

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 of 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 * ɣ 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 *'a(ŋ)g'i' 'kin, relative (mostly younger)'.

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' (Figeaud); 'placenta' (Dempwolff), Mnj andi, Mer z-andry 'junior, younger (of two)' (Dahl), Hov z-andri 'placenta', raz-andri 'younger sibling' (Dempwolff).

When Dempwolff reconstructed *'a(h)g'i' 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 *- because in this position it is generally lost (actually reduced to a slight aspiration of the preceding vowel, and is not written), e. g. qabó 'ashes' (*'abu'), qisá 'one' (*'isa'), etc. There are, however, a number of words where instead of loss *- is reflected by -q, e. g. paloq 'hit, strike' (*palu'), taboq 'dipper (especially of coconut shell with the husk removed and without a

handle)' (*tabu'), tariq 'cock's metal spur' (*tad'i'), 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', *g', 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 *g' until he came across witnesses in Tag, TBat and Jav, for which he reconstructed a unique case with *-(ŋ)g'-, to make his frame symmetrical. Dahl himself found only one word ("Le seul mot que j'ai trouvé avec INC. ŋg'..." p. 52), which is Dempwolff's *'a(ŋ)g'i'. Tag should regularly reflect *-ngl- for *-(ŋ)g'-, 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 *a(r)g'i to Tag qanggíq are attested further in Tag. The pet name of a daughter of a former president of the Philippines is nini (for Zenaida) (*nin/i) 'ancestor; grandson', T Bat nini 'great-grandchild', Jav nini 'grandmother', Mal nene (nénék in van Ronkel) 'grandparents'. Whether nini is accidental or not remains to be proved.) Another pet name used like qanggíq, 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 *gílik, 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 social-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 Ilok speaking regions qapo is used for both men and

women in the same manner as in Tag, or as a term of respect (*'ə(m)pu' 'ancestor; grandson', Seb Hil Ilk SamLey Png Mgd apó, Nbl Ilt apo, Ibg afúq, Sbl apog, Ivt inapú 'grandchild', Tao apug 'grandparent', Mar apo 'grandchild; ancestors', Tag gapó 'grandchild', qimpó 'grandmother'). Another transfer of meaning involves ethnic reference, Tag Ilk Bkl SamLey intsík, insík, Seb Png Mgd Sbl Btk insík, Hil Akl intsík, Pmp insík, isík, Ibg insiq, Ivt inchék, Cuy insík, Mar insík '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) (*'əŋk'ik 'respected man').

To suggest that Tag qanggíq was borrowed from T Bat anggi is a remote possibility. The similarity is due to common inheritance. The Tag and T Bat forms are both inherited with Tag qanggíq 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)duŋ; palong, pandóng, *pa(n)duŋ; salig, sandíg, t'a(n)dəŋ, etc.; but see Pmp insík, isík, *(fr. əŋ k'ik).

Notes

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 = Maanja, Nbl = Nabaloi, NgD = Ngadju-Dayak, PAN = Proto-Austronesian, FIN = 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.

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 ganggiq is the pet name, like for instance, Solita for Soledad, Concha or Conching for Concepcion, even Chola for Maria Luisa. As she grows older her siblings and former playmates may stop calling her ganggiq 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.

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."

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