

Nominalization in Surigaonon: Beyond Forming Noun Phrases

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Abstract

Multiple processes and transformations take place for a complex sentence in Surigaonon to be formed. One of these is the process called nominalization. In Surigaonon, various methods of nominalization were observed using the transformational generative framework as a guide for analysis along with semantic grammar and rule writing as used in the analysis of *Grammar ng Filipino* (Malicsi 2013). These include nominalization through *na* + S, nominalization by using the complementizer *kun* and *kun* + interrogatives, as well as nominalization of non-nominal predicates. Nominalization can be lexical or grammatical and also verbal-based and nominal-based in some languages.

The study exhibited both lexical and morphosyntactic levels of analysis for nominalization. The elements found in the environment where each type of nominalization occurs are also described. In such environments, restrictions can be deduced which paved the way for rule formation. In addition, studies of complex sentence formations in various languages particularly the Bisayan languages have evolved over the years.

In this study, appropriate data collection procedure is significant for the analysis and formation of the stated grammatical rules in compound and complex sentences. The procedure included collating and browsing previous printed literature and other data sources both in the traditional and online platforms. Data sources include homilies, transcription of native-speaker informant interviews, Surigaonon word lists and other materials online, and sentences I formed on my own. A team of validators who are native speakers was tasked to ensure the grammaticality and accuracy of the data collected.

Keywords: nominalization in Bisayan languages, Surigaonon syntax, nominalization in Philippine languages, complex sentence constructions

1 Introduction

Nominalization, known in previous studies as complementation, is seen as a process that occurs in both compound and complex sentences (Villanueva 1978). The process of nominalization and its pivotal role in the formation of complex sentences in Surigaonon and Surigaonon syntax in general warrants a full-fledged analysis and structural description for numerous significant reasons. For one, a study on nominalization expounds on the basic sentence analysis provided by Liwanag in her Surigaonon grammar sketch (2015) and facilitates a comprehensive analysis of compound and complex sentence constructions in Surigaonon. Furthermore, this study contributes in myriad ways from pedagogy particularly under the Mother Tongue Based Multilingual Education (MTB-MLE) program of the government, a thorough understanding of the language on the part of the community of speakers, to fostering nationalistic pride, support for language revitalization and documentation efforts, and spawning further studies in Surigaonon and even in the neighboring languages.

Studies on nominalization both in the western and eastern traditions of grammar have been focused on the lexical level (Shibatani 2019). Some linguists conducted studies that compare the nominalization processes in Austronesian languages (e.g., Foley 2014, Kaufman 2011) which focus on both lexical and syntactic levels. Additionally, Nagaya (2014) focused on the uses of nominalizing morpheme *yung* in Tagalog while Shibatani (2019) discussed the fundamental issues in nominalization (e.g., the prevalence of verb-based nominalization studies when languages around the globe show noun-based nominalization).

Grammatical nominalization which has more impact on the description process and theoretical application has been significantly ignored (Shibatani 2019). Lexical nominalization has set clear parameters being that nouns as a lexical category has a distinct status. This is not to be said of grammatical nominalization.

According to Shibatani (2018), nominalization in the lexical level can be noun-based and verb-based, the latter being more prevalent. In other languages, the morphology of nominalization applies to lexical units that are larger than words.

In the case of Philippine languages, nominalization has gone through several changes. Nominalization in previous studies was known as complementation in Tanangkingsing (2009), among other nomenclature.¹ This was in adherence to the context that it is a process of forming a complement of a sentence, and this complement is a noun phrase. It must be noted that there is no perceived difference between complementation and nominalization. The use of either nomenclature is solely based on the linguist's preference.

In Surigaonon, nominalization can be lexical and grammatical. It can be noun- and verb-based. Grammatical analysis of nominalization requires it to be analyzed in the morphosyntactic level, considering the transformations that appear in a complement that is nominalized. This study adheres to the morpho-syntactic level of analysis and aims to address the following research questions:

1. How does nominalization occur in a Surigaonon sentence?

¹See Section 2 Previous Studies on Nominalization.

2. What are grammatical features (e.g., verbal affixes) that enable the formation of nominalization in Surigaonon?

2 Previous Studies on Nominalization

The analysis of nominalization flourishes vis-a-vis the changes in the way compound and complex sentence formations are analyzed. Studies on compound and complex sentences in Philippine languages have gone through changes over the years. During the 1960s until the early 1970s, studies delved solely on the structure of compound and complex sentences. Compounding as a process of sentence construction was considered part of a complex sentence construction instead of an independent sentence formation process. It was during this time when nominalization was known as complementation (e.g., Tanangkingsing 2009) while another study called it pronominalization (i.e., Cubar 1974). On the other hand, studies on complex sentences in during the 1960s and 1970s, aside from being analyzed as belonging to the same category as compound sentences, are described as individual transformations instead of providing a comprehensive description of all transformations and processes that occur in a complex sentence construction.

In the recent years, the transformation processes involved in complex sentence constructions have been analyzed and described more comprehensively and through specific types of transformations, such as nominalization using *na* + S. The following are some studies that

include a discussion on complex sentence construction, particularly on nominalization.

The first study that includes a discussion of nominalization is Cubar's *Complex Sentences in Tagalog, Cebuano and Hiligaynon* (1974), where she fully described nominalization which she called pronominalization. For Cubar, any sentence structure that is not basic is considered a complex sentence structure. She also postulated that the term 'complex sentences' must be taken in the broadest sense. On the other hand, in Waray, nominalization was analyzed particularly with the prefix *pagpa-* while complementation was analyzed together with a noun phrase (NP) (Villanueva 1978). Another study that contributed in the analysis of nominalization in Cebuano was authored by Michael Tanangkingsing. In his study "A Functional Reference Grammar of Cebuano" (2009), Tanangkingsing referred to nominalization as complementation, being one of the three basic means to combine clauses, the other two being coordination and subordination, and relativization.

Several studies in Filipino grammar also aided the analysis of nominalization in Surigaonon. In his book *Sintaks ng Filipino* (2012), Resty Cena analyzed the nominalized clause as a noun. Cena described the nominalization process in several ways, for example, removing the affixes of the head of the sentence (verbal predicate) and removing the affixes of the predicate and replacing it with the nominalizing affix *pag-*. For Cena, nominal, adverbial, and existential verb predicates may also undergo nominalization. Meanwhile, Nagaya (2014) described the recently used *yung* nominalizations in Tagalog, where the entire sentence is nominalized and the result form is used as a main clause.

According to Nagaya, *yung*-nominalizations are undocumented but are commonly used in social media sites like Facebook and Twitter.

Moreover, Malicsi in his book *Grammar ng Filipino* (2013) analyzed nominalization as one of the transformations that occur in a complex sentence construction. This study used Malicsi's analysis as the primary reference. *Grammar ng Filipino* uses the transformational generative grammar combined with semantic grammar as its framework for analysis.

3 Current Situation of the Surigaonon Language

Surigaonon is a language spoken in Surigao Del Norte, the northern part of Agusan Del Norte, and the northern areas of Surigao Del Sur. The Ethnologue statistics stated that the language is spoken by 501,000 speakers (Eberhard, Simons & Fennig 2021). Surigaonon falls under the larger group of languages called Greater Central Philippines. More particularly, it belongs to the South Bisayan group which is part of the Bisayan subgroup (Zorc 1977: 179). Surigaonon has been established to possess a high cognacy with the following languages: Dibabawon Manobo, Agusan Manobo, Cebuano, Tandaganon, and Butuanon.

A dialectology has not been conducted in the areas where the language is used, particularly in Surigao Del Norte and Surigao Del Sur areas. Because of this, Surigaonon dialects have not been determined yet, but native speakers including myself have considered the following as varieties of Surigaonon: Gigaquitnon, Siargaonon, Cantilangnon, Mainitnon, Dinagatnon, and the Surigao City variety.

The Surigao City variety of Surigaonon is perceived by the community of speakers as the more dominant variety. This is because Surigao City is the capital of Surigao Del Norte. The city has a population of 154,137. This is based on the latest census of the Philippine Statistics Office in 2015 (Provincial Government of Surigao Del Norte n.d.).

In the study titled “The Maintenance and Preservation of the Surigaonon Language in Cyberspace” (2012), Dumanig & David stated that Surigaonon is only used in homes and other informal domains of communication. Surigaonon is also perceived by native speakers are fast declining in terms of usage due to the prevalent use of major languages namely English, Cebuano, and Tagalog (Dumanig & David 2012: 19).

The Surigaonon City variety of Surigaonon has been included in the Department of Education’s Mother Tongue-Based Multilingual Education (MTB-MLE) program. The language is now used as a medium of instruction from grade levels 1 to 3 in public schools. However, the implementation of the program is hampered with issues of inaccuracy in instructional materials and lack of ground level preparation.

This study addresses the dearth of linguistic studies in Surigaonon, particularly in grammar and syntax. Moreover, this will provide reference materials to be used for pedagogy. Consequently, this will contribute to the documentation of the language and encourage language use.

4 Data Collection Procedure

This study is part of a research conducted to describe the compound and complex sentence constructions in Surigaonon whose main data collection method used included collating and browsing previous printed literature and other data sources both in the traditional and online platforms. These data sources include homilies, Facebook posts and comments from Surigaonon online groups of which I am a member, transcribed interviews of native speakers, online Surigaonon materials, and sentences formed by myself.

A team of informant and validators was also responsible to ensure accuracy and grammaticality of the data gathered. Five informants were tasked to provide data while another six validators were responsible for providing data and ensuring grammaticality. The first five who served as informants are between 50 to 80 years old. They are all native speakers and residents of Surigao City, except for one who resides in Manila due to his occupation. Because of the nature of their occupations, they possess a particular social and cultural influence in both Surigao City and Surigao Del Norte.

The informant-validators were in between 40 and 70 years old. All of them are native speakers and current residents of Surigao City except for one who resides in Manila to work. These informant and informant-validators represent the following sectors: education, media, arts, literature, government, and tourism.

5 Nominalization in Surigaonon

In this study, nominalization in Surigaonon is analyzed both in the lexical and grammatical levels. It is one of the embedding processes involved in forming a complex sentence structure. This is a transformation process that is characterized by the insertion or embedding of a sentence into the matrix sentence or the original sentence as its complement.

Nominalization can be formed in various means, namely, nominalization using *kun* and using *kun* + interrogatives, nominalization through the process *na* + S, and nominalization of non-nominal predicates.

In this process, a declarative sentence can be made into a complement of another sentence functioning as a noun (Malicsi 2013). The sentence can be predicative or non-predicative. Moreover, the sentence can be compound or complex (Villanueva 1978).

Similar to other processes in forming a complex sentence, nominalization includes deletion of co-referential elements or elements that pertain to the same referent, and one of them can be removed. This is called equi-NP deletion (Cubar 1974), pronominalization (Villanueva 1978), reduction (Perez 2013), and deletion (Malicsi 2013).

In his book *Grammar ng Filipino* (2013), Malicsi also considered sentences that contain modal verbs and higher predicates as having the same transformation process as nominalization or complementation in constructing complex sentences.

5.1 Nominalization through the Process Na + S

Nominalization can be formed by adding the complementizer *na* in front of a declarative sentence. The complement formed is added to a knowing verb (e.g., *hibayo* ‘to know’), a feeling verb (e.g., *lagot* ‘to be angry’), a saying verb (e.g., *laong* ‘to say’), or a perceiving verb (e.g., *bantay* ‘to notice’).

(1) a. Matrix Sentence

Naghuna-huna si Krista X
PERF.AF-think FM Krista X

b. Insert Sentence

Sugdan na an proposal nan dayan
CONT.AF-start ADV FM proposal PREP-of street

c. addition of complementizer *na*

na sugdan na an proposal nan dayan
COMP CONT.AF-start ADV FM proposal PREP-of street

d. Result Sentence

Naghuna-huna si Krista na sugdan na an
PERF.AF-think FM Krista COMP CONT.AF-start ADV FM
 proposal nan dayan.
proposal PREP-of street

Naghuna-huna si Krista na sugdan na an proposal nan
 dayan.

‘Nag-iisip si Krista na umpisahan na ang proposal ng
 kalsada.’

‘Krista is thinking of starting the road proposal.’

In (1), the insert sentence is turned into a complement *na sugdan na an proposal nan dayan* of the matrix sentence by adding the complementizer *na* in front of it. This takes the subject position of the matrix sentence with the knowing verb *naghuna-huna* ‘to think.’

5.2 Nominalization of Non-nominative Predicates

According to (Malicsi 2013), a verbal or adjectival predicate of any basic sentence can be turned into a complement of a matrix sentence. This can be done in Surigaonon by nominalizing the root of the adjective or verb by adding the Surigaonon nominalizing affix *pag-* and its other forms. The nominalized verb or adjective can be made into a complement with the help of a knowing, saying, feeling, or perceiving verb. As a complement, it may function as the subject or object of the matrix sentence (Baker 1978: 442). The nominalized root of the verbal or adjectival predicate is now marked by *an*, and it occupies the subject position of the matrix sentence. The original subject of the insert sentence undergoes change in its marker from *si* or *an* to *ni* or *nan*.

The nominalizing affix *pag-* can be turned into other nominalizing affixes by combining with affixes or modal morphemes. These affixes are as follows: *pagka-*, *panag-*, *pagpa-*, and *pakig-*.

- *Pagpa-* signifies an actor who is causing an act to be performed by another actor, as in *magpakaon* ‘to feed’ in *pagpakaon nan mga Manobo* ‘feeding the Manobos.’
- *Pagka-* signifies the manner in which an action is performed, as in *magsuyat* ‘to write’ in *pagkasuyat* ‘the manner of writing.’

- *Pakig-* signifies an action or deed performed with another person or persons or entities; this further signifies that one person initiates the action and reciprocated by another person, as in *makigminyo* ‘to marry (someone)’ in *pakigminyo* ‘being married to (someone),’ *makighiusa* ‘to unite (with someone)’ in *pakighiusa* ‘being united (with someone),’ *makig-away* ‘to fight (with someone)’ in *pakig-away* ‘being in a fight (with someone),’ and *makighigaya* ‘to befriend (someone)’ in *pakighigaya* ‘being friends with (someone).’
- *Panag-* signifies the collective effort of actors in performing an action or deed, as in *magkitaay* ‘to meet’ in *panagkitaay* ‘meeting together as a group,’ *mag-iban* ‘to be with someone’ in *panag-iban* ‘being together as a pair or group,’ and *maglalis* ‘to argue’ in *panaglalis* ‘arguing together as a pair or group.’

5.2.1 Nominalization of Adjectival Predicates

In Surigaonon, an adjectival predicate of an insert sentence can be transformed into a complement of a matrix sentence by nominalizing the root of the adjective. This can be done by adding a nominalizing affix *pag-* or any of its other forms to the root (Malicsi 2013). The nominalized form triggers a change in the marker of the focused element. The whole nominalized complement is then added to the matrix sentence as the subject.

- (2) a. Matrix Sentence
Nasabtan ni Nancy X
PERF.PF-understand NFM Nancy X
- b. Insert Sentence
Tinuoray an kabuotan ni Elam
genuine DET goodness NFM Elam
- c. nominalization of *tinuoray* through the affix *pagka-*; *an*
marking of the nominalized root; *nan* marking of the
original subject of the insert sentence
an pagkatinuod nan kabuotan ni Elam
FM truthfulness NFM goodness NFM Elam
- d. Result Sentence
Nasabtan ni Nancy an pagkatinuod nan
PERF.PF-understand NFM Nancy FM truthfulness NFM
kabuotan ni Elam
goodness NFM Elam
Nasabtan ni Nancy an pagkatinuod nan kabuotan ni Elam.
'Naintindihan ni Nancy ang pagkamatotohanan ng
kabaitan ni Elam.'
'Nancy understands the truthfulness of Elam's goodness.'

In (2), the root of the adjectival predicate *tinuoray* is *tinuod*. The nominalizing affix *pagka-* is added to signify the manner in which an action is performed. This results in the nominalized form *pagkatinuod* which causes the marker change from *an kabuotan* to *nan kabuotan*. The full nominalized form *an pagkatinuod nan kabuotan ni Elam* is added as a complement to the matrix sentence as its subject.

5.2.2 Nominalization of Verbal Predicates

A verbal predicate in Surigaonon may also be nominalized by adding the nominalizing affix *pag-* or one of its other forms to the root of the verb. The nominalized form would trigger a change in the marker of the original subject. The entire nominalized form is then added to the matrix sentence as a complement, occupying the position of subject.

- (3) a. Matrix Sentence
 Nakita nako X
 PERF.AF-see IS.GEN X
- b. Insert Sentence
 Nangawat si Aram nan bugas
 PERF.AF-rob FM Aram NFM rice
- c. nominalization of *nangawat* through the affix *pagpa-*; *an* marking of the nominalized root; *ni* marking of the original subject of the insert sentence
 an pagpangawat ni Aram nan bugas
 FM NOML-rob NFM Aram NFM rice
- d. Result Sentence
 Nakita nako an pagpangawat ni Aram nan bugas
 PERF.AF-see IS.GEN FM NOML-rob NFM Aram NFM rice
 Nakita nako an pagpangawat ni Aram nan bugas.
 ‘Nakita ko ang pagnanakaw ni Aram ng bigas.’
 ‘I saw Aram’s stealing of rice.’

In (3), the insert sentence has the predicate *nangawat*. With the addition of the affix *pagpa-* which signifies the manner in which the act

or deed is conducted, the predicate is nominalized. This nominalized form resulted in the marker change from *si Aram* to *ni Aram*. The whole nominalized form is then added as a complement to the matrix sentence as its subject.

Nominalization of a verbal predicate may also be done by changing the verb into its infinitive form. The nominalized verb is preceded by the marker *an*. It now functions as the subject of the matrix sentence. The original subject of the insert sentence does not change its focus marking. This type of nominalization puts emphasis on the action depicted by the verb, which makes it different from the *pag-* nominalization.

(4) a. Matrix Sentence

Tagsumpa ni Domi X
PERF.PF-CURSE NFM Domi X

b. Insert Sentence

Nangawat si Aram nan bugas
PERF.AF-rob FM Aram NFM rice

c. nominalization of *nangawat* using the infinitive form; *an* marking of the nominalized root

an mangawat si Aram nan bugas
FM INF-rob FM Aram NFM rice

d. Result Sentence

Tagsumpa ni Domi an mangawat si Aram nan
PERF.PF-CURSE NFM Domi FM INF-rob FM Aram NFM
bugas
rice

Tagsumpa ni Domi an mangawat si Aram nan bugas.
'Isinumpa ni Domi ang magnakaw si Aram ng bigas.'
'Domi cursed Aram's stealing of rice.'

In (4), the verbal predicate *nangawat* is in the perfective form. This is changed to its infinitive form *mangawat* to nominalize it. Take note that no change appears in the focus marking of the insert sentence. The full nominalized complement *mangawat si Aram nan bugas* is added into the matrix sentence, occupying the subject position.

5.2.3 Nominalization Using Pakig-

In (5), the insert sentence has the predicate *nakighigaya* which is nominalized by the affix *pakig-*. The affix signifies the act of being with another person or persons or entities for the completion of an act or purpose. The nominalized form *pakighigaya* resulted in a change of the marker from *si Sandy* to *ni Sandy*. The complete nominalized form *an pakighigaya ni Sandy kan Dennis* is now added as a complement to the matrix sentence as its subject.

(5) a. Matrix Sentence

Nakit-an ni Ronel X
PERF.PF-see NFM Ronel X

b. Insert Sentence

Nakighigaya si Sandy kan Dennis
PERF.AF-befriend FM Sandy PREP-with Dennis

- c. nominalization of *nakighigaya* through the affix *pakig-*; *an* marking of the nominalized root; *ni* marking of the original subject of the insert sentence

an pakighigaya ni Sandy kan Dennis
FM NOML-befriend DET Sandy PREP-with Dennis

- d. Result Sentence

Nakit-an ni Ronel an pakighigaya ni Sandy
PERF.PF-see NFM Ronel FM NOML-befriend DET Sandy
kan Dennis
PREP-with Dennis

Nakit-an ni Ronel an pakighigaya ni Sandy kan Dennis.

‘Nakita ni Ronel ang pakikipagkaibigan ni Sandy kay
Dennis.’

‘Ronel saw Sandy being friends with Dennis.’

5.2.4 Nominalization Using Panag-

In (6), the insert sentence has the verbal predicate *nag-iban*. The affix *panag-* is added to nominalize it. The nominalizing affix *panag-* signifies the collective effort of actors to perform an act. This results in the nominalized form *panag-iban* which prompted the change in the focus marker from *silá ni Elam sanan Aram* to *nila ni Elam sanan Aram*. The full nominalized complement *an panag-iban nila ni Elam sanan Aram* is then added to the matrix sentence as its subject.

- (6) a. Matrix Sentence

Nahuna-hunaan ni Domilyn X
PERF.PF-mull over NFM Domilyn X

b. Insert Sentence

Nag-iban sila ni Elam sanan Aram
 PERF.AF-go together 3PL.NOM NFM Elam SCONJ Aram

c. nominalization of *nag-iban* through the affix *panag-*; *an* marking of the nominalized root; *nila* marking of the original subject of the insert sentence

an panag-iban nila ni Elam sanan Aram
 FM NOML-accompany 3PL.GEN DET Elam SCONJ Aram

d. Result Sentence

Nahuna-hunaan ni Domilyn an panag-iban
 PERF.PF-mull over NFM Domilyn FM NOML-accompany
 nila ni Elam sanan Aram
 3PL.GEN DET Elam SCONJ Aram

Nahuna-hunaan ni Domilyn an panag-iban nila ni Elam
 sanan Aram.

‘Naisip ni Domilyn ang samahan nila ni Elam at Aram.’

‘Domilyn thinks about Elam and Aram’s companionship.’

5.3 Nominalization using Kun

The function of *kun* here is similar to that of *na* in the *na* + S process. It must not be confused with the subordinating conjunction *kun*, which is used in compound sentence constructions. In this nominalization process, the insert sentence becomes a complement of the matrix sentence that has a predicate which is a knowing, feeling, thinking, saying, or perceiving verb. The complement formed functions as the subject of the matrix sentence. Nominalization using *kun* can be formed in two

different ways: *kun* + declarative sentence and *kun* + WH interrogative sentence.

A declarative sentence that is preceded by *kun* carries the meaning that the proposition of the complement may or may not take place. This varies with *na* preceding a declarative sentence that gives the complement the meaning that the proposition rendered by the complement has a high tendency to occur or is simply truthful.

(7) a. Matrix Sentence

Mahibaw-an ni Eric silom X
CONT.AF-know FM Eric tomorrow X

b. Insert Sentence

Natukod an bag-o na tyanggihan
PERF.PF-build FM new ADV market

c. addition of complementizer *kun*

kun natukod an bag-o na tyanggihan
COMP PERF.PF-build FM new ADV market

d. Result Sentence

Mahibaw-an ni Eric silom kun natukod an
CONT.AF-know FM Eric tomorrow COMP PERF.PF-build FM
bag-o na tyanggihan
new ADV market

Mahibaw-an ni Eric silom kun natukod an bag-o na
tyanggihan.

‘Malalaman ni Eric bukas kung naitayo ang bagong
palengke.’

‘Eric will know tomorrow if the new market was built.’

The sentence in (7) showed that the insert sentence *Natukod an bag-o na tyanggih* when added with the complementizer *kun* is transformed into a complement of the matrix sentence, taking the subject position. With the addition of *kun*, it is now signified that the complement may or may not happen. The complement is added to the predicate of the matrix sentence which is a knowing verb *mahibaw-an* ‘to know.’

5.4 Nominalization using Kun + WH Interrogative Sentence

A WH-interrogative sentence in Surigaonon can be turned into a complement by adding the complementizer *kun* in front of it. The interrogatives in Surigaonon are the following: *diin* ‘where-PERF and IMPERF,’ *hain* ‘where-CONT,’ *kagan-o* ‘when-PERF and IMPERF,’ *kanus-a* ‘when-CONT,’ and *sin-o* ‘who.’

The resulting complement functions as a subject or oblique or an adjunct of the matrix sentence.

5.4.1 Using the Interrogative Sin-o (Who)

In (8), the insert sentence is the WH-interrogative sentence that uses the word *sin-o* ‘who.’ The insert sentence is nominalized by adding the complementizer *kun*. This is added as the subject to the matrix sentence that has the knowing verb *mahibay-an* which means ‘(to be able) to know.’

- (8) a. Matrix Sentence
Mahibay-an ni Bert X
CONT.PF-know FM Bert X
- b. Insert Sentence
Sin-o an nagpayangga kan Ernie?
INT-who DET IMPERF.AF-love PREP-kan Ernie
- c. addition of complementizer *kun*
kun sin-o an nagpayangga kan Ernie
COMP INT-who DET IMPERF.AF-love PREP-kan Ernie
- d. Result Sentence
Mahibay-an ni Bert X kun sin-o
CONT.PF-know FM Bert COMP INT-who DET
an nagpayangga kan Ernie
IMPERF.AF-love PREP-kan Ernie
Mahibay-an ni Bert kun sin-o an nagpayangga kan Ernie.
'Malalaman ni Bert kung sino ang nagmamahal kay Ernie.'
'Bert will know who loves Ernie.'

5.4.2 Using the Interrogative Hain (Where)

In (9), the same process took hold, except that nominalization appeared in a compound sentence conjoined by a coordinating conjunction.

- (9) a. Matrix Sentence 1
Tagtagna ni Karen X
PERF.PF-predict NFM Karen X
- b. Insert Sentence 1
Hain an Babilonya?
INT-where DET Babilonya

- c. addition of complementizer *kun*
 kun hain an Babilonya?
 COMP INT-where DET Babilonya
- d. Result Sentence 1
 Tagtagna ni Karen kun hain an
 PERF.PF-predict NFM Karen COMP INT-where DET
 Babilonya
 Babilonya
- e. Matrix Sentence 2
 Tagtagna ni Karen X
 PERF.PF-predict NFM Karen X
- f. Insert Sentence 2
 Sin-o an lider nan mga musulong?
 INT-who DET leader PREP-of PLNM CONT.AF-attack
- g. addition of complementizer *kun*
 kun sin-o an lider nan mga musulong
 COMP INT-who DET leader PREP-of PLNM CONT.AF-attack
- h. Result Sentence 2
 Tagtagna ni Karen kun sin-o an lider
 PERF.PF-predict NFM Karen COMP INT-who DET leader
 nan mga musulong
 PREP-of PLNM CONT.AF-attack
- i. compounding of Result Sentence 1 and Result Sentence 2
 using *sanan* ‘and’
 Tatagna ... kun hain ... sanan
 PERF.PF-predict ... COMP INT-where ... CCONJ
 tatagna ... kun sin-o ...
 PERF.PF-predict ... COMP INT-who ...

j. equi-NP deletion of *tatagna ni Karen*

Tagtagna ni Karen kun hain an
PERF.PF-predict NFM Karen COMP INT-where DET
Babilonya sanan kun sin-o an lider nan mga
Babilonya CCONJ COMP INT-who DET leader PREP-of PLNM
musulong
CONT.AF-attack

Tagtagna ni Karen kun hain an Babilonya sanan kun sin-o
an lider nan mga musulong.

‘Hinulaan ni Karen kung saan ang Babilonya at kung sino
ang lider ng mga susulong.’

‘Karen predicted where Babylon is and who the leader is of
those who will attack.’

The first sentence inserted into the matrix sentence is a WH-interrogative sentence that has interrogative word *hain* ‘where.’ The insert sentence is nominalized by adding the complementizer *kun* in front. The nominalized form now functions as a complement of the matrix sentence taking the subject position. The matrix sentence has the knowing verb *tagtagna* ‘to predict’ as predicate.

The second WH-interrogative sentence inserted to the matrix sentence contains the interrogative *sin-o* ‘who.’ This is nominalized by adding the complementizer *kun* in front. The nominalized form of the second sentence is added as a complement to the matrix sentence, occupying the subject position. The predicate of the matrix sentence is the knowing verb *tagtagna* ‘to predict.’

The two result sentences are combined using a coordinating conjunction *sanan*. A co-referential element *Tagtagna ni Karen* is eliminated.

Nominalization through <i>Na</i> + S	S1 (with Knowing, Thinking, Feeling, Perceiving Verb) + <i>Na</i> + S2
Nominalization of Verbal Predicate	S1 (with Knowing, Thinking, Feeling, Perceiving Verb) + S2 with <i>Pag-</i> Affixed (Verb)
Nominalization of Adjectival Predicate	S1 (with Knowing, Thinking, Feeling, Perceiving Verb) + S2 with <i>Pag-</i> Affixed (Adjective)
Nominalization through <i>Kun</i> + Declarative Sentence	S1 (with Knowing, Thinking, Feeling, Perceiving Verb) + <i>Kun</i> + S2
Nominalization through <i>Kun</i> + WH-Interrogative Sentence	S1 (with Knowing, Thinking, Feeling, Perceiving Verb) + <i>Kun</i> + S2 (Int)

Table 1. Grammatical Rules in Surigaonon Nominalization

6 Summary and Conclusions

Nominalization in Surigaonon is one of the transformations that occur in a complex sentence construction. This occurs by transforming an insert sentence into a complement of the matrix sentence as its subject.

There are several ways of nominalization which are as follows: nominalization using *kun*, nominalization using *kun* + interrogatives, nom-

inalization through the process *na* + S, and nominalization of non-nominal predicates.

Nominalization can be formed by adding the complementizer *na* in front of a declarative sentence. The full nominalized complement is added to the matrix sentence that has a knowing, perceiving, saying, thinking, and feeling verb.

Nominalization is also possible by adding the complementizer *kun* in front of the insert sentence. The entire nominalized form with *kun* in front is then added as a complement of the matrix sentence functioning as its subject. There are two types of nominalization using *kun*. These are nominalization using *kun* + declarative sentence and nominalization using *kun* + WH interrogative sentence.

Nominalization may also occur in an interrogative sentence. This can be done by adding the complementizer *kun* in front of an interrogative sentence. The full nominalized form is then added to the matrix sentence as a complement in the subject or oblique position or as an adjunct.

Nominalization may also occur in a non-nominal predicate. A sentence that has a verbal or adjectival predicate can be transformed into a complement of a matrix sentence by adding the nominalizing affix *pag-* or its other forms in front of its root form. The entire nominalized form is added into the matrix sentence that has a knowing, saying, perceiving, thinking, and feeling verb as predicate. *Pag-* can be combined with affixes or modal morphemes allowing other nominalizing affixes to be formed, namely *pagka-*, *panag-*, *pagpa-*, and *pakig-*.

Nominalization in Surigaonon is both lexical and grammatical, requiring an analysis of both form and meaning. Taking into consideration the process and transformation that occur, nominalization has to be considered as part of compound complex constructions rather than to construe the process as merely forming noun phrases.

Certain transformations occur in other elements of the sentence during the process of nominalization. An example of this is the addition of the complementizer *pag-* that triggers a transformation in the marker of the original subject of the insert sentence. This transformation does not appear when a verbal predicate in the insert sentence is transformed into the infinitive form to nominalize it.

There may be other forms that nominalization can be applied to which are not included in the analysis of this paper (e.g., adjectives). This analysis may be possible through the use of other frameworks such as lexical-functional grammar used by Foley (2014) in his study. Additionally, it is possible that there may be more processes of forming nominalization both in the lexical and morphosyntactic levels, for example, a more in-depth analysis of the object or subject position of the nominalized form when embedded as a complement of the matrix sentence. Further studies are required to explore these.

Abbreviations Used in the Study

()	optional	>	transformation
*	ungrammatical	#	sentence boundary
-	affix separator	+	conjoining
.	morpheme separator	1	first person

2	second person	INV	inversion
3	third person	LF	locative focus
ADV	adverb/adverbial particle	LNK	linker
AF	agent focus	MED	medial
ATTR	attribution	MOD	modal
BF	beneficiary focus	NEG	negation/negative marker
COMP	complementizer	NFM	non-focused marker
CONJ	conjunction	NOM	nominative
CONJADV	conjunctive adverb	NOML	nominalized
CONT	contemplative	PERF	perfective
DEI	deixis	PF	patient focus
DIST	distal	PL	plural
EXIST	existential	PLNM	plural noun marker
FM	focus marker	POSS	possessive
GEN	genitive	PREP	preposition
HPRED	higher predicate	PROX	proximal
IMP	imperative	QM	question marker
IMPERF	imperfective	REL	relativized/relativizer
INF	infinitive	S	singular
INT	interrogative	X	unidentified morpheme

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