

7 TAGALOG *qanggiq* 'a pet name'

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THERE IS A rich bibliography on the splitting of proto-phonemes in AN. languages.¹ BRANDES called attention to the necessity of explaining not only deviations or irregular forms but also of doublets (*dubbelvormen*) which are the result of the splitting in several phonemes of the original pronunciation of a word in the course of time, and which became fixed and gave rise to certain alteration in meaning.² CONANT found a large number of *r/g* variants in Ilk. vocabulary.³ DYEN gave instances of assumed *d/l* doublets in Tag. resulting from the splitting of a proto-phoneme.⁴ According to DAHL *R split in *j* and zero with the latter occurring more frequently than the former in Mnj. than in Mlg.⁵ Cases of splitting, doublets, alternation and interchange of phonemes are found in the articles by BIGGS, COWAN, ELBERT, IZUI, HOLMER and MILNER in *Indo-Pacific linguistic studies*, Part I (1965).

In this paper I will discuss *qanggiq*, a possible doublet with homorganic nasal combination of *qali* with an oral consonant, from **qa(ñ)jih* «kin, relative (mostly younger)».

¹ Abbreviations used in this paper: AN. = Austronesian, Apa. = Apayao, Bkl. = Bikol, Btk. = Bontok, Cuy. = Cuyunon, Fij. = Fiji (Fijian), Hil. = Hiligaynon, Hov. = Hova (in Dempwolff), Ibg. = Ibanag, Ilk. = Iloko, Ilt. = Ilongot, IN. = Indonesian, Ivt. = Ivatan, Jav. = Javanese, Mal. = Malay, Mar. = Maranao, Mer. = Merina (in Dahl), Mgd. = Magindanao, Mlg. = Malagasy, Mnj. = Maanjan, Nbl. = Nabaloi, NgD. = Ngadju-Dayak, PAN. = Proto-Austronesian, PIN. = Proto-Indonesian, Pmp. = Pampangan, Png. = Pangasinan, Sam. = Samoa (Samoan), SamLey. = Samar-Leyte, Sbl. = Sambales, Seb. = Sebu, Tag. = Tagalog, TBat. = Toba-Batak, Tao. = Taosug, Ton. = Tonga.

² Brandes, p. 148.

³ Conant, p. 76.

⁴ Dyen, 1947, pp. 233-234, §§31.11-3.13.

⁵ Dahl, p. 60.

Tag. *qali* «aunt, stepmother, mam (referring or addressing a woman whose name is not known to the speaker)»,⁶ Ilk. *adi* «younger sibling», Png. *agi* «aunt», *atsi* «elder sister», Pmp. *atsi* «elder sister», Ibg. *wagi* «sibling, relative», Ivt. *wari* «younger sibling», Nbl. *agi*, *ali* «sibling», Apa. *agi* «sibling», *adiyan* «junior», *wagi* «brother», Btk. *agi* «sibling», Ilt. *agi*, *gaki* «brother», *aggi* «girl», Mgd. *ari* «younger brother», Mar. *ari* «younger relative, younger person», TBat. *anggi*, Mal. *adik*, NgD. *andi* «younger sibling», Jav. *ari* «younger sibling» (PIGEAUD), «placenta» (DEMPWOLFF), Mnj. *andi*, Mer. *z-andry* «junior, younger (of two)» (DAHL), Hov. *z-andri* «placenta», *raz-andri* «younger sibling» (DEMPWOLFF).

When DEMPWOLFF reconstructed **qa(ñ)jih* from Tag. *qali*, TBat. *anggi* and Jav. *ari*, he did not take into account Tag. *qanggiq* «a pet name given to a girl, irrespective of her proper name, by her elder siblings and playmates, often in a jocose vein, but always tinged with endearment».⁷ In *qanggiq*, *q* is regular for **q*-, and *-*a*-...-*i*- are retained; but -*q* is irregular for *-*h* because in this position it is generally lost (actually reduced to a slight aspiration of the preceding vowel, and is not written), e.g., *qabo* «ashes» (**qabuh*), *qisá* «one» (**qisah*), etc.

⁶ The meanings of Tag. words are mine (unless otherwise specified) and together with the other Philippine languages are from the *A comparative Philippine word-list*. I write *q* (glottal stop) before vowels, in initial position in Tag. words (for phonetic reasons alone), but I write nothing after final vowels. Except for the starred forms (but see Malay *nene*, *gere*) I do away with the *feste* and *weiche Vokal-Einsatz und Absatz* as irrelevant for the purpose of their paper. I use a hyphen for DEMPWOLFF'S and DAHL'S vertical line. In some Mal. and Jav. words I used VAN RONKEL and PIGEAUD instead of DEMPWOLFF for practical reasons.

⁷ I know of no feminine proper name in Tagalog of which *qanggiq* is the pet name, like for instance, *Solita* for *Soledad*, *Concha*, or *Conching* or *Conchita* for *Concepcion*, even *Chola* for *Maria Luisa*. As she grows older her siblings and former playmates may stop calling her *qanggiq* and use her customary pet name, say, *Toyang* if her proper name is *Victoria*, or even *Vicky*. On the other hand, *neneq* may remain a pet name for life. Parenthetically, the study of pet names in Tag. and other Philippine languages can be a fascinating subject. I am not sure if Harold C. CONKLIN has published his work on pet names in Tag.

There are, however, a number of words where instead of loss **-h* is reflected by *-q*, e.g. *pa'oq* «hit strike» (**paluh*), *taboq* «dipper (especially of coconut shell with the husk removed and without a handle)» (**tabuh*), *tariq* «cock's metal spur» (**tazih*), etc. Of the languages above, the majority have an oral consonant reflex and only a few with nasal combination, NgD. *-nd-*, Mnj. *nd-*, Hov. *-ndr-*, which are all regular but without doublets. Even Fij. *t-azi*, Ton. *t-ehi-na* «younger sibling», Sam. *tei* «younger sibling», *tei-ne* «maiden, daughter» have no doublets. KERN was reported to have «discovered in 1886 that Proto-Austronesian (PAN) palatals had double reflexes in Samoan and Fijian».⁸

Of the six voiced stops, **b*, **d*, **D*, **z*, **j* and **g*, he posited for PIN, DEMPWOLFF could, without much of a problem, reconstruct the corresponding nasal combinations only for five; he had to postpone the one for **j* until he came across witnesses in Tag., Tbat. and Jav., for which he reconstructed a unique case with **-ñj-*, to make his frame symmetrical. DAHL himself found only one word («Le seul mot que j'ai trouvé avec INC. *ñj* . . . »), which is DEMPWOLFF's **qa(ñ)jih*. Tag. should regularly reflect **-ngl-* for **-(ñ)j-*, thus (?pre-Tagalog) **qangliq*, which by assimilation became modern Tag. *qanggiq*, an unexpected case of interference by secondary change in intervocalic position.¹⁰ The accent follows the (almost) general Tag. rule that in disyllabic words with medial consonant cluster, the accent falls on the second syllable. Terms used in social organization are not the purpose of this paper, but supporting evidence to the points raised here happen to be found in that field. Transfers of meaning similar to that of **qa(ñ)jih* to Tag. *qanggiq* are attested further in Tag. The pet name of a daughter of a former president of the Philippines is *nini*

⁸ See MILNER'S article on «Initial clusters in eastern and western Austronesian», *Indo-Pacific linguistic studies*, Part 1, 1965, p. 417, citing MILKE as his source.

⁹ See DAHL, p. 52.

¹⁰ Cf. DYEN, 1953, p. 47, §169 on «consonants in initial and final position» being «more frequently subject to the interference of changes other than the regular one than those in intervocalic position», and CONANT, p. 71, speaking of the RGH consonant, «the most natural operation of the law... where the RGH consonant is intervocalic and hence least liable to the influence of secondary phonetic law».

(for *Zenaida*) (**nin[ih]* «ancestor, grandson», Tbat. *nini* «great grandchild», Jav. *nini* «grandmother», Mal. *nene'* (*né-nék* in VAN RONKEL) «grandparents». (Whether *nini* is accidental or not remains to be proved). Another pet name used like *qanggiq*, but without the jocose connotation and more widespread, is *neneq* (also used for a baby girl). The *e* in Mal. *nene'* is due to sound shift, *e* for PIN *i*, as in *gere'* (*gérék* in VAN RONKEL) «bore, drill», from **girik*, with written *-k* reduced to a glottal stop, the regular reflex of **-k*. Since no similar sound shift from *i* to *e* occurs in Tag., as in Mal., *neneq* must be a borrowing from Mal. with the attendant shift in meaning. There is another transfer of a slightly different kind involving socio-political connotation. A man who is looked up to as a leader, a boss, a «headman», is *qapoq* in Tag., either as a term of reference or address, preposed to his proper name or used alone. In Ilk. speaking regions *qapo* is used for both men and women in the same manner as in Tag., or as a term of respect (**qe(m)puh* «ancestor, grandson», Seb. Hil. Ilk. SamLey Png. Mgd. *apó*, Nbl. Ilt. *apo*, Ibg. *afúg*, Sbl. *apoq*. Ivt. *inapú* «grandchild», Tao. *apuq* «grandparent», Mar. *apo* «grandchild, ancestors», Tag. *qapó* «grand-child», *qimpó* «grandmother»). Another transfer of meaning involves ethnic reference, Tag. Ilk. Bkl. SamLey. *intsik*, *insik*, Seb. Png. Mgd. Sbl. Btk. *insik*, Hil Akl. *intsik*, Pmp. *insik*, *isik*, Ibg. *insiq*, Ivt. *inchêk*, Cuy. *insik* Mar. *insik* «Chinese, Chinaman», Jav. *entjik* «foreign (Moslem) merchant» (PIGEAUD); «title and address for respected Malays» (DEMPWOLFF), Mal. *entjik* «title for people of good standing» (VAN RONKEL); «title and address for respected Malays» (DEMPWOLFF) (**qeñcik* «respected man»).

To suggest that Tag. *qanggiq* was borrowed from Tbat. *anggi* is a remote possibility. The similarity is due to common inheritance. The Tag and Tbat. forms are both inherited with Tag. *qanggiq* perhaps older than *qali* where the optional nasal suffers loss.

There are many cases of the splitting of PAN medial nasal combination in consonant and nasal combination reflexes in Tag., although not necessarily of PAN palatals (e.g. *lilong*, *lindóng*, **li(n)DuN*; *palong*, *pandóng*, **pa(n)DuN*; *salig*, *sandíg*, **sa(n)DeR*, etc.; but see Pmp. *insik*, *isik*, **qeñcik*).

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8 NON-PRODUCTIVE INFIXES IN INDONESIAN

Cecilio Lopez, 'Non-productive infixes in Indonesian', *The Archive* 2(2): 43-78 (1971).

ABBREVIATIONS OF LANGUAGES

Apa-Apayao, Akl-Aklan, Bkl-Bikol, Bol-Mong-Bolaang Mongondow, Btk-Bontok, Bug-Bugi, Cha-Chamorro, Cuy-Cuyunon, Hil-Hiligaynon, Hov-Hova (in Dempwolff), Ibg-Ibanag, Ilt-Ilongot, Ilk-Iloko, Ivt-Ivatan, Jav-Javanese, Kuv-Kuvalan, Maa-Maanjan, Mak-Makassar, Mal-Malaya, Mar-Maranao, Mer-Merina (in Dahl), Mgd-Magindanao, Nbl-Nabaloi, NgD-Ngadju-Dayak, Pai-Paiwan, Paz-Pazeh, Pmp-Pampangan, PNeg-Pinatubo Negrito, Png-Pangasinan, Ruk-Rukai, Sam-Ley-Samar-Leyte, Sbl-Sambales, Seb-Sebu, Sir-Siraya, Sun-Sundanese, Tag-Tagalog, Tao-Taosug, Tnt-Tontemboan, ToB-Toba-Batak, Yam-Yami.

CONVENTIONS

Akl *L* is dorso-lateral fricative. Ivt *n̄* is palatal nasal. Sequence of two C's in Ibg and Ilk is geminate C. Colon (:) after a V in Tao indicates length of the preceding V. In Philippine languages I write *q* before a V in initial position only in Tag.

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