subject}) +$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{active} \\ \text{passive} \end{array} \right\} \text{ transient}_2 + (\text{complement})$$

If the order of a declarative or existential sentence is S*P (Sec. 3.23) and the P is a predicate phrase, the S has the following positions. (If the subject is a postpositive [Sec. 6.32], cf. the remarks in Sec. 6.322 for exceptions to the rules given in this section.)

4.91 With adjective phrases as predicates

The S follows the adjective. Q precedes, and the linker (qug or nga) + NP follows the subject:

- | | | | | | | | |
|----|----------------------------|-------------|----------|----|---|-------------|--------------|
| | | adj. phrase | | | | adj. phrase | |
| | Q | adj. | Q | | S | | NP |
| a. | di:ha | + ng | + daghan | na | | si hwan | qug bula:wan |
| | "When John had much gold." | | | | | | |

If there are several Q's and the S is short, one of the Q's ordinarily follows the S:

- | | | | | | | |
|----|---|-------------|------|---|---------|---------|
| | | adj. phrase | | | | |
| | Q | Q | | S | | Q |
| b. | busug | na | kunu | | si hwan | kaqa:yu |
| | "John says that he is quite satisfied now." | | | | | |

4.92 In nominal phrases

The S usually follows the numeral + Q, possessive plus Q, or common noun plus Q.

- | | | | | | | |
|----|---|----|---------|-----|----------|----------------------------------|
| | numeral | | S | | | |
| a. | qusa | | si hwan | | ka | magtutudluq "John is a teacher." |
| | Q | | nominal | | S | complement |
| b. | di:liq | ba | kahaq | may | katungud | qang ta:wu pagpanguta:na |
| | kun gikinahanglan pa siya dinhi "Doesn't the man have a right to ask if he is still needed here?" | | | | | |

4.93 Transients as predicates

For transient predicates the word order is parallel to that described for adjective and nominal predicates. The subject follows the transient plus its postpositive qualifiers and precedes the complement (Sec. 4.6).

- | | | | | | | |
|----|--------------------------|---|---------|--|---------|-------------|
| | act. trans. | | Q | | | complement |
| a. | nagpu:nay | + | la:mang | | si hwan | qug lingkud |
| | "John just sits around." | | | | | |

Outline of Chapter Five: Subjects

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- 5.2 Subjects introduced by qang
 - 5.21 qang plus predicate phrase as subject
 - 5.211 qang plus adjective phrase as subject
 - 5.212 qang plus transient phrase as subject
 - 5.213 qang plus passive imperative as subject
 - 5.214 qang plus nominal phrase as subject
 - 5.2141 qang plus possessive as subject
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 - 5.22 qang plus subject as subject
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- 5.64 y after numerals and deictics
- 5.7 Inalienable possession
- 5.8 Omission of qang and y with subject
- 5.81 qang and y omitted in certain phonemic environments
- 5.82 Numeral phrase subjects without qang
- 5.83 qang omitted in colloquial style

Chapter Five: Subjects

5.1 Subjects defined

Subject: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{qang* (qing,y)**} \\ \text{qag} \\ \text{si + proper name} \\ \text{pronoun nominal form + nga + predicate} \\ \text{phrase****} \\ \text{qang + abstract + (complement)} \\ \text{direct statements} \\ \text{interrogative sentence} \end{array} \right\} + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{predicate***} \\ \text{existential sentence} \end{array} \right\} + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{(nga)} \\ \text{(qug)} \end{array} \right\} + \text{(subject)}$

If the qug "and" is not used and if there is a second subject, the meaning is appositive (i.e., the two subjects are the same):

a. $\begin{array}{c} P \\ \text{manga:wat ba gud} \end{array} \mid \begin{array}{c} S \\ \text{qang qi:mu ng qanak nga si hwan} \end{array}$
 "Do you think your son John would actually steal?" (8.4)

The qang (qag) before a subject is usually not repeated in the second subject in the compound subject (qang _____ qug (qang) _____). Similarly the si is not always repeated, though it frequently is repeated.

b. $\begin{array}{c} P \\ \text{nga:nu ma ng diq na:muq qiku:yug} \end{array} \mid \begin{array}{c} S \\ \text{si tu:ni qug tita} \end{array}$
 "Why may we not have Tony and Tita come along?"

*For the omission of qang cf. Sec. 5.8.

** The distribution of qing and y is explained in Sec. 5.61.

***An exception to this rule is the case of predicates beginning with qang, interrogatives, proper names and personal pronouns which do not occur after qang (i.e., "qang qang _____" does not occur, nor does qang si). Furthermore, not all of the qualifiers with predicates occur with predicates used as subjects.

****Pronoun + nga + declarative sentence with active transient predicate does not occur. (Cf. statement Sec. 4.26)

5.22 gang plus subject as subject

P		S	
gustu ku qisulqub	qang kadtú ng qasul		"I want to put on the blue one."

The type of subject "kadtú ng qasul" is described in Sec. 5.41.

5.23 gang plus deictic as subject

Q	P		S	
qapan qang yamyamun la:mang sa pagpanga:yuq		qang dihaq sa	deictic	
qi:ya ng qu:lu				"But the only thing in his head was the magic encantation." (<u>Lit.</u> : "what was to be uttered in asking".)

5.24 gang plus existential sentence as subject

		S	
a. gipi:liq na:kuq	qang may bu:wak	existential sentence	"I chose the one with flowers."

b. imper. pred. pili:qa	qang wala y bu:wak	S (exist. sentence)	"Pick one without flowers."
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5.25 gang plus abstract as subject

		S	
a. lisud kaqa:yu	qang pagpatay kang karangkál	abstract compl. of abstr.	"It was very difficult to kill Karangál."

		S	
b. gisugdan ni:ya	qang pagputul sa ka:huy	abstr.	"He began the cutting of the trees."

If the predicate contains a passive transient and abstract subject (as in example b above), the sentence is in a paradigm

as is described in Sec. 4.812 (active-passive paradigm).

5.3 Nominatives as subjects

5.31 Proper name phrases

Proper name phrases: (demonstrative) + proper name + (Q) + (nga) + (predicate phrase)

Proper names and titles are anything preceded by si (ni, kang) so listed in the glossary. If a name has two parts, or consists of a title plus a name, the si is used only once, and no other linking is made between the elements, (Cf. Sec. 4.243, si husi risal "Jose Rizal", si hwan tapulan "Lazy John", si mistir qidralin "Mr. Edralin", si qiyuq qambuq "Mr. Ambo" .

		S							
	Q		proper name		Q			P	
a.	qapan	si	karangkál		bisan	sa	ba:taq	pa	+ nagpaki:taq

qug manga talagsaqu ng qabilidad "But Karangkal, even when he was still a child, showed peculiar abilities." (25.8)

	Q		demonstr.		S		P	
b.	nan	kadtu	si	ba:kir		taqas	kani:mu	"Anyway, that Baker was taller than you are." (41.12)

The si may be omitted if a demonstrative (Sec. 4.7) precedes. In that case there is linking with nga.

		P			demonstr. linker		S	
c.	na	qunyaq	didtu		silá	kadtu	ng	bilyagunsa:lu

"Well anyway, there he was with that Villagonzalo." (38.8)

5.32 Pronominal phrases as subjects

Pronominal phrase: (demonstrative pronoun) + pronoun +

5.6 The use of y (qing)*

5.61 y in normal sentences

In sentences consisting of a subject and a predicate which is also a subject, y (qing) is optionally used before the subject (if not initial in the sentence). If the subject follows directly a pronoun, numeral, frequent name, postpositive qualifier or other frequent qualifiers or maqu, the qang is not usually used, but rather y is used instead. If the word preceding the subject ends in a consonant and is not one of those usually followed by y, qang (qing)** only is used (or y is omitted).

Q + predicate (consisting of elements which occur as
a. qug + si hwan na la:mang qug qang qi:ya ng

subjects) subject
qinahan maqu | y nahibilin "So now John and his
mother were the only ones left." (3.11)

predicate (with constituent which occurs also as subject)

b. si hwa | y qa:ku ng hinigugma "John is my only love."

(hwan is a frequent name.)

pred. subject
c. si luqis | {qang} qa:ku ng gihigugma "Luis is the one I
love." {qing}

Here the word preceding the subject ends in a consonant and is not a postpositive particle or a frequent name, so that only qang (qing) is used. It would also be considered correct to omit

*Regional and in high style speech to avoid the morphophonemic alternations described in Sec. 2.212.

**Qing is not used in Cebu City, but qing also occurs in these environments if used regionally or in writing.

y. (Cf. Sec. 5.81, example d.)

5.621 y in proverbial expressions

In set proverbial expressions y precedes the subject with other types of predicates.

	P (TP)		S	
a.	muba:lik pa	y	da:hu ng larag	"A faded leaf will return again [but x will not]."

	P		S	
b.	magki:taq man ga:ni	luwag	qug kasi:li	"Even the eel and the ladle meet." (Cf. <u>Sec. 5.81</u> for the omission of <u>y</u> .)

But if the sentence is not a proverb, qang is required.

	P		S	
c.	muba:lik pa	qang	qa:ku ng qamahan	"My father will still come back."

5.622 Extensions of "proverbial y"

This usage of y is with comparisons, if there is the nuance of a proverb. (Cf. the usage of y before transients and sentences Sec. 3.53.)

	P (adject.)		S	
a.	gwa:pa pa	y	kudkuran	"As ugly as a coconut grater." (<u>Lit.</u> : "The coconut grater is more beautiful.")

	P (adject.)		S	
b.	tambuk pa	y	dyis	"Thinner than a dime." (<u>Lit.</u> : "A dime is fatter.")

But if there is no proverbial nuance, the y is not used.

	P (adject.)		S	
c.	taqas pa	qang	qi:mu ng qigsu:qun	"Your brother is taller."

5.63 Differences between y (qing) existential and y (qing)

before a subject

The sentences with y before a subject are in a paradigm with sentences with qang before the subject, whereas existential sentences are not in a paradigm with sentences containing the same words except qang where the existential had y.

y before a subject

	P		S	
a.	qikaw	ra	{ qang }	qa:ku ng hinigugma
			{ y }	

"You are the only one I love."

y existential

	LP	S	PP	
b.	du:na	ku	y hinigugma	"There is someone I love."

In the case of b, qang does not occur in the position of y. On the other hand, existential sentences enter into paradigms into which the declarative sentences do not enter (described in Sec. 3.422). Cf. the discussion and examples in Sec. 5.64, below.

5.64y after numerals and deictics

There are some sentences which have been considered existential sentences but for which qang is possible in the position of y. These are sentences with deictic and interrogative predicates (Secs. 4.421 and 4.3, respectively) and numeral predicates (Sec. 4.232). The existential sentences are treated in Sec. 3.4.

existential sentences

	numeral		S	
a.	duha	y	qa:ku ng qanak	"I have two children."

declarative sentence:

	numeral		subj.	
b.	duha		qang qa:ku ng qanak	"My children are two."

existential sentence:

	deictic	LP	+	PP	
c.	dihag	na	y	daghan	kaqa:yu ng salapiq

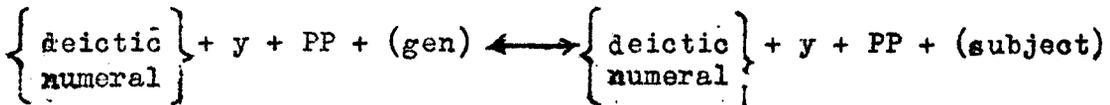
"There was much money now." (16.1)

declarative sentence:

	deictic	P		subject	
d.	dihag	na		qang daghan	kaqa:yu ng salapiq

"The large amount of money was there now."

In this case the sentences of types exemplified by a and c, above, have been called existential rather than declarative. (I.e., deictic and numerical predicates have been excluded from those which may be followed by y plus the subject in the rules of Sec. 5.61.) The reason for this analysis is that these occur in paradigms in which the other sentences with y substitutable by qang do not occur.*



where the subject is the nominative to the genitive

(i.e., the second member of the paradigm described in Sec. 3.422 - exemplified by examples a and b of that section).

corresponding to a, above

	numeral		S		PP	
e.	duha		ku		y qanak	"I have two children."

*In other words the criterion for determining whether we have y existential or the y before the subject is not whether or not qang occurs in the same place as y, but the other paradigms into which the sentence enters. This consideration is consistent with the semantic analysis. The existential sentence with y has a different meaning from the sentence with qang (best exemplified by examples c and d of this paragraph), whereas the sentences with y before the subject hardly differ in meaning from sentences with qang before the subject.

5.7 Inalienable possession

In Cebuano nouns which have the meaning of "one thing which can belong to someone" occur with a genitive when the meaning is "a particular one".

a. gisu:guq | siya | sa qi:ya ng qamahan "His father ordered him."

b. qiku:qut kana ng qi:mu ng kamut "Stick in your hand." (5.11)

c. qamahan | siya "He is a father."

(This usage parallels English usage) The only exception is a sentence which is a constituent of a larger sentence in which the possessor has already been mentioned.

d. milakaw | si mali:yu nga wala y tumung | qang paglakaw
P S LP PP S
PP (existent. sentence with mali:yu)
"Maleyo went away without any direction in (his) walking."

e. lahiq man gud siya kaqa:yu kay sa manga qulita:wu
ng syudadnun + nga pulus qartipisyal | qang li:huk
Q P S
"For he is very different from the city boys who are all affected in their ways."

5.8 Omission of qang and y with subject

5.81 qang and y omitted in certain phonemic environments.

Following words ending in /ang/ qang does not usually occur even in formal speech. (Cf. morphophonemics, Sec. 2.212.)

a. gamay ng butang | qi:ya ng da: "What he is bringing is a small thing."

y does not occur following words ending in consonants except /q/ and except following postpositives and common words. (Cf. the morphophonemics Sec. 2.212 and Sec. 5.61) **y** does not occur following words ending in /i/, /iq/. (The same is true for the **y** of existentials.)

pred. subj.
b. maqu lagi kini | gisulti sa qa:ku ng qanak "But
that is what my son said!" (12.12)

In this case **y** may be used because the constituents of the predicate are like those of a subject. (Cf. Sec. 5.61) **y** is omitted because kini ends in /i/. Cf. the following:

pred. subject
c. maqu lagi kana | y gisulti sa qaku ng qanak "That is
really what my son said! "

In existential sentences **y** may also be omitted after a consonant except /n/ and /q/ and after /i/, /iq/.

P S
d. qunum | qa:ku ng qanak "I have six children."

Since the word qunum ends in a consonant, **y** does not occur. Cf. the following:

P S
e. pitu | y qa:ku ng qanak "I have seven children."

5.82 Numeral phrase subjects without gang

Numeral phrases occur as subjects with no gang (as well as with gang - Sec. 5.2142).

subject
numeral phrase P
qusa ka mapaqit nga pahi:yum | mikiwiq sa qi:ya ng manga nga:bil
"His lips twisted into a bitter smile."

This usage is normal in conversation and is considered correct,

though in written style it is not usual.

5.83 gang omitted in colloquial style

If the predicate is a transient or adjective phrase and the subject is a nominal phrase, the gang is optional in colloquial style. This usage is considered incorrect but is in common use in the speech of educated people.

Q		P		S			
pagsaka	sa	pa:riq	+	tindug		qamirika:nu	"When the priest
came in,	the	American	stood	up."	(39.1)		

Outline of Chapter Six: Qualifiers

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- 6.312 qa:ngay, takus "should"
- 6.313 midyu "rather" labi "most" mas "more" pulus, luisbus, pu:ru "purely" daw "seems"
- 6.314 na/mahi:mu "become, is possible"
- 6.315 bisan, maskin, maski, "even"
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Chapter Six: Qualifiers

6.0 Introduction

Qualifiers (Q) are elements which are not adjectives, adjective phrases, nouns, nominal phrases, transients or transient phrases. They are in endocentric construction with other elements - i.e., the elements with which they are in construction also occur without the qualifier. In this study when we say x "qualifies" y, that means that x is a qualifier which is in endocentric construction with y. In many contexts the omission or inclusion of a certain qualifier makes little or no sense. Thus it would make no sense to say "miqabut siya +^Q qugmaq" "He came tomorrow." However, in order to cut down the number of rules, many such self-contradictory sentences are not specifically ruled out, though in reality they do not occur in Cebuano any more than the corresponding ones occur in English.*

6.11 Topic

An element which occurs as a subject occurs also as a topic. It is a qualifier to a sentence, - i.e. the first immediate constituent cut is made between it and the rest of the sentence.

	topic	Q		S		P
a.	si ta:tay + kanu:nay			ku		ni:ya ng dukdu:kun sa qalhu
	"Dad, he always used to pound me with a pestle."					

	topic	excl		sentence
b.	si karangkàl + labihan .	kali:pay	"As for Karangkal, how happy he was!"	

	topic	sentence	
c.	qikaw kay qiruq ka man diqay	"You - since you are so greedy..."(42.4)	

*Many of the succeeding paragraphs give lists of forms. These lists include all forms coming from extensive texts, but they are by no means complete lists.

The topic may be qualified (just as a subject may be).

- d. topic Q to topic P S P
kami + sa qamirika + naqa:nad | kami | niqa:naq
"We in America, we are used to that."

The topic may also occur at the end of a sentence as well as at the beginning.

- e. S Q TP topic
qamirika:nu | walaq pud lang muti:ngug nu + si baskir "The
American just did not say anything, you know - Baker." (39.14)

- f. excl sentence topic
labihan kali:pay + si karangkal "Karangkal, how
happy he was!"

6.12 Linking

Topics which are short (consisting of one or two words) are not linked. If they are long they are linked with a pause.

6.13 Second predicates

Similar to the topic construction is the second predicate. The second predicate is in endocentric construction with a sentence and occurs at the end of a sentence. It is qualified by

{diq
di:liq} "not", qimbis, sakapi or qinay "instead of", labi

{pa
na} "especially" or one of a few other qualifiers of similar

meaning. Anything that occurs as a predicate, qualifier to a sentence, or a goal occurs also as a "second predicate".

- a. S predicate Q subj 2nd predicate
qang ta:wu | maqu y namatay + qimbis + qang mananap.
"The man died instead of the animal."

- b. P S P Q 2nd predicate Qualifier to sentence
milakaw | siya | sakay sa trak + qinay + sa trin.
"He left on the bus instead of the train."

magtutudluq siya sa qusa ka qiskuylahan didtu
"When he lived in Cebu, he was a teacher at a school there."

6.211 Those with "obligatory" sa

Obligatory forms are those which are not optional. (Cf. Sec. 3.11)

6.2111 sa plus sentences consisting of transient phrase

plus subject

a. ^Q qapan sa qusa niqa:naq ka qadlaw + ^P sa + nagalingkud
sentence used as Q

^S | ^P
siya sa qiya ng lingkura:nan + miqingun siya
"But one day, as he was sitting in his seat, he said...."
(9.14)

• sentence used as Q

b. ^Q qunyaq + sa + ^P qi:ya na ng gisugdan sa pagpi:lay
^S
gang ka:huy + may ti:ngug nga qi:ya ng naba:tiq
"Then, as he was beginning to cut the tree, there was a
voice which he heard. " (4.7)

These are in a paradigm with the qualifiers composed of (sa)
plus abstracts (Sec. 6.2122). (Cf. paradigm Sec. 4.82. [S + P
↔ genitive + abstract] where S is the nominative form of the
genitive (Sec. 4.7) and genitive is the genitive form of the
subject.) Sentence a above is in a paradigm with a sentence:

^Q
abstract + genitive + Q of the sentence
c. sa paglingkud + ni:ya + sa qi:ya ng lingkura:nan + miqingun |
siya "As he sat down in his seat, he said . "

The difference in meaning is one of aspect. The transient phrase
used as a qualifier means that the action is continuous (expressed
in English by the progressive form with most words) whereas the
abstract may mean continuous or not. (Cf. the discussion Sec.
8.311.) The transient forms used in this construction are
those with a nag-/mag- naga-/maga-/ga- continuous action. (Cf. Sec. 8.1211.)

nominal phrase

b. sa + la:qi ng pagkasulti + qugmaq sa ha:pun sa qalas
says qang taknaq kinahanglan qi:mu kini ng qiha:tag ngadtu sa
ha:riq "In other words, tomorrow afternoon at six o'clock you
have to deliver it to the king." (14.10)

Since goals are also introduced by sa (Sec. 4.63) the decision
whether a certain element is a goal or a qualifier following the
verb depends upon whether the sentence is in a paradigm with a
sentence with the phrase introduced by sa coming initially or
with a sentence with qug instead of sa. For example, in the
following, the phrase introduced by sa is a qualifier:

 P S form in question
nagalingkud | siya | sa qi:ya ng lingkura:nan "He was sit-
ting in his seat."

This sentence is in a paradigm with a sentence:

 form in question P S
sa qi:ya ng lingkura:nan + nagalingkud | siya (same meaning)

Transients with the meaning of location are not followed by
complements, but rather by qualifiers.

6.212 Those introduced by optional sa

(For definition of optional cf. Sec. 3.11.)

Q: (sa) + { sentence
 abstract + (genitive)
 nominal phrase }

6.2121 (sa) + sentence as qualifier

The only sentences used as qualifiers with an optional sa
are expressions of time or sentences introduced by dihag nga
(dinhag nga) "while".

qualifier

sentence (expression of time)

a. sa qalas says qang taknaq + kinahanglan qi:mu kini ng
qiha:tag ngadtu sa ha:riq "At six o'clock you have to give
this to the king." (14.11)

Q

b. qug sa dihaq nga may dagha ng bula:wan na siya qi:ya ng

giqingnan qang qi:ya ng qinahan "And when he had much gold, he said to his mother, ..." (15.5)

- Q
sentence (expression of time)
- c. pila na ka gatasan ka tu:qig qang miqa:gi + qadu:na y duha ka magsu:qun "Several hundred years ago there were two brothers. "

6.2122 (sa) + abstract + (genitive) + (complement)

The abstracts are the forms described in Sec. 8.3 and its subsections. Also matag plus the base and ka:da plus the base occur in this construction in the position of the abstract meaning "each time V happens". The abstracts consisting of the base alone do not occur initially or initially following sa. The abstracts of the form qinig- base do not occur after sa.

- Q
abstract gen S
- a. qinigqabut ni:la sa bu:kid + qang qamahan misu:gud datyun qug pi:lay qug manga ka:huy "On arriving at the mountain the father began to cut trees down." (2.11)

- Q (abstract)
- b. qinigka:qun gayud + muka:qun siya qug qusa ka gantang nga linungqag + ka:da ka:qun ni:ya "Every time he ate, he would eat a ganta of rice each time he ate." (25.13)

- qualifier
- abstract Q gen complement
- c. pagbira + pa + ni:ya + sa qi:ya ng kamut may pita:ka nga dihaq gibutang sa qi:ya ng kamut "On pulling out his hand, there was a purse that was put into his hand." (6.3)

- qualifier
- Q abstract Q gen complement
- d. qapan + sa pagla:bug pa ni:ya sa pita:ka + may mitagingting nga manga salapiq "But as he threw the purse away, there were coins that jingled." (6.8)

The pag- abstract of a transient used as a qualifier differs from the infinitive (Sec. 4.68) in that a sentence with a qualifier following the predicate is in a paradigm with a sentence where the qualifier precedes the sentence. A sentence

containing a pag- abstract used as an infinitive is in a paradigm with a sentence containing gug + base.

6.21231 (sa) plus nominal phrase as qualifier

The sa is optional in nominal phrases containing numerals or numbers or indicating time or date. Sentences containing this type of qualifier preceded by sa are in a paradigm with two others containing this qualifier introduced by gug (when not initial in the sentence)* or introduced by nothing.

- Q
numeral phrase
- a. na qunyaq + qusa niqa:naq ka duminggu + didtu si baskir sa bulangan "Well anyway, one Sunday Baker was at the cook-fights." (37.8)

This type of qualifier may be followed by nga plus sentence or predicate phrase as part of the qualifier:

- qualifier
- numeral phrase + nga + sentence
- b. qusa niqa:naq ka qadlaw + nga + miqanhi si hwan sa sagbu + nagkaki:taq kami "One day when John came to Cebu, we happened to meet."

6.21232 (sa) plus nominal phrase not containing a numeral

This is confined to nominal phrases containing nouns meaning time of day, week, month, years, etc.

- Q
nom phrase
- a. tibuquk gabi:qi + qang talisa:yun naggantus sa kabugnaw "The whole night the speckled one suffered from the cold."

* gug is possible even if the qualifier precedes the sentence, if it is preceded by a qualifier.

- qualifier
- Q
numeral phrase
- piru + g pipila ka bu:lan sukad karun + qabut na siya. "But in a few months he will already be here."

These qualifiers are optionally linked with nga when not preceded by sa.

- qualifier
 nom phrase Q linker
- b. byirnis na + ng + miqabut siya "He did not arrive until Friday."

6.21233 Paradigms of nominal expressions of time as qualifier

These expressions of time of day, week, month, season, year etc. occur with affix ka- bases as transients. (Cf. Sec. 9.333) and thus they are in paradigms with qualifiers containing other members of the transient paradigm. The forms with the prefix ma- do not occur introduced by sa and are described in Sec. 6.221122 . The abstract qualifiers are described in Sec. 6.2122 and the sentences used as qualifiers are described in Sec. 6.2121.

- a. [sa] ^Qgabi:qi na + siya [ng] muqadtu "He will go there when it is night."

([] = either one or the other or neither occurs.)

- b. ^Qmagabi:qi + siya (ng) muqadtu "He goes out at night."

(Cf. Also the other possible word orders Sec. 6.221122.)

- c. ^{Q (sentence)}nagabi:qi na + siya (ng) miqadtu "It was night when he went."

- d. (sa) ^Qpagkagabi:qi + siya muqadtu "He will leave at night."

For those words meaning "time" which have the formations described in Sec. 11.91 (-in-) or Sec. 11.92 (doubling or Gulu-), sentences containing them as qualifiers also enter into paradigms with sentences containing the . . .

passives of Sec. 8.21142.

6.2124 (sa) plus transient base as qualifier

In this group are the bases kalit "sudden" and others.

Q
base

- a. qunyaq + sa kalit + maqu y nadungug ni gangkay gang sya:git sa ba:taq "Then suddenly Angkay heard the screams of the child." (55.3)

Sentences containing this type of qualifier are in a paradigm with an infinitive $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (sa) + pag\text{-}base \\ qug + base \end{array} \right\}$ and also in the paradigms

described in Sec. 4.84.

Q

- b. gipadasmag ni:ya g kalit qang tungaq sa swab sa qi:ya ng linantip "He suddenly dashed against it the middle of the blade of his bolo." (48.16)

When the qualifier is first without sa there is optional linking with nga (a usage parallel to Sec. 6.21232 above, and Sec. 6.221121 below).

Q

- c. qug + kalit nga + nanibugquk qang luhag sa qi:ya ng manga mata "And suddenly, the tears welled up in her eyes."

If the transient base is the qualifier of a declarative sentence with a predicate containing a transient phrase, it is in the paradigms described in Sec. 4.84.

6.2125 (sa) plus expressions of time not nominals used as qualifiers

In this group are taqudtaqud "for a time", dihagdihaq "right then and there", qadlawqadlaw "every day", other doubled nouns meaning "time" with meaning "every _____" - cf. Sec. 11.92, qinadlaw "daily" (and other nouns meaning "time" with infix -in- meaning "by the" - cf. Sec. 11.91), da:yun "immediately" (sa da:yun "forever"),

duigay

"long time", qulahi "too late", panagsa "once in a while",

panagsagan "once in a while".

Q sentence
 a. da:qan na ng + naki:taq ni mis kunsuylu nga
 Q sentence
 qadlawqadlaw + nagtiniqil la:mang si dyanung
 "Miss Consuelo had already seen previously that Dyanung
 walked barefoot every day."

Q
 b. qapan si hwan natinga:la + (sa) giha:pun
 "But John was still amazed." (5.7)

Q
 c. taqudtaqud na na:mu ng paqa:but kani:mu "We have been waiting
 for you for some time now." (63.11)

Of these forms, panagsa, kanu:nay, and qulahi are optionally linked with nga when preceding what they are qualifying.

However, this linking does not occur when the qualifier is preceded by sa. (Cf. Secs. 6.21232 and 6.2124 for comment on linking with nga by qualifiers optionally introduced by sa.)

Q linker
 d. qarun pagqiya:wat sa taknaq + kanu:nay ni:la ng giganam
 qang manga sagbut "In order to save time they always pulled
 the weeds as they came up." (52.11)

The forms in this group also occur as predicates (Sec. 4.4).

These forms followed by nga plus $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{sentence} \\ \text{predicate} \end{array} \right\}$ also occur as
 qualifiers with the nga plus $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{sentence} \\ \text{PP} \end{array} \right\}$ as part of the qual-
 fier.

Q PP
 e. waq pahinayuna qang piknik sa dihaqdiha ng miquwan
 "The picnic was called off when right at that moment it
 started to rain."

These qualifiers may themselves be qualified:

Q
 Q to Q
 f. sa + walaq + madu:gay + qang ha:riq namatay "After
 a short time, the king died." (17.7)

- Q
deictic PP
- a. may pita:ka nga + dihaq + gibutang sa qi:ya ng kamut "There was a purse placed there in his hands." (6.4)

- Q
deictic
- b. qug diq ka makakitaq nga qadtu sa sulud magsulti qa diq gyud maqilhan "If you could not see that he was the one talking inside there, you could not have recognized him." (44.14)

- imperative Q complement
- c. pagpalit ngadtu g maka:qun "Buy food over there." (7.14)

In this group are kasaga:ran "customarily", qa:gi g plus nominal phrase "as a", pananglit, panangli:tan "for example", tinga:li "perhaps". These last three are optionally linked with qug when initial.

- Q P S Q
- d. kasaga:ran muqanhi | siya | dinhi "He usually comes here."
- 6.22112 Those optionally preceded by qug when not initial
- 6.221121 Adjectives used as qualifiers (linked with nga)

(These differ from those in Sec. 6.2124 only in that they do not occur preceded by sa.) In this group are adjectives with a meaning of manner: daliq "fast", kusug "fast", du:ru "hard", ha:qit "sharp", dakuq "big" and others with similar meanings or other meanings of "how". Also in this group are words meaning "always": kanu:nay, si:gi, pirmi, etc.

- Q linker
- a. qarun pagqiya:wat sa taknaq kanu:nay ni:la ng giganam qang manga sagbut "In order to save time, they always pulled the weeds as they came up." (52.10)
- Q
- b. qina:nay ng mili:suq si qinting "Inting turned slowly." (63.6)

These qualifiers also occur in the constructions described in Sec. 3.7 and enter the paradigms described in Sec. 3.72 and its sub-

sections and in Sec. 4.84 with a two-way transformational relationship. When these occur initially, they are optionally linked with nga (just as the forms described in Sec. 6.2124). When not initial they are optionally preceded by qug.

- o. linker Q
miginhaŋwa qug lalum si qinting "Inting took a deep breath." (64.1)

An example of no linking is the following:

- d. Q
maqa:yu kunu qaku muqimbintu qug kataru:ngan "He said I was good at making up reasons." (65.8)

6.221122 Those not linked with nga

The qualifiers of this group are exactly like those of Sec. 6.221121 above except that they are not linked with nga when initial. They enter into the same paradigms (Sec. 3.72 and its subsections and Sec. 4.84) and are optionally linked with qug when not initial. They are human, kahuman and ta:pus "after" and ma- plus expressions of time (the unreal form of transients with a ka- affix to a base meaning time, Sec. 9.333), maka-/ka- plus numerals meaning "___ times" Sec. 11.85.

- a. Q
human na ni:ya qikapanumpaŋ sa ha:yaŋ sa qi:ya ng pinangga ng qanak nga qipanimalus ni:ya kini "He had already sworn over the body of his beloved child that he would avenge her." (58.14)

- b. Q linker
di:liŋ kay makaqusa ra nga qi:la kini ng gipanqan qug qusa ka baktin "More than once they lured it with a young pig." (57.7)

6.2212 Those followed by nga plus nominal phrase

In this group are . . . forms . . . with a temporal meaning:

gani:na, kagani:na, gani:ha, kagani:ha, "a little while ago", niŋadtu, kaniŋadtu, "the past", karun (run), qunyaŋ "the future".

- a. Q linker nominal
mularga qaku + qunya ng gabi:qi + sa qalas

says qang taknaq "I will depart this evening at six o'clock."

- Q linker nominal
- b. karu ng qadla:wa + si tankri:du nagpaqa:but sa tawag ni lusi:la "Today Tancredo is waiting for Lucila's call."
- Q linker sentence P
- c. daghan qaku g nahi:mu + niqadtu ng batanqun pa
S
qaku "There was much that I accomplished in those days when I was still young."
- Q
- d. qang kapungut nga qi:ya ng giba:tiq kagani:ha nahwashwasan "The anger which he felt before was relieved." (69.1)

qugmaq "tomorrow" is similar in construction. However, it is optionally followed by sa + nominal phrase.

- e. mularga | S | qaku | { Q | qugmaq sa } nom. phrase | gabi:qi "I will depart tomorrow night." { qugma ng }

6.2213 Sentences used as qualifiers

Sentences can also be considered to be qualifiers if they are not at the end of the utterance.

qualifier
sentence
kun di:liq ni:ya qikaha:tag kana ng napu:luq ka
sentence
kurma:ta nga bula:wan + punggu:tan ku siya sa li:qug
"If he does not give me those ten cartloads of gold in twenty-four hours, I am going to cut off his head (Lit.:his neck)." (13.5)

6.2214 Sentences with base or base + -in- used as qualifiers

With this type of sentence the predicate consists of one of the following words: quban, dala, nunut, dungan "together with", lakip, qapil, hasta, hangtud "including", human, ta:pus "after" and form base + -in- meaning "thing V^{ed}" (Sec. 10.21 and its subsections).

- a. sa nagatubuq si hwan nali:pay qusab qang manga
Q
P subject
ginika:nan + quban | qang pagtu:qu nga qadu:na na sila y

qikata:bang sa panimalay "As John grew up, his parents were also happy together with the belief that now they had someone to help them in the household." (1.4)

Q

P

S

b. nisandig siya sa lubi + dala | ng satgan kay na patyun man siya "He leaned against the coconut tree carrying the shotgun, for he was going to be killed." (45.13)

c. pinadukuq | qang qu:lu + masulubqu ng namalhin qang magtiqa:yun "With bowed heads, the couple moved." (53.12)

6.222 Those qualifiers which occur initially and after the subject when the subject is first

These are ha:pit, ha:lus "nearly", nungka "never", kinahanglan "necessary", gustu (plus genitive), buqut (plus genitive) "wish", disidi:du "decided", bagqu "just". These are optionally linked with nga. In this group also is maqu ra "seems" always linked with qug. These qualifiers differ from the ones which occur only initially (introducers - Sec. 6.2231) in that the postpositives are likely to be attracted to them, whereas for the introducers they are not attracted. (Cf. Sec. 6.322 for word order of postpositives.)

Q postpos. linker

a. suginlan ku qikaw nga gustu siya ng mangasa:wa sa qi:mu ng qanak "I will tell you that he wants to marry your daughter." (12.5)

Q postpositives

b. qang manga ba:buy + ha:pit + na lang musaka sa kabalayan "The pigs practically came into the houses." (51.10)

Q

c. qugmaq sa ha:pun sa qalas says qang taknaq kinahanglan qi:mu kini ng qiha:tag ngadtu sa ha:riq "Tomorrow at six o'clock in the afternoon you must give this to the king." (14.11)

Q linker

d. maqu nga walaq madu:gay qang manga ginika:nan maqu ra g miba:tiq sa kahapdus tungud sa kawaladqun "Therefore it was not long before the parents seemed to feel the sting of poverty." (26.7)

6.223 Those occurring only initially

6.2231 Introducers

In this group are the forms qug "and"; qapan, piru (pi:ru) "but"; qunyaq "then"; magu nga "therefore"; bu:sa "therefore" (also bu:saq); da, dan, na, nan. (Cf. the glossary for definitions.) These are always first if there is more than one introducer. The other introducers are tungud, sanglit, kay "because"; kun (kung) "if"; mintras, samtang "while"; sukad, gi:kan, ku:mu "since"; basta "enough , just so"; qi:guq "at the time"; basta, qasta "even, until"; hangtud "until"; la:bun "whereas"; qa:bi plus genitive "___ thought"; hunaghu:naq plus genitive "___ thought"; {genitive of personal pronoun} "___ {thought}"; nga ni + name {said}

"seeing that", qarun, bulan "in order that"; qiya:wat "with the savings that"; gawas, la:but "besides"; sa:ma "just as"; hina:qut, ba:sin, ba:sun "hope"; takula:haw "lest"; sya:ru "it is unlikely"; qimbis, qinay, sakapi "instead".

The interrogatives are also introducers: qa:sa "where" (unreal), ha:qin "where (timeless)"; digin "where" (real), kanusqa, qanusqa "when"; nga:nu "why". kining, kanang, kadtung are also used as introducers meaning "when" (relative).

Linking of this group: gi:kan, labun sanglit, samtang, mintras, sukad, qarun, hangtud, la:but, dungan, hunaghu:naq + genitive, gawas, sa:ma, genitive of personal pronoun, hina:qut are optionally linked with nga. basta, ba:sin, ba:sun are optionally linked with qug and with nga. qa:bi plus genitive sya:ru, takula:haw are optionally linked with qug. The demonstratives and qimbis, qinay, sakapi and nga:nu are always linked

- intr. Q
 h. kun + pananglit + muquwan "If, for example, it rains, .."
 Q intr.
 i. pananglit + kun + muquwan "For example, if it rains .."

The introducers also occur preceding abstracts used as qualifiers (Sec. 6.2122) in which case there is no sa.

- intr.
 j. pagquliq gayud niqi:ni ng kapitan sa mani:laq + kining abstract used as qualifier
 pagba:lik na sa qi:ya ng barku midu:qaw da:yun siya sa manidyir "When ~~this~~ captain returned home to Manila, when his ship returned, he visited the manager at once."
 k. wala y kukahadluk nga manungkab sa manga hayu:pan
 intr. PP
 sa manga ta:wu kanang bati:qun na sa kagu:tum maqadlaw kun magabi:qi "He had no fear at all to steal people's animals whenever ~~he~~ felt hungry, day or night." (56.16)

6.2232 Qualifiers linked with y

These are ti:qaw mu "imagine", syaru "it is unlikely" and some others.

Q
 Q (to ti:qaw mu)
 ti:qaw mu ba y mangi:taq qug dagha ng qipaka:qun qa:lang sa qi:la ng qanak "Imagine looking for a lot of food for their son." (26.9)

ti:qaw mu is also linked by nga, so that there is a paradigm in two-way transformational relation with sentences containing these qualifiers linked with nga. syaru is also linked with qug.

6.2233 Introducers to exclamatory sentences

The introducers to the exclamatory sentences are syaru, labihan, pwirti, du:ru, hilabihan, qunsa "how"; pari:hu, pari:has, qingun "so"; paskan, haskan, pastilan, hastilan, purbi:da, bi:da "very"; ya:waq "the devil"; ba:li "very"; hisusku "Christ" and others. (For examples, cf. Sec. 3.6 ff. Linking of qualifiers with exclamatory sentences is also discussed there.) The first four of these also occur as qualifiers to declarative sentences.

(Note that exclamatory sentences are not qualified by negatives
Sec. 6.311.)

6.2234 Introducers to imperatives

In this group are pali:hug "please" and qayaw "don't"

Q linker
a. qayaw + qaku g pila:ya "Do not cut me." (2.10)

qayaw is optionally linked with qug except when the imperative has a prefix pag-. If there is a prefix pag- for the imperative, qayaw is linked with sa in very fancy style speech.

Q Q
b. qayaw la:mang + qaku pagputla "Just do not cut me."
(5.12)

Q
c. qayaw (g) + kabala:ka "Do not worry."

d. qayaw na paghilak "Stop crying!"

After qayaw where qug is optional, it is less frequently used preceding forms beginning with a prefix of the shape ka- than before forms without such a prefix.

6.3 Qualifiers to predicates

The qualifiers described in this section are in a constituent with a predicate or with a predicate phrase. (They occur with these in any usage.) The qualifiers described in Sec. 6.2 and its subsections above also occur as qualifiers to predicates or predicate phrases in addition to the ones described here.

6.31 Prepositive qualifiers to predicates

These precede the elements with which they are in a constituent.

6.311 di:liq and walaq (diq and waq)

di:liq is used as a qualifier to all predicates except im-

Q adjective
lu:bus + qitum "He was freed after a roasted pig,
black all over, was offered up." (58.12)

c. misaka sila sa qi:la ng balay | Q adj. phrase
midyu masulubqun
"They went into their house rather sad." (29.7)

6.314 { na- }
{ ma- } hi:mu "become, is possible"

In some cases { ma- }
{ na- } hi:mu qualifies a predicate. (They
also occur as the transient of a predicate phrase.)

Q postpos.. linker
a. mahi:mu kunu ng pangasawqun mu qang qi:ya ng
qanak "He says it is possible for you to marry his daughter."
(14.7)

In the following sentence this qualifier goes with a predicate
phrase which is used as a subject.

subject
Q nom. phrase
b. si hwan maqu y nahi:mu ng ba:na sa qanak sa
ha:riq "John was the one who became the husband of the
king's daughter." (17.6)

6.315 bi:san, maskin, maski "even"

These qualify interrogative predicates (Sec. 4.3). These
sentences are optionally introduced by qug or kun meaning "if".

Q sentence
a. kay qanak man lagi ni:la + bi:san + kun mahi:mu ng
daku ng publi:ma "For he was their son, even if he would
be a huge problem." (29.8)

Q pred. | subject
b. bi:san + qunsa | y qi:mu ng gustu hala palita
"Whatever you want. Go ahead - buy it." (7.14)

These also occur as qualifiers to subjects.

Q subject | P
c. bi:san pa + qang ha:riq | natinga:la "Even the king was
surprised." (36.2)

These also qualify qualifiers which are (sa) + sentences (Sec.
6.2121) or abstracts (Sec. 6.2122).

- d.

S	Q to Q	Q (sentence)	P
---	--------	--------------	---

 qapan si karangkàl | bi:san sa ba:taq pa nagpaki:taq
 qug manga talagsaqu ng qabilidad "But Karangkal, even
 when he was still a child, showed some peculiar abilities."
 (25.8)

6.316 Qualifiers to second predicates

For second predicates cf. Sec. 6.13. These are di:liq, gimbis and ginaḡ. Cf. Sec. 6.13 for examples.)

6.32 Postpositive qualifiers to predicates

The postpositive qualifiers are ba, bayaq, da:wun, dicay, ga:niq, ga:liq, gayud, hinu:qun, kahaq, kunu, kaga:yu, lagi, la:mang, maqu, na, pa, puḡ, quga:ling, qugud, quntaq, qupud, qusab, ra (da), sad, qu:saq, qu:naq, qinta:wun, tanang, quruy, bi:taw and their rapid speech forms. (For the meaning of these cf. the glossary.) These may also qualify qualifiers to the sentences of the types described in Secs. 6.21 through 6.22.

6.321 Examples of postpositive qualifiers to predicates

Examples of these particles qualifying the predicate of a sentence are as follows:

- a.

Q	pred.	postpos.	Q	postpos.	Q	S	
kay	+	dihag	+	na	+	man	qang
napu:luq ka kurma:ta							"For there were the ten carts." (16.2)

- b.

pred.	postpos.	Q	postpos.	Q	postpos.	Q	postpos.	Q						
napugus	na		man		la:mang		gayud							
<table style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 5px;">postpos. S</td> <td style="padding-left: 5px;">sa pagsunud..</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 5px;">siya</td> <td style="padding-left: 5px;">"For now he was simply forced</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 5px;">to follow.."</td> <td style="padding-left: 5px;">(4.2)</td> </tr> </table>									postpos. S	sa pagsunud..	siya	"For now he was simply forced	to follow.."	(4.2)
postpos. S	sa pagsunud..													
siya	"For now he was simply forced													
to follow.."	(4.2)													

Examples of some of these qualifying other parts of a sentence are as follows:

- c.

S	CN	postpos.	Q	P
qang qi:ya	ng qasa:wa	+	puḡ	gipalakaw
had had his wife go away." (46.5)				

Here puḡ is in a construction with a CN which is a subject.

- d. ^Q ^Q
 qug labaw + pa + niqa:naq + mahi:mu ng manunu:nud sa qi:ya ng
 ginhari:qan "An besides that, (he) will become the heir to
 his kingdom." (33.8)

pa is in a constituent with niqa:naq and is "attracted" to the prepositive qualifier labaw. (Cf. Sec. 6.324.) (The qualifiers of the same type as labaw are described in Sec. 6.411.) An example of one of these particles qualifying a qualifier is as follows:

- e. ^{postpos.} ^Q
 pagbira + pa + ni:ya sa qi:ya ng kamut may
 pitaka nga dibaq gibutang sa qi:ya ng kamut "Then when he
 pulled out his hand there was a purse which had been put
 there in his hand." (6.3)

pa qualifies pagbira etc. a qualifier of the type described in Sec. 6.2122.

6.322 Word order of postpositives

Postpositive qualifiers and other postpositives (these are the long forms of the nominative pronouns and all short forms of the pronouns - Sec. 4.7) follow directly the first word of the elements with which they are in construction - usually the predicate of the sentence, for the postpositive qualifiers. (Cf. examples in Sec. 6.321.) However, if there is a prepositive qualifier (Sec. 6.31) or the qualifiers of Sec. 6.2 ff. when initial, the postpositive is "attracted to it" - i.e., the postpositive qualifier follows the prepositive qualifier. Examples of these are as follows:

- a. prepos. Q postpos. Q $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{S} \\ \text{postpos. Q} \end{array} \right\}$ kasabut kamimu
 waq + man $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ku} \end{array} \right\}$
 "I did not understand you." (8.3)
- b. prepos. Q postpos. Q postpos.
 waq + gyud + siya + musa:lig nga
 mahi:mu ni karangkal "He did not believe that Karangkal
 could do it at all." (35.6)

passive
qisulti

			S			
h.	prepos. Q	postpos. Q		postpos. Q		prepos. Q postpos. Q
	di:liq	quntaq		kini		qa:ngay na:ku (ng)
	passive					
	qisulti					

In examples g and h some of the postpositives are attracted to di:liq and qa:ngay and some only to di:liq.

i.	di:liq	ku	quntaq	qa:ngay	qisulti		S	kini
----	--------	----	--------	---------	---------	--	---	------

Here kini is not attracted to di:liq or qa:ngay because it is a long form of the demonstrative (Sec. 4.7) for which the attraction is optional.

When there are many postpositive particles, one or two may follow the subject if it is short and there are no prepositives.

j.	pred.		postpos. Q		postpos. Q		S		postpos. Q
	busug +	na		kunu			si hwan		kaqa:yu
	"John said he was quite satisfied."								

6.323 Other attractions to pronominals and other qualifiers

Other qualifiers occurring initially of the type described in Sec. 6.22 ff. attract the postpositives optionally.

a.	Q	+	S			
	kanusqa		postpos.		pred.	"When did he come here?"
			siya		miqanhi	

b.	Q		S			
	kanusqa	miqanhi		postpos.		"When did he come here?"
				siya		

The pronominal form of the genitive (Sec. 4.7) attracts the postpositives.

c.	pron. form of gen.		postpos. Q		postpos. Q	linker
	qi:ya	+	na	+	qusab	+ nga
	gila:bug "He threw it away again." (6.14)					

With a pronominal preceding a nominal phrase:

d.	gen.	postpos. Q	nominal		
	qang qi:ya	lang	kulur	+ nindut na	kaqa:yu
	"It is very pretty just by its color."				

The postpositives are also attracted to the "LP's" of the existential sentences (Sec. 3.4) but not to may.

- | | | | | | |
|----|---------------|----------------|-------------|------------------|------------------|
| | LP | postpos. Q | S | postpos. | predicate phrase |
| e. | qadu:na + | na | | sila | y + qikata:bang |
| | sa panimalay | "They had | someone to | help them in the | house- |
| | hold." | (1.5) | | | |
| | LP | postpos. Q | | | |
| f. | waq | gayu | y nakahi:mu | sa pagqalsa | "There was |
| | no one at all | who could lift | it." | (32.14) | |

6.324 Attraction of postpositives qualifying a PP with a prepositive qualifier

If there is a postpositive which qualifies a PP which is preceded by a prepositive qualifier, the postpositive is "attracted" to the prepositive.

- | | | | | |
|----|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| | prepos. | postpos. Q | genitive | PP |
| a. | labut + | pa | + niqa:naq | + qipapangasa:wa |
| | qang qi:ya ng qanak | nga prinsisa | "And besides that, | (he) |
| | would give his daughter, | the princess in marriage." | (33.7) | |

(Cf. example d Sec. 6.321, above.)

Similarly postpositives may be attracted to the first word of an adjective phrase.

- | | | | |
|----|---------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | adj. phrase + | postpos. + linker |
| b. | ha:pit | mamatay qang | tanang + ku + ng + |
| | + adj. phrase | manga manuk | "Almost all of my chickens died." |

6.325 Word order of the postpositives among themselves

The general formula is:

{ku} + ka* + {pa} + ra + {man} plus any of the other
 {mu} {na} {ba}

postpositive qualifiers or pronouns. The order of the pronouns and the postpositive qualifiers other than pa, na, ra and man is free, although certain orders are more frequent than others.

* ka may also occur after the other postpositive qualifiers like the other pronouns.

These are illustrated by examples throughout the study. A short form of the pronoun (Sec. 4.7) precedes if the sentence also contains a long form.

prepos. Q short form pronoun imperative
qayaw + mu + niqi:ni + paghilabut "Don't you
all monkey around with this thing!"

6.33 maqu (muqu, mu) "linking particle"

maqu (muqu, mu) is used in sentences with predicates of the type listed in Sec. 5.4 and Sec. 4.28. It precedes those of the type listed in Sec. 4.28 and the pronouns (Sec. 4.7). Otherwise it follows. Postpositives are "attracted" to maqu. maqu can usually be translated by forms of the English verb "to be".

a. kay maqu man la:mang kini | qang qa:tu
ng pangit:aq "For this is the only occupation we have."
(Lit.: "For it is only this that is our occupation.") (2.8)

maqu (muqu, mu) followed by nga also occurs as an introducer (Q Sec.6.2231).

b. maqu nga | qang manga ginika:nan | maqu ra g
predicate
miba:tiq sa kahapdus tungud sa kawaladqun "So, the par-
ents seemed to feel the sting of want." (26.7)

maqu does not occur with adjectival predicates or with predicates which are in a paradigm with adjectival predicates (Sec. 4.212), unless followed by a qualifier ra or giha:pun.

c. kini ng ba:ya maqu ra g putiq "This house seems white."

maqu followed by ra or giha:pun occurs as an elliptic sentence (Sec. 3.93).

6.4 Qualifiers to qualifiers

6.41 Qualifiers to phrases introduced by sa (or disjunctive pronouns) or introduced by words with temporal meaning not preceded by sa

6.411 Qualifiers to sa plus nominal phrases

A partial list of qualifiers in this class are ba:yađ, ba:tuk, ba:hin, binu:hat, daplin, dapit, diritsu, dungan, dugul, gawas, gi:kan, hangtud, ku:tub, labaw, lafut, mahitungud, para, pari:hu, pari:ha, lahiq, lahus, li:but, luyu, padu:lung, paqingun, paduqul, qatul, qatubang (qatbang), qibabaw, qila:lum, qimbis, qingun, qikumparar, qitandiq, quban, qubus, qu:yun, rumbu, sakay, sala:mat, sa:ma, subang, su:guq, sukad, sulud, suma:laq, sumpay, ta:liq, taliwa:laq, tampi, ti:pun, tupad, qa:gi, kalu:quy, kaqu:ban, pinaqa:gi. Some of these may also precede qualifiers of the type listed in Sec. 6.2212.

- a. ^P qiqasuy ^Q ku | ^Q qang sugila:nun ^Q mahitungud + kang karangkál
"I will tell the story about Karangkal." (25.1)
- b. ^Q qunyaq mipaquñliq siya + ^Q diritsu + sa qila ng balay "Then he returned straight to their home." (28.13)

As is explained in Sec. 6.324, the qualifiers preceding a qualifier may be separated from them by postpositives. (Cf. Sec. 6.324 for examples.) Also these are used as predicates. (Cf. Sec. 4.43.)

6.412 Qualifiers to (sa) plus abstract

Many of the qualifiers listed in Sec. 6.411, above, occur also as qualifiers to abstracts used as infinitives (Sec. 4.68) or abstracts used as qualifiers (Sec. 6.2122). In such cases the sa is optional. In addition, basta, basta kay, qarun and kay qarun are used in this way, but these are not used as qualifiers to nominal phrases preceded by sa.

^Q kay muquban ^Q qikaw ^Q kana:kuq ^Q qarun + sa pagpanga:huy "For you will come with me in order to cut wood." (2.6)

6.42 Qualifiers to expressions of time

These are pitsa "on the date of", qalas "at ...o'clock", minus ...pa:ra qalas "... minutes to ...". pitsa is usually preceded by sa.

- a. ^Q qang qa:ku ng qamahan nata:wu + sa pitsa singku sa qagustu mil nuybi syintus syi:ti "My father was born on August 5, 1907."

qalas may be preceded by may, may manga or manga. may, manga or may manga mean "approximately", (Cf. Sec. 6.511)

- b. ^Q sa manga qalas says sa ha:pun qi:ya qaku ng dadqan qug baynti ka kurma:ta nga bula:wan "At approximately six in the afternoon, he will bring me twenty cartloads of gold."

6.5 Qualifiers to other elements

6.51 Qualifiers to nominal phrases

6.511 Preceding nominal phrases

These are manga "plural" and matag, ka:da, "each" di "having a", qi:si, qi:sig, qisig "each" and masig "each". manga before numerals means "approximately". manga also occurs preceding expressions of time, (Cf. Sec. 6.42 above.) qisig (qi:sig) also occurs preceding bases of transients.

- a. qang pagpanga:huy maqu y ^Q qi:ya ng pangi:taq ^{CN} qa:lang sa panginabu:hiq sa matag + qadlaw "Gathering firewood is his occupation for earning his daily living." (1.8)

- b. ^Q muka:qun ^{CN} siya qug qusa ka gantang nga linungqag ka:da + ka:qun ni:ya "He would eat a ganta of rice every time he ate." (25.13)

- c. ^Q qang ^{CN} manga + ta:wu natinga:la "The people were amazed." (35.9)

6.52 Following a noun or pronoun

A qualifier of this type is mismu "himself".

	pred. (nom. phrase)	Q		S	
a.	si hwan	mismu		qang mihangyuq niqi:ni	"John himself was the one who asked for this."

mismu may follow a pronominal form of the pronoun:

	pronominal	Q		nom.	
b.	qang qa:nuq	mismu ng	simbahan		"Our own church "

6.6 Exclamations

Exclamations are in construction with sentences. (I.e., the first cut is made between the sentence and exclamation.) The intonation rules for sentences (Sec. 2.14 and its subsections) are for sentences without the exclamations. Exclamations fall into three classes: those that occur only initially, or initially immediately following another exclamation or introducer; those that occur finally in the sentence; and those that occur initially, medially (between subject and predicate) and finally. A partial list of those which occur initially is: buynu, diq, bi, qambi, na, hala, hala:, halla, qawq, qu:, qu:qu, qaha:, tatal, da:, qay.

A partial list of those occurring initially, medially and finally is: quy, simbaku. The vocatives (words of address) are in this group.

A partial list of those occurring finally are: mu: la:mang, nu:, qu, ha, daq.

6.7 Use of the subjunctive

6.71 When used and with which qualifiers used

If there are certain qualifiers in the beginning of a sentence and the predicate contains a transient, the subjunctive of the passive may be used, or the unreal of the active in the meanings otherwise expressed by the real. (Cf. Sec. 8.03 for a discussion of real, unreal and subjunctive; Sec. 8.05 for "active" and "passive!")

- | | | | | | | |
|----|-----|------------|-----------|------|------------|--|
| | Q | postpos. Q | unreal | S | complement | |
| a. | waq | gayud | makadaqug | siya | kana:kuq | "He was not able to overcome me." (32.3) |

Here, with the qualifier waq initial, the transient makadaqug is in an unreal form, although the meaning past time is usually expressed by the real.

- | | | | | |
|----|-----------|------|------------|-------------------|
| | real | S | complement | |
| b. | nakadaqug | siya | kana:kuq | "He overcame me." |
-
- | | | | | |
|----|---------|------|-------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Q | S | subjunctive | |
| c. | waq pud | qaku | qimbitaha | "Also I was not invited." (37.13) |

Here qimbitaha is the subjunctive form of the passive after the initial qualifier waq (Sec. 6.711). Other qualifiers which when initial may be followed by a subjunctive or by an unreal in a meaning usually expressed by the real are: the deictics (Sec. 4.72), the interrogatives (except nga:nu), (ka) niqadtu (plus nga plus nominal phrase) "then", karun (plus nga plus nominal phrase) "now", bagqu "just now", human "after", ta:pus "after",

qu:naq "before", sukad "since", diryut,

daryut "nearly", ha:pit "nearly", (ma) ka plus numeral " ...

times", tagsa ra, panagsa, tagsaqun "rarely",

sa plus nominal phrase (excepting numeral phrase) meaning "at ...

(place or time)" or nouns indicating time without sa.

- | | | | |
|----|-------------|--------|--|
| | Q (interr.) | unreal | |
| a. | ha:qin | ka man | makakuhaq qug kwarta "Where do you get money?" (8.4) |
-
- | | | | |
|----|--------|-----------|--|
| | inter. | subjunct. | subj. |
| b. | ha:qin | gud ni:mu | kuha:qa kana ng qi:mu ng kwarta "Where do you get that money of yours from?" (9.3) |
-
- c. manga lalin sila sa qusa ka gamay nga pu:luq sa lungsud
 deictic Q subjunctive
 sa qu:pun diqin didtu + qikabi:tay sa qi:la ng qamahan qang qi:la ng pu:sud sa sagunting sa qi:la ng payag
 "They were immigrants from a small island in the town of Opon where their father had hung their navels from the rafters of their hut." (50.16)

interrogatives and the phrases introduced by sa are not linked with nga. The others are optionally linked with nga, except that for waq (walaq) this optional linking with nga occurs only with transients of the forms ka- base (i.e., those equal in meaning to maka- base / Cf. Sec. 6.311 and examples i and j of that section.)

- c. waq ku (ng) kasabut kani:mu "I do not understand you."
- d. waq ku makasabut kani:mu (Same meaning as c above.)

6.73 Use of real and unreal deictics parallel to the use of subjunctives

The real and the unreal deictics are not used as predicates when there is a qualifier waq, walaq. Also, if one of the other qualifiers listed in Sec. 6.71 above is used, the timeless deictics are optionally used in the meaning of the real or unreal. (However, with these the other deictics may also occur.)

- a. waq siya didtu sa balay "He ^{was} not at home."

	P		[is]
--	---	--	------
- b.

Q	intr.	Q	deictic	S
labi na	kun	waq	dihag	qang qi:ya ng manga
ginika:nan magpu:nay la:mang siya g lingkud				"Especially when his parents were not there, he would just sit around."
(1.13)				

This same sentence could not be said with na:qa (the real deictic corresponding to dihag in meaning) because the negative qualifier (waq) is used.

6.8 Compounds

There are very few compounds in ordinary use in Cebuano and all compound types are dead (Sec. 8.043)*. Since each element of a compound has a stress, compounds in Cebuano are series of

* There have been attempts by writers to coin compounds of these types and other types as well, but they have not caught on in ordinary speech.

words. (Cf. Sec. 2.132.) They differ syntactically from other series in that there are no words qug, sa or nga between the members although the meanings are of the types that would usually have these words between them. (For definitions of noun and transient bases cf. Secs. 8.01, 8.011 and 8.012.)

6.81 Transient plus transient

This type forms phrases which are bases to transients.

(Cf. Sec. 8.01) The meaning of this type is "repeated action of both bases". (This is the only compound type with more than one or two common examples.)

- a. qayaw na kamu pagsaka kana:qug "You all stop coming in and out of the house now." V[—] saka "go in" V[—] kana:qug "go out"
- b. tibuquk gabi:qi nagsu:ka kalibang si kadyu human ni:ya mahurut qang tana ng qa:lak ni pa:pa "All night long Cadjo kept vomiting and defecating, after he had drunk all of Daddy's liquor." V[—] su:ka "vomit" V[—] kalibang "defecate"
- c. miqabut qang manga sili:ngan ni:la ni qinting nga nakabatiq sa singgit pakita:bang ni qangkay "Inting's neighbors arrived having heard Angkay's cries for help." V[—] singgit "shout" V[—] pakita:bang "ask for help"

6.82 Transient plus noun

This type forms phrases which have the syntax of common nouns.

lu:quy dyus hatud ba:y "If God wills it, it will come." V[—] hatud "deliver" V[—] balay "house"

6.83 Noun plus noun

This type forms phrases which have the syntax of common nouns.

didtu siya sa balay lungsud "He was at the city hall." V[—] balay "house" V[—] lungsud "town"

nga maqu y qi:ya ng pangi:taq qa:lang sa panginabu:hiq sa matag qadlaw

Analysis of h : postpositive Qualifiers to PP 6.32 "attracted" to qadu:na 6.323

Analysis of i : PP consisting of TP 4.22

j infinitive phrase
qikata:bang + sa pagpanga:huy nga maqu y qi:ya ng pangi:taq qa:lang sa panginabu:hiq sa matag qadlaw

Analysis of j : Infinitive Phrase 4.68

infinitive subject
k
sa pagpanga:huy nga maqu + y qi:ya ng pangi:taq qa:lang sa panginabu:hiq sa matag qadlaw

Analysis of k : Subject consisting of Common Nominal Phrase 5.2143

genitive common noun Q
y qi:ya ng pangi:taq + qa:lang sa panginabu:hiq sa matag qadlaw

Analysis of l : Qualifier 6.2114 used as a Qualifier to a Predicate Phrase (pangi:taq) 6.3

Q
m n
qa:lang + sa panginabu:hiq + sa matag qadlaw

Analysis of m : Qualifier to a Qualifier introduced by sa 6.411

Analysis of n : Qualifier to panginabu:hiq 6.21231

Analysis of matag: Qualifier to Noun 6.511

qamahan CN "father" V qama -an 10.266; qamah ~ qama 2.223
nali:pay T "was happy" V li:pay na- 9.31; na- = mi- + ka- 8.11823

pagqa:yu Q 6.32 "very" V qa:yu "do well" pag- 8.31;

pagqa:yu is a specialized meaning of the infinitive of V qa:yu "do well".

qikata:bang T {person
thing} that can be used to help another"

V̄ ta:bang "help (assist)" qika- 8.23311

pagpanga:huy T "woodcutting" V̄ panga:huy "the occupation of gathering firewood" pag- 8.321 ; V̄ ka:huy "tree" paN- 9.22

pangi:taq CN "occupation" V̄ ki:taq "earn" paN- 9.22; used as a common noun 10.5111

panginabu:hiq CN "livelihood (occupation)" V̄ kinabu:hiq "life" paN- 9.22; used as a common noun 10.5111; V̄ kabu:hiq "to be alive" -in- 10.2111; V̄ bu:hiq "live" ka- 9.321

7.4

a b
qapàn 32, + sa nagatubùq si hwàn R 454, + nasubùq
c d
qang qamahàn R 343, + tungùd kay R 32, labihàn katapulán R 231. "But as John grew up, the father was unhappy because he was very lazy."

Intonation: Same as 7.1, 2, 3 above

Analysis of sentence: Declarative Sentence 3.21 with Qualifiers

a, b and d

Analysis of a : Qualifier to Sentence coming initially 6.2231

Analysis of b : Qualifier to Sentence consisting of sa + sentence 6.2111

P S
nagatubuq + si hwan

P: TP 4.22 S: Proper Name 5.31

Analysis of c : Declarative Sentence 3.21

P S
nasubuq | qang qamahàn

P: TP 4.22 S: qang + Common Noun 5.2143

Analysis of d : Sentence used as a Qualifier 6.2213

Q
e f
tungud kay + labihan katapulan

Analysis of e : Qualifier to Sentence coming at the beginning
of the sentence 6.2231

Analysis of f : Exclamatory Sentence 3.61

Q ka- base
labihan + katapulan

Analysis of labihan: Qualifier to Exclamatory Sentence 6.2233

nagatubuq T "was growing" V⁻⁻⁻ tu:buq "grow" naga- (→) 8.121112
and 8.128

nasubuq T "became sad" V⁻⁻⁻ subuq "sad" na- 9.31; na- = mi-
+ ka- 8.11823

qamahan CN "father" V⁻⁻⁻ qama "father" -an 10.266; qamah ~
qama 2.223

labihan Q "very; extremely" V⁻⁻⁻ labi "more" -an 11.332

(However labihan has a specialized meaning); labih ~ labi 2.223

katapulan Exclamatory "how lazy" V⁻⁻⁻ tapulan "lazy" ka-
10.9214; V⁻⁻⁻ ta:pul "laziness" -an (→) 11.331

7.5

di:liq masú:guq R 231. "He cannot be commanded."

Intonation: Same as 7.1 - 4 above

Analysis of sentence: Sentence consisting of a PP 3.5

di:liq: Q to PP 6.311

masu:guq: PP consisting of TP 4.22

masu:guq T "can be commanded" V⁻⁻⁻ su:guq "command"

ma- 8.21411

mahi:mu: TP 4.22

mahi:mu T "thing which can be done" V⁻ hi:mu "do work"

ma- 8.21411

7.10

qusa^a niqa:naq ka panahun R 454, + sa gitangaw sa
 qamahan^b nga si hwan R 343, hustu na gayud qiku:yug sa
 pagpanga:huy R 232, + qi:ya^c kini ng giqingnan R 231. "Once
 upon a time, when the father saw that John was now just the right
 age to take along to gather firewood, he said to him."

Intonation: Same as 7.1 - 9 above

Analysis of sentence: Declarative Sentence 3.21.

a Qualifier b Qualifier c Declarative Sentence

Analysis of a : Qualifier to sentence 6.21231 consisting of

Numeral Phrase 4.232

Q
 qusa + niqa:naq + ka panahun

Analysis of niqa:naq: Qualifier to Numeral Phrase consisting of
 Demonstrative 6.2114. Qualifier to sentence used as Q to PP,

6.3

Analysis of b : Qualifier to sentence consisting of sa plus a
 sentence 6.2112. Sentence type 3.5

PP

d
 sa + gitangaw sa qamahan nga si hwan hustu na gayud qiku:yug sa
 pagpanga:huy

Analysis of d : Transient Phrase 4.22

passive genitive complement e
 gitangaw + sa qamahan + nga si hwan hustu na gayud
 qiku:yug sa pagpanga:huy

Analysis of e : Complement of Transient consisting of a
 sentence 4.61

7.11

hwàn^a 34, + halá^b 21. pagqí:^clis sa qi:mu ng purúl R 112.
"All right, John, put on your short pants."

Intonation: Intonation of Vocative (hwan) 2.1532; Rise on mono-syllable 2.1533; R 112 used for command 2.1531

Analysis of sentence: Imperative 3.31

Analysis of a : Vocative 6.6

Analysis of b : Exclamation 6.6

Analysis of c : Imperative Sentence 3.31

abstract complement d
pagqi:lis + sa qi:mu ng purul

Analysis of d : Complement (goal) 4.63

genitive common noun
sa + qi:mu ng purul

pagqi:lis T "change clothes" V— qi:lis "{change
put on} clothes"

pag- 8.411

7.12

kay + muqubàn^a qikaw^b kanà:kuq R 343 qarun sa pagpangá:huy
231. "Because you are going with me to gather firewood."

Intonation: Same as 7.1 - 10 above

Analysis of sentence: Declarative Sentence 3.21

Analysis of a : Qualifier 6.2231

Analysis of b : Declarative Sentence 3.21

P S P
c c
muquban + qikaw + kana:kuq qarun sa pagpanga:huy

qikaw: Subject 5.32; position after muquban 6.322

Analysis of c : Transient Phrase 4.22

goal infinitive d
muquban kana:kuq + qarun sa pagpanga:huy

kana:kuq: Goal 4.63 (Dative of Pronoun 4.7)

Analysis of d : Infinitive Phrase 4.68

Q abstract
qarun + sa pagpanga:huy

qarun: Qualifier to Infinitive 6.412

muquban T "will go with" V- quban "go along with" mu- 8.111

pagpanga:huy T "woodcutting" V- panga:huy "the occupation of

gathering firewood" pag- 8.321; V- ka:huy "tree" paN-

9.22

7.13

a b
sukad karun 232, qikaw na qang qa:ku ng kata:bang
sa pagpanga:huy R 231.

Intonation: Same as 7.1 - 10, 7.12 above

Analysis of sentence: Declarative Sentence 3.21

Analysis of a : Qualifier to sentence 6.2212

sukad + karun

sukad: Qualifier 6.411

karun: Qualifier 6.2212

Analysis of b : Declarative Sentence 3.21

c predicate d S
qikaw na + qang qa:ku ng kata:bang sa pagpanga:huy

Analysis of c : Predicate consisting of Pronominal Phrase 5.41

na: postpositive Qualifier to Predicate 6.32

Analysis of d : Subject 5.214 consisting of qang plus Common

Nominal Phrase 4.2331

gen. common noun complement e
qang + qa:ku ng kata:bang + sa pagpanga:huy

garun: Qualifier to sentence 6.2231

kita: Subject 5.32

mabu:hiq: Transient Phrase (intransitive) 4.22

sa matag qadlaw: Qualifier to sentence 6.21232

matag: Qualifier to Noun 6.511

pangi:taq T "occupation" V⁻⁻⁻ ki:taq "earn" paN- 9.22; used

as common noun 10.5111

mabu:hiq T "can live" V⁻⁻⁻ bu:hiq "live" ma- 9.321; ma- =

mu- + ka- 8.11823; meaning 9.34