

THE MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX OF TAGALOG NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES*

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ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

sg	singular
pl	plural
m	masculine
f	feminine
C	consonant
V	vowel
R	reduplication of the whole root
R₁	reduplication of the first consonant and first vowel of the stem
R₂	reduplication of the consonant and vowel of the second syllable of the verb which occurs as a stem
r₁	reduplication of the first consonant and first vowel of the root
1st	first person
2nd	second person
3rd	third person
Po	possessive
CSM	common subject marker
PSM	proper subject marker
PrM	predicate marker
GM	goal marker
LM	locative marker
PAM	passive actor marker
DGM	definite goal marker
BM	benefactive marker
IM	instrumental marker
AM	agentive marker
MM	modification marker
PPoM	proper possessive marker
CPoM	common possessive marker
PPoPrt	proper possessive particle
CPoPrt	common possessive particle

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Scope. This paper is an attempt to describe, classify and analyze the nouns and adjectives of Tagalog.¹ Chapters II and III present the morphology of the nouns and adjectives respectively. Chapter IV describes the positions and functions of the nouns and adjectives in different syntactic constructions. Chapter V summarizes the morphophonemic changes in the nouns and adjectives.

1.1 Tagalog Phonemes: Tagalog has sixteen consonants and five vowels: /p t k b d g s h m n N l r w y q i e a o u/. It has four pitch levels: low /1/, mid /2/, high /3/ and extra high /4/; and three terminal junctures: rising /↑/, falling /↓/ and sustained /---/.²

Tagalog has a primary stress and vowel length. Stress will be represented by an acute mark placed over the stressed vowel; vowel length will be represented by a colon placed after the lengthened vowel. A stressed vowel which occurs in an open syllable which is not in word final position is automatically lengthened. In this paper, stress will be marked whenever it occurs, but vowel length will not be marked when it occurs automatically with stress.

1.2 Tagalog Morphemes. Tagalog has four types of morphemes: roots, affixes, pronouns and particles.³ This paper is concerned only with roots and affixes.

For this reason, **N** is used to indicate the velar nasal and **q** the glottal stop.

Underscored Tagalog words in the English glosses are not in phonemic transcription.

1.3 Roots. Tagalog roots are single morphemes which may occur alone or with affixes.

Examples:

táqu 'person'

takbó 'run'

gandá 'beauty'

According to occurrences with certain affixes, roots are classified into noun roots, verb roots and adjective roots.

Adjective roots are those which occur in either of the following pairs of slots where **ma-** is an adjective affix and **na** a ligature:

ma- _____ na ma- _____
 _____ na _____

Examples:

ma-baqit na **ma-baqit** 'very kind'
ma-gandá-N **ma-gandá** 'very beautiful'
mahál na **mahál** 'very dear'
putí-N **putíq** 'very white'

Verb roots are those which occur in both of the following slots, i.e. on both sides of the particle **naN**:

_____ naN _____

Examples:

takbó naN **takbó** 'run intermittently'
sayáw naN **sayáw** 'dance intermittently'

Noun roots are those which do not occur in any of the slots for verb and adjective roots, or those which occur after the possessive affix **magka-** or after **magiN** 'to become'.

magka- _____
magiN _____

Examples:

magka-báhay 'will have a house'
magiNtáqo 'will become a man'
maryá 'Maria'

1.4 Affixes. Affixes are short bound forms which occur before, within or after other forms. According to the words that they form, affixes are classified into four classes: noun, verb, adjective and adverb affixes.

Noun affixes are those which occur with stems to form nouns, such as **p-** 'nominalizer', **ka-** 'relationship', and **paN-** 'tool, means'.

Examples:

pag-qása 'hope'
ka-sayáw 'dance partner'
paN-húkay 'tool for digging'

Verb affixes are those which occur with stems to form verbs, such as **-um-**, **mag-**, **-in**:

Examples:

t-um-akbó 'run'
mag-walís 'sweep'
qalis-ín 'remove'

Adjective affixes are those which occur with stems to form adjectives, such as **ma-**, **pala-**, and **-in**

Examples:

ma-búti 'good'
pala-qinúm 'habitual drinker'
si:pún-in 'susceptible to colds'

Adverb affixes are those which occur with stems to form adverbs, such as **ka-** and **mag-**.

Examples:

ka-gabí 'last night'
mag-hápon 'all day'

1.5 Stems and Words. A stem is that part of a form to which the last affix is added. For example, in the form **magandá** 'beautiful', **gandá** is the stem, and in the form **pinaka-magandá** 'most beautiful', **magandá** is the stem.

A word is any segment of a sentence bounded by successive points at which pausing is possible.⁴ Tagalog words are free forms that are either full words or particles.⁵ Full words are forms with roots. Particles are forms without roots:

Examples:

Full words -	táo 'person'	masayá 'happy'
Particles -	na 'already'	rin 'also'

There are five classes of full words: nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs and pronouns.

A noun consists of a root alone or of a noun affix and a stem.

Examples:

qáso 'dog'
pag-káqin 'food'

An adjective consists of an adjective root or of an adjective affix and a stem.

Examples:

payát 'thin'
ma-tabáq 'fat'

A verb consists of a verb affix and a stem.

Examples:

k-um-antá 'sang'
na-túlog 'slept'

An adverb consists of a particle alone or an adverb affix and a stem.

Examples:

Nayón 'now, today'
ka-gabí 'last night'

A pronoun is a short free form which can replace certain other form classes or phrases.

Examples:

qakó 'nominative 1st person singular'
qákin 'possessive 1st person singular'

CHAPTER II

NOUN MORPHOLOGY

2.0 Types of Nouns. According to morphological structure, Tagalog nouns are classified into three types: simple, derived and compound. Most of the nouns in Tagalog are simple and derived nouns.

2.1 Simple Nouns. Simple nouns are single roots, i.e. they are all monomorphemic.

Examples:

báhay 'house'
tuláy 'bridge'
maryá 'Maria'

2.2 Derived Nouns. Derived nouns consist of a noun affix and a stem. There are a number of noun affixes in Tagalog. The stem of a noun may be a root or a word. In the following pages, the different noun affixes will be listed; after each affix, the types of stems which occur with the affix will be given.

1. **p-** 'nominalizer'. This affix occurs only with verbs as stem. It has three forms: **p-**, **p- + R₁** and **pag-**. The occurrence of each of the forms is determined by the stem.

a. **p-** occurs with verbs which have the affix **maki-**.⁶ It replaces the initial **m-** of the verb affix.

Examples.

pakiqúsap (= **p-** + **makiqúsap** 'to request') 'request, favor'
pakibilí (= **p-** + **makibilí** 'to request someone to buy something')
'something requested to be bought.'

b. **p- + R₂**. The stems of nouns with this affix form are verbs with the following affixes; **mag-**, **magpa-**, **magpati-**, **makipag-**, **magka-**, **makapag-**, **magsa-** and **magiN-**.⁷ The **p-** of this form replaces the **m-** of the verb affix, and **R₂** stands for the reduplication of the consonant and vowel of the second syllable of the verb.

Examples:

pagmamalakí (= **p-** + **R₂** + **magmalakí** 'to show off') 'act of showing off'

pagpapalínis (= p- + R₂ + **magpalínis** 'to have cleaned') 'act of causing one to clean'

pagpapatihúlog (= p- + R₂ + **magpatihulog** 'to purposely fall over') 'act of purposely falling over'

pakikipagkapitbàhay (= p- + R₂ + **makipagkapitbàhay** 'to get along with neighbors') 'act of getting along with neighbors'

pagkakapéra (= p- + R₂ + **magkapéra** 'to acquire money') 'act of acquiring money'

pakakapagqasáwa (= p- + R₂ + **makapagqasáwa** 'to be able to get married') 'The act of being able to get married'

pagsasapagón (= p- + R₂ + **magsapagoN** 'to act like a turtle') 'act of moving like a turtle'

pagigiNmatigás (= p- + R₂ + **magiNmatigás** 'to become hard') 'act of becoming hard'

c. **pag-**. This form occurs with the stem of **-um-** verbs.

Examples:

pag-qalís 'act of leaving'

pag-luwás 'act of going to town'

pag-qása 'act of hoping'

2. **ka-** 'relationship'. This affix occurs with adjective, noun and verb roots, or nouns with the affix **mag-** (see Section 6 of this Chapter). Nouns formed by this affix denote mutual or social relationship.

Examples:

a. *With adjective, noun and verb roots:*

ka-báhay 'housemate'

ka-pantáy 'one's equal, peer'

ka-sayáw 'dance partner'

b. *With nouns with the affix mag-:*

ka-magsasaká 'co-farmer'

ka-maglaláko 'co-vendor'

The first consonant and first vowel of certain noun roots are reduplicated when they occur with this noun affix.

Examples:

ka-babátaq 'childhood friend'

ka-babáyan 'townmate, countryman'

3. **ka- + -an** 'reciprocal or mutual act'. This affix occurs with adjective and verb roots. If stress occurs on the penultimate syllable of the adjective or noun root, this is shifted to the final syllable of the root. Nouns formed with this affix indicate a situation or condition suggested by the root.

Examples:

a. *With adjective roots:*

ka-luNkút-an 'sadness'

ka-bwisít-an 'bad luck'

b. *With verb roots:*

ka-sundúq-an 'agreement'

ka-sabíh-an 'saying'

ka-lagáy-an 'condition, situation'

4. **ka- + -an** 'location'. This affix occurs only with noun roots. When the stress of the root occurs on the penultimate syllable, it is shifted to the following syllable. Nouns formed with this affix designate areas or groups characterized by the roots of the nouns.

Examples:

ka-tagalúg-an 'Tagalog region'

ka-baháy-an 'group of houses, the house as a whole'

ka-kawayán-an 'bamboo grove'

5. **mag-** 'collective relationship'. This affix occurs with either noun roots or derived nouns with the affix **ka-** 'relationship'. Nouns formed with this affix designate dual relationship.

Examples:

a. *With noun roots:***mag-qamá** 'father and child'**mag-nínaN** 'godmother and godchild'b. *With derived nouns with the affix ka-:***mag-kapantáy** 'equals'**mag-kalaróq** 'playmates'**mag-kabaláqe** 'parents of children's spouses'**mag-kapitbáhay** 'neighbors'

6. **mag- + r₁** 'occupation or profession'. This affix occurs with noun roots and certain verb roots. The stress on the penultimate syllable of the root is shifted to the next syllable. **r₁** stands for the reduplication of the first consonant and vowel of the root.

Examples:

mag-bibigás 'rice merchant'**mag-babakyáq** 'bakya vendor'**mag-sasaká** 'farmer'**mag-lalakó** 'vendor'

7. **maN- + R₁** 'occupation, habit, propensity'. This affix occurs with verb roots. It has three phonologically conditioned forms: **mam-**, **man-**, **maN- + R₁**. **mam-** occurs before /p, b/, **man-** before /t, d, s, l, r/, **maN-** elsewhere. **R₁** stands for the reduplication of the first consonant and vowel of the stem. Nouns formed with this affix designate occupations, professions or habits.

Examples:

maN-kukúlam 'witch'**man-durúkot** 'pickpocket'⁸**ma-mamánaq** 'archer'⁹

If the stem is stressed on the final syllable, the stress is shifted to the penultimate syllable.

Examples:

maN-gagámot 'doctor'**ma-niníNil** 'bill collector'¹⁰**ma-mamàtay** 'killer'¹¹

8. **paN-** 'tool, mean, purpose'. This affix occurs with nouns, adjectives, verb roots and causative stems (i.e. stems with the causative affix **pa-**). It has three forms: **pam-**, **pan-**, **paN-** whose distribution is similar to that of **mam-**, **man-**, **maN** of Section 7 of this Chapter. Nouns formed with this affix indicate means or purpose.

Examples:

a. *With nouns:*

pam-báhay 'used for the house'
pan-tagulán 'used during the rainy season'
paN-hwébes 'used on Thursday'

b. *With adjectives:*

pam-paspásan 'used for fast activity'
paN-mata:gálan 'used for long periods'

c. *With causative stems:*

pam-pagandá 'used for beautifying'
pam-pariNas 'used for kindling'
pam-patabàq 'used for fattening'

d. *With verb roots:*

pam-bùtas 'used to make holes'
pan-tùlog 'used in going to sleep'
paN-hàloq 'used for mixing'

9. **taga-** 'native of, origin'. This affix occurs with place nouns, plural personal pronouns, and adverbial pronouns. Nouns formed with this affix designate nationality, place of birth or residence.

Examples:

a. *With place nouns:*

taga-meynìlaq 'from Manila'
taga-qamérika 'from America'
taga-bundók 'from the mountains'

b. *With plural personal pronouns:***taga-qámin** 'from our place'**taga-qinyó** 'from your place'c. *With adverbial pronouns:***taga-rító** 'from here'**taga-roqón** 'from there'

10. **taga-**, **tagapag-** 'duty, assignment'. This affix occurs with verb stems only. The form **taga-** occurs with verb stems which take the verb affix **-um-**, and **tagapag-** occurs with verb stems which take the verb affix **mag-**. Nouns formed with this affix are names of persons with duties to perform:

Examples:

taga-sundók 'one whose duty is to fetch someone'**taga-kúha** 'one whose duty is to get something'**taga-bilí** 'one whose duty is to buy something'**tagapag-línis** 'one whose duty is to clean'**tagapag-palínis** 'one whose duty is to make someone clean'**tagapag-taNgól** 'one whose duty is to defend someone'

11. **tag-** 'time of, season of'. This affix occurs with verb and adjective roots which designate natural phenomena. If the stress of the root is on the penultimate syllable, it is shifted to the final syllable and the length of the penultimate vowel is lost. Nouns formed with this affix are names of seasons:

Examples:

a. *With verb roots:***tag-ulán** 'rainy season'**tag-aráw** 'sunny season'b. *With adjective roots:***tag-lamíg** 'cool season'**tag-inít** 'warm season'

12. **-in** 'aim or object, effect or result'. This affix occurs with verb roots. If the stress of the root is on the final syllable, the vowel of the open penultimate syllable of the

root is lengthened. If the stress of the root is on the penultimate syllable, it is shifted to the final syllable of the root. Nouns formed with this affix designate aims or objects, and effects or results.

Examples:

la:yún-in 'aim'
ha:Nár-in 'intention, aspiration'
damdám-in 'feelings'
qi:númin 'softdrinks'¹²

13. **-in** 'collection, aggregate'. This affix occurs with nouns. The stress of the noun is shifted to **-in** and the vowel length is lost. Nouns formed with this affix designate a collection or aggregate.

Examples:

bukir-ín 'the fields as a whole'
lupaq-ín 'the lands as a whole'

14. **man-**, **-in**, **tig-** 'monetary denomination'. This affix has three forms whose occurrences are morphologically conditioned.

a. **man-** occurs with the noun roots **píso** 'peso', **salapíq** '50 centavos' and **péra** 'money'. The initial bilabial stop is assimilated to the final nasal of the affix and the first nasal of the resultant cluster is dropped.

Examples:

ma-míso 'two peso bill'
ma-mèra 'one centavo piece'
ma-nalapìq 'fifty centavo piece'

b. **-in + R₁** occurs with the words **dalawà** 'two', **limà** 'five', **sampùq** 'ten' and **daqàn** 'hundred'.

Examples:

dadalawà-hin 'two peso bill'
lilimá-hin 'five peso bill'
sasampùq-in 'ten peso bill'
dadaqán-in 'hundred peso bill'

c. **tig- R_1** ¹³ occurs with **bénte** 'twenty', **siNkwénta** 'fifty', **siNko** 'five', **dyés** 'ten' and **bentesiNko** 'twenty-five' as stems. All the stems that occur with this affix are loan words.

Examples:

tig-bebénte 'twenty centavo piece/peso bill'

tig-sisiNkwénta 'fifty centavo piece/peso bill'

tig-didiyés 'ten centavo piece/peso bill'

15. **-an** 'place, location'. This affix occurs with nouns and verb roots. If the stress is on the final syllable, the vowel of the penultimate open syllable is lengthened; if the stress of the noun or verb root is on the penultimate syllable, it is shifted to the final syllable.

Examples:

a. *With nouns:*

bi:gás-an 'rice bin'

ma:núk-an 'poultry'

qaklát-an 'library'

b. *With verb roots:*

tindá-han 'store'

kumpi:sál-an 'confessional'

qu:púq-an 'seat'

sabuN-án 'cockpit'

16. **r_1 + -in- + -an** 'place of action'. This affix occurs with verb roots only. **r_1** stands for the reduplication of the first consonant and vowel of the verb root; **-in-** is placed immediately after the first consonant of the reduplicated root. The stress of the root is shifted to the following syllable.

Examples:

k-in-akaqín-an 'eating place'

t-in-utulúg-an 'sleeping place'

h-in-ihigaq-án 'place where one lies down'

17. **r_1 + -in-** 'pseudo relationship'. This affix occurs with a very limited number of nouns which are kinship terms and with the verb root **sama** 'accompany, go with'.

Examples:

k-in-akapatíd 'god-brother/sister'
q-in-aqanáq 'god-child'
q-in-aqamá 'god-father'
k-in-akasáma 'paramour'

18. **pá + -an** 'place or location' occurs with verb roots only. If the stress of the root is on the final syllable, the vowel of the penultimate open syllable is lengthened; if the stress is on the penultimate syllable, the stress is shifted to **-an**.

Examples:

pá-ga:mút-an 'hospital'
pá-gu:pít-an 'barber shop'
pá-qaral-án 'school'
páhayag-án 'newspaper'

19. **palá- + -an** 'place where something is plentiful'. This affix occurs with nouns only. If the stress of the noun is on the final syllable, the vowel of the penultimate open syllable is lengthened; if the stress is on the penultimate syllable, the stress is shifted to **-an**.

Examples:

palá-qisdáq-an 'fishpond'
palá-bi:gás-an 'rice granary'
palá-siNsíN-an 'ring finger'
palá-qisip-an 'puzzle'

20. **-an** 'reciprocal or mutual action'. This affix occurs with verb roots only. If the stress of the root is on the final syllable, the vowel of the penultimate open syllable is lengthened.

Examples:

pa:táy-an 'killings'
ba:ríl-an 'gun fight'
sa:yáw-an 'a dance'
suntúk-an 'fist fight'
baNgàq-an 'collision'
bambú-han 'fight with clubs'

Nouns formed with this affix indicate activities involving mutual or group action. If the stress of the root is on the penultimate syllable, the stress is shifted to **-an** in some roots.

Examples:

laban-án 'fight'
habul-án 'chase'
nakaw-án 'stealing from each other'

In other roots, the stress is shifted to the following syllable.

Examples:

qu:sáp-an 'conversation'
qa:wáy-an 'quarrel'
sa:má-han 'companionship'

21. **-an** 'season or period'. Only verb roots occur with this affix. If the stress of the roots occurs on the final syllable, the vowel of the penultimate syllable is lengthened; if the stress occurs on the penultimate syllable, the stress shifts to **-an**. Nouns formed with this affix designate seasonal activities.

Examples:

ta:ním-an 'time for planting'
gi:qík-an 'time for threshing rice'
pasuk-án 'time for going to school'
qani-hán 'time for harvesting'

22. **R + -an** 'diminutive'. This affix occurs with noun roots only. **R** stands for the repetition of the whole root. Nouns formed with the affix are diminutive or fictitious in meaning.

Examples:

qanáqanáq-an 'foster child'
barúbarúq-an 'infant's clothing'
baháybaháy-an 'make believe house'

23. **-an** 'processed with'. This affix occurs with noun and verb roots. It has two forms: **-in- + -an** and **-in-** whose distribution is morphologically conditioned. **-in- + -an**

occurs with noun roots and **-in-** occurs with verb roots. The resultant nouns are preparations or dishes.

Examples:

- a. **-in-** + **-an** with noun roots.¹⁴

q-in-asin-án 'food treated with salt'

d-in-uguq-án 'a native dish cooked with ox or pig's blood'

- b. **-in-** with verb roots.

q-in-ihaw 'something which was roasted'

s-in-igáN 'something which was cooked with a sour ingredient'

24. **pa-** 'ordered supplied'. This affix occurs with verb and adjective roots.

Examples:

- a. With verb roots:

pa-rúsa 'punishment'

pa-labás 'program'

pa-salúbuN 'gift of one who just returned from a trip'

- b. With adjective roots:

pa-pulá 'rouge'

pa-kintáb 'sequins'

25. **-éno**, **-áno (m)** and **-éno**, **-a (f)** 'origin'. Noun roots indicating places occur with these affixes. The different forms of this affix are morphologically conditioned. The resultant nouns indicate nationality or place of birth. Nouns formed with these forms, except **-a**, undergo phoneme loss. The final vowel and at times the final vowel and consonant, together with the root stress of certain stems (which take on this affix) are lost.

Examples:

qiluk-áno 'native of Ilokos (m)'

pampaNg-éno 'native of Pampanga (m)'

bataNg-éno 'native of Batangas (f)'

In the case of certain other stems which occur with this affix, only the root's stress is lost.

Examples:

- bikol-áno** 'native of the bikol region (m)'
- dabaw-énya** 'native of Davao (f)'
- haway-ána** 'native of Hawaii (f)'
- sebw-áno** 'native of Cebu (m)'

In the last example, the **-u** of *sebu* 'Cebu' becomes **-w** due to structural pressure, that is to avoid a **VV** sequence.

The nouns formed with **-a** (f) do not undergo phoneme loss. This form is simply affixed to the masculine form of the noun. Therefore, the stem of the feminine noun formed this way is the masculine form. These stems are mostly Spanish loans.

Examples:

- haponés-a** 'native of Japan (f)'
- iNglés-a** 'native of England (f)'
- spanyól-a** 'native of Spain (f)'

The noun **tagála** 'native of the Tagalog region (f)', on the other hand, is formed by dropping **-g** of the masculine form which is **tagálog**.

26. **-éro (m) -éra (f)** 'agent, occupation, addict'. Nouns and verb roots occur with these affixes.

Examples:

a. *With nouns:*

- baNk-éro** 'banker'
- kusin-éra** 'cook'
- katipun-éro** 'member of the Katipunan'

b. *With verb roots:*

- butaN-éro** 'tough guy'
- daldal-éra** 'talkative woman'
- tind-éra** 'vendor'

Like the nouns formed in 25 above, certain stems lose the root stress together with: the final vowel as in **baNkéro**, or the final vowel and consonant as in **katipunéro** (see Chapter V, 5.5). Certain nouns are also formed by simple affixation without phoneme loss, like **butaNéro** and **daldaléra**.

27. **qi-** 'part of, direction'. This affix occurs with a very limited number of adjective roots which indicate direction. The resultant nouns are place nouns.

Examples:

qi:bábaw 'top'
qi:lálim 'under'
qi:babáq 'down'

28. **-íta (f) -íto (m)** 'diminutive'.¹⁵ This affix occurs with nouns as stems. These nouns are mostly Spanish loans. The final vowel of the stem is lost and when the stem ends in a consonant, the final vowel and consonant are dropped. Root stress is also dropped.

Examples:

dalag-íta 'adolescent female'
prinsis-íta 'young princess'
negr-íto 'negroid male of mountain tribes'
baNk-íto 'small stool'
senyor-íta 'unmarried employer (f), one who is not used to working'

2.3 Compound Nouns. Compound nouns are of three types. The first type consists of a noun root plus another noun root.

Examples:

kápitbáhay 'neighbor'
báhaykúbuq 'nipa hut'
bahágháriq 'rainbow'
qanáqqáraw 'albino'
báhaybátaq 'uterus'

The second type consists of a verb root plus another verb root.

Examples:

bantáysalákay 'a guard who takes advantage of his position'

The third type consists of a verb root plus a simple noun.

Examples:

básagqúlo 'trouble, a quarrel'

hánapbúhay 'livelihood'

hampáslúpaq 'indigent'

Most compound nouns are idiomatic in meaning.

CHAPTER III

ADJECTIVE MORPHOLOGY

3.0 Types of adjectives. Like the nouns, the adjectives of Tagalog are classified morphologically into three types: simple, derived and compound. Most of the adjectives of Tagalog are derived adjectives.

3.1 Simple adjectives. There are two types of simple adjectives. The first type consists of single adjective roots.

Examples:

mahál 'expensive, dear'
tamád 'lazy'

putíq 'white'
páNít 'ugly'

The second type consists of verb roots. These verb roots are those which occur with the verb affix **ma-** 'to become'. If the stress of the verb root is not on the final syllable, it is shifted to this position.

Examples:

buháy 'alive (from **mabú:hay** 'will become alive')'
galít 'angry (from **magá:lit** 'to become angry')'
butás 'hole (from **mabú:tas** 'to acquire a hole')'
putúl 'severed (from **mapú:tul** 'to get severed')'
patáy 'dead (from **mamatáy** 'to become dead')'
magáq 'swollen (from **mamagáq** 'to become swollen')'

3.2 Derived Adjectives. These consist of an adjective affix and a stem. There are several adjective affixes in Tagalog. These are listed below together with the types of stems that occur with each.

1. **ma-** 'full of or having the quality of the root'. This affix occurs with adjective roots, including some of those which can occur as simple adjectives, and with noun roots.

Examples:

ma-gandá 'beautiful'
ma-lakí 'big, large'
ma-putíq 'having the quality of whiteness'
ma-táqo 'full of people'
ma-túbig 'watery'

2. **mapag-** 'habitual'. Adjectives formed with this affix have verb roots as stems. If the stress of the root is not on the final syllable, it is shifted to this position. The resultant adjectives designate personal characteristics or habits.

Examples:

mapag-pintás 'habitually criticizing'
mapag-bigáy 'habitually giving in'
mapag-tanón 'habitually asking questions'
mapag-tulóg 'habitually falling asleep'
mapag-lakád 'habitually walking'
mapag-qihíq 'habitually wetting'

3. **ma- + -in** 'often'. This affix occurs only with a few verb roots. The vowel of open penultimate syllables before stress is lengthened. The resultant adjectives indicate a human characteristic trait.

Examples:

ma-pintás-in 'critical'
ma-qi:níp-in 'impatient'
ma-hi:yáq-in 'shy'

4. **-in** 'susceptibility'. This affix occurs with noun, adjective and verb roots. If the final syllable of the root is stressed, the vowel of the preceding open syllable is lengthened; if the penultimate syllable of the root is stressed, the stress is shifted to the following syllable (and the vowel of the penultimate syllable of the root remains long). Adjectives formed with this affix suggest capability or susceptibility of occurrence of the event or condition mentioned by the root.

Examples:

a. *With noun roots:*

sa:kít-in 'sickly'
qu:húg-in 'susceptible to having mucus'
ga:lís-in 'often having many scabs'

b. *With adjective roots.*

du:mí-hin 'gets dirty easily'
gi:náw-in 'prone to getting cold'

c. *With verb roots:*

- gu:túm-in** 'prone to get hungry'
wa:láq-in 'prone to get lost'
tampú-hin 'prone to sulk'
qi:yák-in 'prone to cry'
pintás-in 'prone to being criticized'
tuksú-hin 'prone to being teased'
lukú-hin 'prone to being fooled'

5. **r₁ + -in** 'readiness'. The reduplicated vowel is stressed. This affix occurs with certain verb roots. If the stress of the root is on the penultimate syllable, it is shifted to **-in**. The resultant adjectives describe a state of readiness to undergo a process.

Examples:

- lílitsún-in** 'right for roasting'
bábasa-hín 'reading material'
lálagaq-ín 'right for boiling'

6. **pá + -in** 'being in a state or condition'. This affix occurs with adjective and verb roots. If the stress of the root is on the final syllable, the vowel of the preceding open syllable is lengthened; if the root stress is on the penultimate syllable, it is shifted to **-in**. Adjectives formed with this affix describe a state or condition of going through a process or event.

Examples:

a. *With adjective roots:*

- pá-ga:líN-in** 'state of recuperation from sickness'
pá-ta:báq-in 'may be fattened'

b. *With verb roots:*

- pá-susuh-ín** 'nursing infant'
pá-lamun-ín 'dependent for food'

7. **-in-** 'shaped like'. Only noun roots occur with this affix. All the adjectives formed this way describe objects whose shapes are similar to that of the noun root.

Examples:

b-in-alimbín 'ridged like the balingbing fruit'
k-in-abúyaw 'rough skinned like the kabuyaw'
s-in-ampalók 'shaped like the tamarind'

8. **nápaka-** 'very'. This occurs with adjective roots and with derived adjectives formed with **-in** (see Section 4 and 5 above). Of these derived adjectives, only those designating human emotion or state occur with this affix. The resultant adjectives suggest strong emotion.

Examples:

a. *With adjective roots:*

nápaka-saráp 'very delicious'
nápaka-tamád 'very lazy'

b. *With derived adjectives:*

nápaka-sa:kìtin 'in very sickly'
nápaka-máinipin 'very impatient'

9. **pagká-** + **R** 'so very'. This affix forms adjectives with adjective roots as stems. The resultant adjective designates a strong emotion.

Examples:

pagká-sarápsaráp 'so very delicious'
pagká-gandágandá 'so very beautiful'

10. **key-** 'so'. Adjective roots occur as stems to form adjectives with this affix. The resultant adjectives are exclamatory in nature.

Examples:

key-hírap 'so difficult'
key-qága 'so early'
key-búti 'so good, kind'

11. **pínaka-** 'most'. This affix occurs with stems which are simple adjectives and derived adjectives with the **ma-** affix. These adjectives express the superlative.

Examples:

pínaka-payát 'most thin'
pínaka-tamád 'most lazy'
pínaka-matápaN 'most brave'
pínaka-magandá 'most beautiful'

12. **naka-** + **r₁** 'ability'. The reduplicated vowel is stressed. This adjective affix occurs with verb roots as stems. The resultant adjectives suggest potentials, which are named by the roots.

Examples:

naka-sísiraq 'ability to destroy'
naka-mámatáy 'ability to kill'
naka-tútuwáq 'amusing'
naka-yáyamót 'ability to cause impatience'

13. **naka-** 'manner'. Adjectives formed with this affix have stems which are noun and adjective roots and causative stems. These adjectives are descriptive of manner or appearances.

Examples:

a. *With noun, verb and adjective roots:*

naka-paqá 'barefoot'
naka-balábal 'wearing a shawl'
naka-kótse 'riding a car'
naka-táwa 'with a laughing face'
naka-bukákaq 'sitting with knees apart'

b. *With causative stems:*

naka-paméwaN 'with arms akimbo'
naka-pamulsá 'with hands in pockets'
naka-palíbot 'surround, all around'
naka-paNalumbabáq 'with chin in hand'

14. **maka-** 'have leanings or tendency for'. Nouns and adjective roots are stems of adjectives formed with this affix. The resultant adjectives are descriptive of dispositions or feelings.

Examples:

maka-báyan 'nationalistic'
maka-risál 'pro-Rizal'
maka-hapón 'pro-Japanese'
maka-bágo 'modern'
maka-lúmaq 'old fashioned'

15. **ka-** + **r₁** 'newly completed'. The reduplicated vowel is stressed. The stem of this type of adjective is always a verb root.

Examples:

ka-bíbilí 'just bought'
ka-ráratíN 'just arrived'
ka-tátayúq 'just got up/built'
ka-kákáqin 'just eaten'

16. **ga-** 'as big as' which is in free variation with **gaga-** and **gaNga-**, occurs only with noun roots which name objects with recognizable shape.

Examples:

ga-bwán 'as big as the moon'
gaga-muNgó 'as big as mongo grains'
gaga-dalíriq 'as long as a finger'
gaNga-santól 'as big as a santol'

17. **kasiN-** 'comparative' is in free variation with **siN-** and occurs only with adjective roots. The final nasal of the affix is assimilated to the initial consonant of the root, becoming homorganic to the following consonant.

Examples:

siN-gandá 'as beautiful as'
kasin-sípag 'as hardworking as'
sin-taqás 'as tall as'

18. **magkasiN-** 'alike' is in free variation with **magsiN-** and occurs only with adjective roots. The same morphophonemic change takes place in the formation of these nouns as those in Section 17 above.

Examples:

magkasiN-gandá 'as beautiful as'
magkasin-lakí 'the same size'
magsim-paqít 'just as bitter as'

19. **pala-** 'habitual'. Verb and adjective roots indicating color occur with this affix to form adjectives. The original stress is shifted to the following syllable upon affixation of **pala-**. Adjectives with this meaning may also be formed with the adjective affix **mapag-** (see Section 3.4.2).

Examples:

pala-tawá 'habitually laughing'
pala-qasá 'habitually dependent'
pala-sigáw 'habitually shouting'
pala-diláw 'habitually in yellow'

20. **mala-** 'like'. Noun roots occur as stems for this affix and the resultant adjectives describe a certain quality of an object.

Examples:

mala-sébo 'half ripe'
mala-hiniNá 'tepid'
mala-qúhug 'consistency of the meat of a very young coconut'

21. **-an** 'big'. This affix has two variants which are morphologically conditioned: **-an** and **-in**. This affix and the resultant adjectives describe appearances.

a. **-an** occurs with the roots **bibíg** 'mouth', **noqó** 'forehead', and **ugát** 'vein'. Stress is shifted to the following syllable.

Examples:

bibig-án 'large mouthed'
noqo-hán 'wide forehead'
ugat-án 'veined'

b. **-in** occurs with **pusún** 'belly' or **tiyán** 'abdomen' and the penultimate vowel is lengthened.

Examples:

pu:sún-in 'large belly'
ti:yán-in 'large belly'

22. **-an** 'full of'. This affix occurs with nouns. The stress is shifted to the affix or to the following syllable. The resultant adjectives describe appearances.

Examples:

duguq-án 'bloody'
sugat-án 'full of wounds'
putik-án 'muddied'

23. **-an** 'group activity'. Adjectives with the affix **ma-** occur as stems for the adjectives formed with this affix. The affix **ma-** is stressed and if the adjective is stressed on the final syllable, the vowel of the following open syllable is lengthened.

Examples:

máda:líq-an 'having the quality of quick action'
mála:kás-an 'having the quality of strength'
máhigpít-an 'having the quality of being tight'
másinsín-an 'having the quality of occurring closely together'

24. **R** 'numerous'. The stems of this affix are adjective and noun roots and simple adjectives of the second type which consist of verb roots plus a shift of stress (see Section 3.1 of this Chapter).

Examples:

a. *With adjective and noun roots:*

lubáklubák 'full of holes'
tiníktiník 'thorny'

b. *With simple adjectives:*

putúlputúl 'cut into pieces'
sirásirák¹⁶ 'full of holes, torn up, broken up'

3.3 Compound Adjectives. Compound adjectives consist of two roots or two full words. These types are subclassed according to the constituents that make up the adjectives.

1. root plus root

Examples:

a. *verb root plus verb root*

labáspások 'in and out'

quróNsúloN 'starting with uncertainty'

patáygútom 'indigent'

b. *verb root plus noun root*

qagáwbúhay 'verge of death'

taquspúsuq 'sincerely'

kápittukúq 'cling tightly'

sampáybákod 'common'

tiklóptúhod 'humble'

níNaskúgon 'short lived interest'

2. full words - verb plus noun

Examples:

makabúhatlumbóq 'innocent'

makadúrogpúsuq 'sad'

makabúnothalígi 'very strong'

Some of these adjectives are idiomatic in meaning.

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CHAPTER IV

SYNTACTIC FUNCTIONS OF THE NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES

4.0 The syntactic functions of the Tagalog nouns and adjectives which were described in chapters II and III, will be discussed in this chapter. The first part of the chapter will list the syntactic constructions in which the nouns occur and the second part will list the constructions in which the adjectives occur.

4.1 Syntactic functions of the nouns. The syntactic functions of the nouns in sentence constructions and in phrases will be discussed first.

1. Nouns as subject of sentences. Simple, derived and compound nouns occur as the subject of sentences. Common nouns are marked by **qaN** and proper nouns by **si**.¹⁷

Examples:

qumiyák qaN bátaq
cried CSM child
'The child cried.'

dumatíN si hwán
arrived PSM Juan
'Juan arrived'.

lumuwás qaN magsasaká
went to town CSM farmer
'The farmer went to town.'

maqìNay qaN kàpitbáhay nya
noisy CSM neighbor Po 3rd sg
'Her neighbor is noisy.'

pináloq naN táqo qaN qáso
was beaten PAM person CSM dog¹⁸
'The dog was beaten by the person.'

2. Nouns as predicates of non-verbal sentences. Nouns function as the predicate head of nominal and particulate non-verbal sentences. Simple, compound and derived nouns, except derived nouns formed with the noun affix **p-** 'nominalizer', occur in this construction.

Examples:

qabugádo si maN kardín
lawyer PSM respect Carding
'Mang Carding is a lawyer.'

magbababóy qaN tyó ko
pig merchant CSM uncle Po 1st sg
'His brother is a pig merchant.'

qanáqáraw qaN kapatíd nya
albino CSM sibling Po 1st sg
'His brother is an albino.'

pára sa qáso qaN butún yan
for dog CSM bone MM that
'That bone is for the dog.'

3. **Nouns as predicate complements.**¹⁹ Simple, compound and derived nouns, except those formed with *p-* 'nominalizer', function as predicate complements. It should be mentioned, however, that derived nouns that function as instrumental and agentive complements are only those that are inanimate and those that function as reciprocal complements are always animate.

Examples:

sumayáw si qanín naN pandáNgo sa pistá
danced PSM Aning GM kind of dance LM fiesta
'Aning danced the Fandango at the fiesta.'

qaN tsupér qaN sumundúq sa magamá
CSM chauffer PrM fetched DGM father and child
'The chauffeur fetched father and child.'

yumáman si pédro sa pamamagitán naN paláqisdáqan
got rich PSM Pedro IM fishpond
'Pedro got rich by means of fishponds.'

nahílo sa ga:wáqin qaN matandáq
became dizzy AM work CSM old one
'The old one became dizzy because of the work.'

nakipagtrato si kulás sa kamagsasaká nya
agreed with PSM Kulas PM co-farmer Po 3rd sg
'Kulas came to an agreement with his co-farmer.'

4. **Nouns as agent of passive verbs.** Simple nouns, certain compounds and derived nouns formed with the affixes **-in** 'tendency', **mag-** 'collective relationship', **maN-** 'occupation, **taga-** 'native of place', **taga-** 'duty', occur as actor of passive verbs when these nouns are animate.

Examples:

linabhán	ni	maryá	qaN	damít	nya
washed	PAM	Maria	SM	clothes	Po 3rd sg
'Maria washed her clothes.'					

hiniNiq	naN	hampaslúpaq	qaN	tirá	nila
asked for	PAM	indigent	SM	left over	Po 3rd pl
'The very poor man asked for their leftovers.'					

hinánap	naN	magqasáwa	qaN	bátaq
looked for	PAM	spouses	SM	child
'The husband and wife looked for their child.'				

5. **Nouns in attributive constructions.** Nouns function as the head or as attribute in attributive constructions marked by the attributive marker **na**, **-N** (MM).²⁰

Examples:

a. *As head:*

putiN	bároq
white MM	dress
'white dress'	

masípag	na	tagapaglínis
hard working	MM	one who cleans
'hard working one who cleans'		

palatawán	kapitbáhay
prone to laugh	MM neighbor
'habitually laughing neighbor'	

b. *As attribute:*

sédaN bároq
silk MM dress
'silk dress'

qisdáN qiniháw
fish MM broiled
'broiled fish'

kapitbáhay na hampaslúpaq
neighbor MM indigent
'indigent neighbor'

6. **Nouns in locative constructions.** Simple and compound nouns as well as derived nouns function as the head of locative constructions marked by the locative markers *sa* 'in, at', *nasa* 'in, on', *nasa mey* 'by, in, near'. The derived nouns that do not occur in this construction type are those that are formed with the affix *p-* 'nominalizer', *-an* 'reciprocal' and *tag-* 'season'.

Examples:

sa kahón
LM box
'in the box'

nása mey pagawáqan
LM workshop
'in the workshop'

nása tulugán
LM sleeping place
'in the sleeping place/bed'

7. **Nouns in possessive constructions.** Certain nouns always occur in possessive constructions, while other nouns never occur in possessive constructions and the rest may or may not occur in possessive constructions.

A. The nouns that are always possessed are those derived nouns formed with *ka-* 'relationship'.

Examples:

kapatíd ko
 sibling Po 1st sg
 'my brother/sister'

si rósa qaN kasayáw ni hwán
 PSM Rosa PrM dance partner PPOm Juan
 'Rosa is Juan's dance partner.'

kamaglalakó nya aN táqoN yan
 co-vendor Po 3rd sg CSM person MM that
 'That person is his co-vendor.'

B. Those nouns which never occur in possessive constructions are derived nouns formed with **mag-** 'collective relationship', **mag-** + **r₁** 'duty, habit', **taga-** 'native' and **tag-** 'season'.

Examples:

magbababóy 'pig merchant'
 tagaprobínsya 'one from the province'
 tagulán 'rainy season'

C. The rest of the nouns may or may not occur in possessive constructions.

Examples:

maNgagámot námin sya
 doctor Po 1st pl 3rd sg
 'He is our doctor.'

maNgagámot sya
 doctor Po 3rd sg
 'He's a doctor.'

There are two types of possessive constructions: In the first type, the possessed noun precedes the possessor, which is marked by **naN** 'common possessive marker (CPoM)' or **ni** 'proper possessive marker (PPoM)'. Simple, derived and compound nouns occur as either constituent.

Examples:

sapátos naN bátaq
shoes CPoM child
'child's shoes'

libró naN maNgagámot
book CPoM doctor
'doctor's book'

tagapagtaNgól naN báyan
defender CPoM nation
'defender of the nation'

tagapaglínis ni pedró
cleaner PPoM Pedro
'Pedro's cleaner'

In the second type, the possessed noun follows the possessor. The possessed noun is marked by **na** (MM), while the possessor is marked by **sa** 'common possessive particle (CPoPrt)' and **key** 'proper possessive particle (PoPrt)'. Any noun may occur as either constituent.

Examples:

sa bátaN sapátos
CPoPrt child MM shoe
'child's shoe'

sa maNgagámot na libró
CPoPrt doctor MM book
'doctor's book'

sa karpintéroN sumbréro
CPoPrt carpenter MM hat
'the carpenter's hat'

8. **Nouns in set phrases.** Certain nouns occur in set phrases that function as nouns. There are two kinds of set phrases.

a. Attributive constructions consisting of an adjective, verb or noun root plus a noun root marked by a **N** (MM).

When
the -N
consti
consti
for ea
in a v

Examples:

putiN téNa
white MM ear
'a stingy person'

buntùN hiniNà
pile MM breath
'a sigh'

téNaN kawáliq
ear MM steel pan
'one who pretends to be deaf or is insensitive'

kúsaN loqób
voluntary act MM will
'voluntary act'

matandáN tináliq
old MM tied
'confirmed bachelor'

b. Phrases consisting of root plus a stem, which is either an adjective or verb. When the first constituent (the root) ends with a vowel, a -N occurs. The occurrence of the -N may be interpreted in two ways. The first possibility is that it marks the first constituent as the result or fruit of the second constituent but is lost when the first constituent ends in a consonant. The other possibility is that the final N is simply added for ease in articulation and possibly also, added on the analogy of other forms which end in a vowel and are marked with the MM.

Examples:

bukáN bibíg
open -N mouth
'a thing said habitually or without thinking'

pakítaN gílas
show -N
'show off'

pulút gatáq
honey sap
'honeymoon'

qanák páwis
child sweat
'a very poor person'

4.2 Syntactic functions of adjectives.

1. **Adjective as predicate.** Adjectives function as the predicate of adjectival and particulate non-verbal sentences.

Examples:

payát qaN qáso nilá
thin SM dog Po 3rd pl
'Their dog is thin.'

makabáyan si risál
nationalistic PSM Rizal
'Rizal is nationalistic.'

pataygútom sya
indigent 3rd sg
'He is very poor.'

para sa sa:kítin qaN pagkáqiN yan
for sickly CSM food MM that
'That food is for sickly people.'

2. **Adjectives in locative constructions.** Certain adjectives function as the head of locative constructions marked by **sa** and **nása**. Normally, adjectives that occur in this construction are nominalized or function as nouns, but certain adjectives which indicate direction or location occur as adjectives.

Examples:

sa maláyoq
LM far
'far'

nása malápit
LPrt near
'near'

3. **Adjectives in attributive constructions.** Adjectives function as the attribute in attributive constructions.

Examples:

matabáN bátaq
fat MM child
'a fat child'

payát na babáqi
thin MM woman
'a thin woman'

kapúspálad na laláki
unlucky MM man
'an unlucky man'

4. Certain adjectives occur in attributive constructions that are set phrases. These consist of:

a. *Two adjectives in attribution.*

Examples:

magandáN páNit
beautiful MM ugly
'neither beautiful or ugly'

matabaN payát
fat MM thin
'not quite fat or thin'

b. *Verb root plus noun in attribution.*

Examples:

híwaN kalámay
cut MM native cake
'wedged'

hilúN talíluN
dizzy MM kind of fish
'taken up with something'

c. *Noun plus noun in attribution.*

Examples:

mukáN **péra**
 face MM money
 'materialistic'

5. A noun plus another noun in conjunction constitute a set phrase that functions as an adjective.

Examples:

butút **balat**
 bone and skin
 'very thin'

6. Adjectives in the constructions _____ na _____ 'intensity'.
 Most adjectives occur in this construction.

Examples:

putíN **putíq**
 white MM white
 'very white'

matabáN **matabáq**
 fat MM fat
 'very fat'

pátabúhiN **pátabúhin**
 poorly made MM poorly made
 'very poorly made'

CHAPTER V

THE MORPHOPHONEMICS IN THE NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES

5.0 The different morpheme variants in the preceding chapters are summarized in this chapter. The morphophonemic changes shown by the morphemes are grouped according to types, with specific instances drawn from the preceding chapters to illustrate the change.

Assimilation, shift of stress, vowel lengthening, replacement of a phoneme by another and phoneme loss are the morphophonemic changes undergone by the nouns and adjectives of Tagalog.

5.1 Assimilation. Three types of assimilation take place in the formation of the nouns and adjectives.

A. Simple Assimilation. Final nasals of the affixes become homorganic nasals of the first consonant of the stem.

Examples:

sin-taqás 'as tall as'

kasin-sípag 'as hard working as'

magkasim-bilís 'as fast as'

B. Assimilation with phoneme loss. Final nasals of the affixes **maN-**, **pan-** and **man-** are assimilated to a homorganic nasal of the first consonant of the stem with accompanying consonant loss.

Examples:

ma-niníNil 'bill collector'

ma-nanákot 'one who frightens others'

pa-maléNke 'used for market'

ma-mìso 'one peso bill'

In the case of the first two examples, **maN-** + **R₁** 'occupation, habit, propensity' the -N of the affix is assimilated to the first consonant of the stem, becoming a homorganic nasal:

maN- + sisiNil ----> manniníNil

One of the consonants of the geminate cluster is lost.

***manniníNil ----> maniníNil**

In the next two examples the initial voiceless consonant of the stem is dropped with the assimilation of -N:

paN- + paléNke ----> *pampaléNke ----> pamaléNke

C. Nasalization of bilabial stops. Certain adjectives formed with the affix **naka-** + **r₁** 'ability' undergo assimilation. The initial bilabial stops of the stems which occur with **naka-** become homorganic nasals conditioned by the non-contiguous nasal of the affix.

Examples:

naka- + papatáy ----> nakamamatáy

5.2 Shift of stress. Four types of stress shift occur in the formation of nouns and adjectives.

A. The first type of stress shift is a shift of stress one syllable forward and the length of the originally stressed vowel is lost. Nouns and adjectives formed with the following affixes show this change.

r₁ + -in- + -an 'place of action' + **kaqin** ----> **kina-kaqínan** 'eating place'

pala- 'habitual' + **-an** + **táwa** ----> **palatawá** 'habitually laughing'

-an 'big' + **bibíg** ----> **bibigán** 'large mouthed'

ka- + -an 'location' + **báhay** ----> **kabaháyan** 'group of houses, the house as a whole'

tag- 'time of, season of' + **qínit** ----> **tagqínit** 'warm season'

mapag- 'habitual' + **túlog** ----> **mapagtulóg** 'habitually falling asleep'

-an + **R** 'diminutive' + **báruq** ----> **barubarùqan** 'infant's clothing'

-an 'full of' + **dugúq** ----> **duguqán** 'covered with blood'

B. The second type is a shift one syllable forward with the retention of the vowel length of originally stressed vowel.

-in 'aim or object, effect or result' + **láyun** ----> **la:yúnin** 'aim'

-in 'susceptibility' + **qúhug** ----> **qu:húgin** 'susceptible to having mucus'

C. The third type is a shift two syllables forward with the loss of vowel length of the originally stressed vowel.

-an 'place, location' + **sábuN** ----> **sabuNán** 'cockpit'

-in 'collection, aggregation' + **búkid** ----> **bukirín** 'the field as a whole'

pa- + -an 'place or location' + **qáral** ----> **paqaralán** 'school'

palá- + -an 'place where something is plentiful' + **qísip** ----> **paláqisipán**
'puzzle'

-an 'reciprocal or mutual action' + **hábul** ----> **habulán** 'chase'

-an 'season or period' + **pásuk** ----> **pasukán** 'time for going to school'

r₁ + -in 'readiness' + **lágaq** ----> **lálagaqín** 'right for boiling'

pa- + -in 'being in a state or condition' + **súsu** ----> **pásusuhín** 'nursing infant'

-an 'full of' + **súgat** ----> **sugatán** 'full of wounds'

-in 'susceptibility' + **gúlat** ----> **gulatín** 'prone to being startled'

D. The fourth type is shift from the final syllable to the penultimate syllable.

maN- + R₁ 'occupation, habit, propensity' + **gamót** ----> **maNgagámot** 'doctor'

5.3 Lengthening of vowels. When the root stress is on the final syllable, the vowel of the open syllable is lengthened upon affixation of the following affixes:

-in 'aim or object', effect or result' + **haNád** ----> **ha:Nárin** 'aim'

pa- + -an 'place, location' + **gamót** ----> **pa:gamútan** 'hospital'

-an 'place, location' + **bigás** ----> **bi:gásan** 'rice bin'

palá- + **-an** 'place where something is plentiful' + **bigás** ----> **palábi:gásan**
'rice granary'

-an 'reciprocal or mutual action' + **sayáw** ----> **sa:yáwan** 'dance'

ma- + **-in** 'often' + **qiníp** ----> **maqi:nípin** 'impatient'

-in 'susceptibility' + **sakít** ----> **sa:kitín** 'sickly'

pa- + **-in** 'being in a state or condition' + **galín** ----> **paga:liNin** 'state of
recuperation'

-in 'big' + **pusún** ----> **pu:súnin** 'large belly'

-an 'group activity' + **dalíq** ----> **mada:líqan** 'having the quality of quick action'

5.4 d > r. The voiced dental stop **d** becomes voiced alveolar flap **r** when it occurs between vowels or preceded by the palatal semivowel **y** and followed by a vowel.

Examples:

pagmamarumarúnoNan 'act of pretending to be intelligent'

katamáran 'laziness'

mandaráyaq 'cheater'

kayrámi 'very much'

karatíNratíN 'just arrived'

In the last example, the second **r** of the repetitive compound is a result of assimilation to the first **r**.

5.5 Loss of Phoneme.

A. Loss of glottal stop. The glottal stop in final position is lost before the **MM**.

Examples:

matabáN payát 'not quite fat or thin'

putíN putíq 'very white'

At times the glottal stop is lost word medially.

Examples:

tagaráw 'hot season'
tagulán 'rainy season'
sirá:siráq 'full of holes, torn up, broken up'

B. **Loss of vowels.** A medial vowel is lost in: **qinasinán** ----> **qinasnán** 'treated with salt'

Final vowels of roots which occur as stems **-ényo** etc. 'native, origin' and **-éro** etc. 'agent, occupation' are lost upon affixation.

Examples:

sambwáNga + **-ényo** ----> **sambwaNgényo** 'native of Zamboanga'
báNko + **-éro** ----> **baNkéro** 'banker'

C. **Loss of -VC.** Certain stems which occur with the affixes **-ényo** etc. 'origin' and **-éro** etc. 'agent' drop the final VC upon affixation.

Examples:

batáNgas + **-énya** ----> **bataNgénya** 'native of Batangas'
kusínaq + **-éro** ----> **kusinéro** 'cook'

D. **Loss of root stress.** The stress of the roots that occur with **-ényo**, **--énya**, **-áno**, **-ána**, 'origin' and **-éro**, **-éra** 'agent', is lost where the nouns are formed.

Examples:

bataNgénya 'native of Batangas' (f)
kusinéra 'cook'

NOTES

- ¹The Tagalog analyzed in this work is the dialect of Tagalog spoken in Manila.
- ²All Tagalog examples and cited forms within the text are in phonemic transcription although the slashes to indicate them as such are omitted to facilitate typing.
- ³In this paper, the numerals are not considered.
- ⁴Charles Hockett, *A Course in Modern Linguistics*, New York, 1958, p.167.
- ⁵Leonard Bloomfield, *Tagalog Texts*, Illinois, 1917, p.146.
- ⁶An alternative analysis is to consider **paki-** as the noun affix.
- ⁷An alternative analysis is to consider **pag-**, **pagpa-**, **pakipag-**, **pagkapag-**, **pagsa-**, **pagiN-** as noun affixes.
- ⁸**d > r**, see Chapter V 5.1.B.
- ⁹The first consonant of the root is completely assimilated to the **-n** of the affix and one of the consonants of the geminate cluster is lost.
- ¹⁰See footnote 9.
- ¹¹See footnote 9.
- ¹²**qinumín** 'drinking water' falls under this type of nouns but the stress of the root, which is on the final syllable, is shifted to the suffix. This form contrasts with **qi:nùmin** 'softdrinks'.
- ¹³This affix is not the **tig-** 'each' affix, as in **tigalawa** 'two each'.
- ¹⁴These nouns are homophonous to verbs formed with **in-** + **-an** verb affix.
- ¹⁵The diminutive of certain nouns is formed with certain non-productive affixes such as the nouns **dalagindìN** 'adolescent female', **binatilyo** 'adolescent male', **bigotilyo** 'small moustache'.
- ¹⁶Loss of **q** in medial position. See Chapter V, 5.5 B.
- ¹⁷**qaN** is the common subject marker (CSM) and **si** the proper subject marker (PSM).
- ¹⁸For the meaning of the symbols, of the different syntactic markers found in this chapter, refer to the list on p. 1.
- ¹⁹Ernesto Constantino, "The Sentence Patterns of Twenty-Six Philippine Languages", *Lingua*, 1965, p.80.
- ²⁰**na** occurs after consonants except **q** and **-N** occurs elsewhere.

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