Subcategorization of Pangasinan Verbs[1]

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ABSTRACT

In Generative Grammar, the primary goal of a linguist is to determine and formulate the underlying rules and principles that govern a language. Using the concept of subcategorization, this study primarily aims to identify the subcategories of Pangasinan verbs based on the selected syntactic argument/s, as well as the selectional or the semantic restrictions required by the verb. There are four main subcategories of Pangasinan verbs identified in this study, which include V; [__], V; [__ NP], V; [__ NP$_1$ NP$_2$] and V;[__ PP]. Under each subcategory, the selectional rules are also provided which, on the other hand, indicate the affixes that a verb may take, as well as the thematic role assigned to each syntactic argument that co-occurs with the verb. Although not all possible Pangasinan verbs were included the analysis, the presented subcategorization and selectional rules can still be applied to describe and classify other verbs, as well to generate grammatical and semantically acceptable constructions.

1.0 Introduction

In traditional grammar, verbs refer to words that indicate action, activity, or event performed, experienced, or undergone by an entity. Aside from the meaning conveyed by the word, one can also identify verbs based on their morphological structure — verbs are inflected for tense and aspect, person, and number. This definition can be traced back to the Greeks and Romans' earlier works on grammar (Robins, 1990). In the context of clauses, verbs primarily perform the "predicative" function. In the English language, for example, predicates are necessarily verbal.

Verbs are considered as one of the major classes of lexical categories along with nouns. The Spanish friars who did groundbreaking work and analyses on several Philippine languages identified the importance of verbs because it is through the verb that one identifies the necessary syntactic elements in the formation of a sentence (Cubar & Cubar, 1994). If a verb is used along with the required syntactic elements, a grammatical and acceptable sentence is thus formed.

The grammaticality and acceptability of a sentence, however, is not only based on whether or not the verb is used along with the required syntactic elements. It is also necessary to consider the semantic properties of the arguments that go with it. Such knowledge about the semantic properties of the arguments that go with the verb is part of a native speaker's intuitive capacity in one's language.

This study uses the concept of subcategorization or c-selection (categorial selection) in the analysis of Pangasinan verbs. Subcategorization refers to the classification of lexical items based on the types of arguments that may or may not occur with them. Using this concept, this study aims to (1) provide a subcategorization of Pangasinan verbs based on the syntactic arguments c-selected by verb, and (2) under each subcategory, provide the selectional rules that indicate the affixes that a verb may take, as well as the thematic role or theta (Ө) role assigned to the subject-NP and each c-selected syntactic argument.[2]

1.1 Related studies

The Pangasinan[3] language, like all other agglutinating languages, is characterized by its rich inflectional system[4]. A Pangasinan word can be a free morpheme or may contain morphemes that mark its lexical category (noun, verb, or adjective), grammatical relation (subject and object), and other grammatical features (case, number, tense, degree, etc.). There are a few notable works on Pangasinan verbs, which are found on grammatical sketches, reference grammars, and comparative analyses to the English language.

Ernest Rayner's (1923) grammar-dictionary includes a short list of the most common Pangasinan verbal affixes. His discussion of verbs focuses on the aspects that distinguish verbs from other lexical categories — participles, present indicative, future indicative, past tense, subjunctive mood, conditional mood, potential mood, imperative mood, and the passive voice. He further explains that there is no form that represents the future tense of the verbs.

There are also some unpublished theses on Pangasinan verbs such that of Isabel Mendoza's (1965) "Aspect in English and Pangasinan Verbs: A Contrastive Analysis" and Belen Magat's (1970) "Case and Number in Pangasinan and in English." Mendoza focuses on the morphological components of the verbs in the predicate position. She identifies the similarities and differences of the aspectual forms of verbs in English and Pangasinan. Based on her comparison and analysis of the two languages, she predicts that Pangasinan speakers learning English will find difficulty in learning the inflectional forms of the English language. For example, *mansusulat* which only has one form in Pangasinan can be expressed in three forms in English – 'is writing,' 'writes,' and 'was writing.' This comparison of the aspectual forms of English and Pangasinan, according to Mendoza, is a great help in the preparation of language materials which English language teachers can use in teaching the language to Pangasinan speakers.

On the other hand, Magat (1970) aims to contribute to the development of instructional materials that could help overcome the learning problems regarding case and number for Pangasinan speakers learning English especially since the forms of case and number are so different. She focuses mainly on the markers and verbal affixes that constitute the

Pangasinan focus system. Focus can be marked morphologically by using verbal affixes, or syntactically by using focus markers before nouns. Magat also provides a list of the most comonly used verbal affixes that focus the actor, goal, referent, instrument, and benefactive.

Rev. Fidel of Amurrio's *Pangasinan Grammar* (1970) categorizes the verbs based on the elements that they focus. The first group, objective verbs, includes forms that always take an object, whether direct or indirect. This group of verbs answers the question "what." Subjective forms of verbs, the second group, are used to focus the subject. The subjective form of the verb is also used when the actor is in focus. The third group refers to the circumstantial verbs. Verbs under this group have "focus on circumstances of time, place, manner, cause, purpose, person in whose behalf, instrument of the action" (p. 163). The last group of verbs, command-bearing-on-the-subject verbs, are used to "order, cause, permit, etc. the subject to perform some action" (p. 193). Verbs belonging to this group are usually referred to as causative verbs. Under each group, he also identifies the affixes that can be used with the root.

Another notable work on the Pangasinan language is Richard Benton's *Pangasinan Reference Grammar* (1971). In his analysis of Pangasinan verbs, he explains that verbs are characterized by affixes that mark aspect, transitivity, mode, focus, and voice. Aspect gives clues as to whether the action or state is actual or potential, real or unreal, complete or incomplete. For example, the affix *ON-* (actual, incomplete) and *-INM-* (actual, complete) produce a contrast like *onakár* 'will walk' and *inmakár* 'walked.' Verbs are also morphologically marked to indicate transitivity or the "involvement of an object or goal of the action" such as the affix *MANGI-* and *MAN-* which are explicitly transitive (p. 124). Affixes are used to mark the four modes in Pangasinan, namely: indicative, involuntary, intentive, and imperative. Focus, which indicates the relationship between the verb and the subject, is another characteristic of verbs. In his grammar, Benton includes six categories of focus which are all marked by affixes — active, passive, referential, benefactive, agentive, and instrument.[5] Voice, on the other hand, is categorized into causative voice which indicates that "the actor has caused the action to be brought about, either by himself or by means of the subject of the sentence," and direct voice which indicates that "the relationship between the verb and phrases standing in construction with it (subject, object, etc.) is not the result of causation" (p. 125).

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These characteristics of the language as described in the above-mentioned linguistic works make Pangasinan verbs appear very complicated. For someone to be able to construct grammatical and semantically acceptable sentences, one would not solely rely on the information expressed by the verb root or stem because aside from the lexical information associated with the verb root or stem, the verbal affix also affects the selection of syntactic arguments and their semantic properties.

1.2 Theoretical orientation

In this descriptive analysis of Pangasinan verbs, I work within a concept of Generative Grammar to determine and formulate the rules and principles that govern the forms and behavior of Pangasinan verbs. This study uses the concept of subcategorization or c-selection (categorial selection) in the analysis of Pangasinan verbs. Subcategorization refers to the classification of lexical items based on the number and the syntactic category of arguments that may occur internal to the verb.

As a linguistic theory, the goal of Generative Grammar is to formulate a set of rules that would predict the proper combination of words or syntactic categories that will eventually form grammatical sentences. In constructing grammatical sentences, it is necessary to use the concept of subcategorization which refers to the selection and classification of the categories that co-occur with the lexicon.

In *Aspects of the Theory of Syntax*, Noam Chomsky (1965) discussed that the lexical categories such as nouns, verbs, and prepositions have sets of subcategorization rules. Each set of subcategorization rules contains the syntactic categorial information. This is also usually referred to as categorial selection (c-selection). Using this concept to describe verbs, one can formulate the following subcategorization rules,

$$V \begin{bmatrix} NP \\ \# \\ Adjective \end{bmatrix}$$

(Chomsky, 1965, p. 94)

Based on the subcategorization rule above, a verb can subcategorize for or select a noun phrase (NP) argument, no explicit NP argument, and an adjective. However, aside from the syntactic information of the c-selected argument, it is also necessary to determine the semantic information that can co-occur with the verb. Chomsky (1965) mentioned the importance of what he referred to as the "selectional restrictions" or "restrictions of coocurrence," which contain the semantic information required by the verb (p. 95).

The selectional rules would indicate the features such as [+Animate] or [-Animate] to denote the semantic properties of the required syntactic categories. If one applies these subcategorization and selectional rules to verbs such as *eat, elapse* and *become,* one can come up with the following grammatical sentences: *John ate the mango; A year elapsed;* and *John became strong.*[6]

Applying the same principle, using Chomsky's Government and Binding (GB) theory, a verb may be subcategorized based on the complements c-selected by the verb, which structurally are its sister complements. To identify the sister complements, consider the following sentence below and its corresponding tree diagram representation.

(1) Tina will give the books to her children.
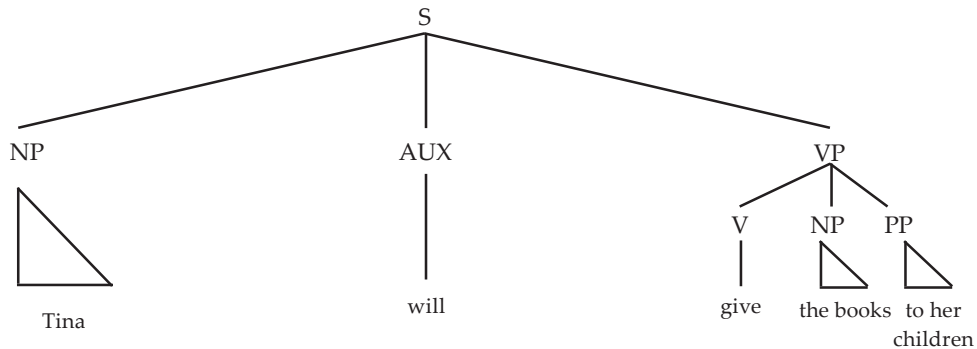
The categories V, NP, and PP are sister complements because they are all under the same node or immediately dominated by VP. V, the head of the VP, c-selects an NP and a PP. These complements are considered internal arguments because they are all under VP. Thus, VP-internal arguments are

the arguments c-selected by the verb. *Tina,* the subject-NP, is VP-external because it is projected onto an NP outside the VP.

If used in the analysis and classification of verbs, verbs may be classified based on the categorial information that they require. Traditionally, verbs are classified as intransitive, transitive, ditransitive, and so on. A verb is said to be intransitive if no explicit NP complement occurs with the verb because it only requires a subject-NP. Transitive verbs require one NP complement while ditransitive verbs require either two NP complements or one NP complement and one PP complement. The notion of intransitive, transitive, ditransitive, and so on of verbal entries are encoded using distributional or subcategorization frames. Consider the following English verbs.

(2a) *eat:*	V; [__ NP]	(5a) *give:*	V; [__ NP PP]
(3a) *jump:*	V; [__]	(6a) *believe:*	V; [__ S']
(4a) *live:*	V; [__ PP]		

In the subcategorization frames presented above, the verb is represented by V.[7] The internal arguments can be an NP, a PP, an NP and a PP, or a sentence. There are instances too when a verb does not require an internal argument as shown in example (3).

Aside from identifying the syntactic categories required by the verb, it is also important to discuss the argument structure. In specifying the argument structure, one has to identify the number of participants involved in the action, activity, or state expressed by the verb. A canonical intransitive verb requires one argument, the subject-NP. Transitive verbs require two while ditransitive verbs require three.

Using the verbs in (2a) – (6a), the following argument structures can be formed.

(2b) V; *eat*

Subject-NP	NP

(3b) V; *jump*

Subject-NP

(4b)   V; *live*

Subject-NP	PP

(5b)   V; *give*

Subject-NP	NP	PP

(6b)   V; *believe*

Subject-NP	S'

Aside from identifying the argument/s, it is also necessary to include the thematic or theta (Ө) roles or the relations between the verb and its argument/s. This is parallel to Chomsky's (1965) selectional rules in that it limits or restricts the type of arguments that can co-occur with the verb.

In this study, I used the following Ө roles based on the definitions provided by Liliane Haegeman (1994, pp. 49-50). AGENT refers to the entity that intentionally initiates the action expressed by the verb. THEME is used to refer to both PATIENT and THEME. Usually, PATIENT is defined as the entity that has undergone action and change of state initiated by the AGENT while THEME refers to the entity that has undergone change of location and possession, moved or affected by the AGENT. EXPERIENCER is the entity that undergoes psychological, cognitive or mental state as expressed by the verb. BENEFICIARY refers to the entity that benefits from the action initiated or performed by the AGENT while the RECIPIENT refers to the entity that acquires or receives action initiated by the AGENT expressed by the verb. SOURCE is the point of origin or entity from which something is moved while GOAL[8] is the endpoint or entity towards which the action or activity is directed. LOCATION is the place in which the action or state expressed by the action is situated. INSTRUMENT refers to anything that the AGENT used in performing the action.

1.3 Data collection and delimitation

The verbs used in the analysis were gathered from several Pangasinan texts. Using my knowledge as a native speaker of Pangasinan, I identified the different aspectual forms of the verbs using different affixes

and looked for sample sentences from these texts. When no sentence is available, I used my knowledge as a native speaker of the language to construct sample sentences.

After providing the aspectual forms and sample sentences for each verb, the verbs were then subcategorized based on the c-selected syntactic arguments. Under each subcategory, I also identified the selectional rules that indicate the affixes that a verb may take, as well as the semantic properties of the syntactic arguments that go with the verb.

The collected texts are articles and stories published in an issue of *Balon Silew* (January-March 2011), a local magazine in Pangasinan, which is an official publication of the *Ulupan na Pansiansiay Salitan Pangasinan* (UPSP). Other texts are accessible on the Internet. I used some articles published in *Sayan Indio*, an editorial column in *The Pangasinan Star Online* (http://pangasinanstar.blogspot.com/) and the only portion on the website that publishes articles in the Pangasinan language, news articles in Pangasinan published in *Bombo Radyo Philippines* (http://www.bomboradyo.com/regional-news/pangasinan), and Pangasinan short stories published in the *Philippine Literature Portal* (http://www.panitikan.com.ph/). A total of at least 24,346 words from four (4) short stories and at least 92 news articles comprise the collected texts.

I also limited the analysis on how these verbs were used in simple situational verbal sentences, which are simple predicative constructions in which the first constituent is the predicate and the second constituent is the subject (Constantino, 1965).

2.0 Subcategories of Pangasinan Verbs

Pangasinan verbs are initially subcategorized based on the syntactic arguments c-selected by the verb, and under each subcategory, the selectional rules are presented which, on the other hand, indicate the affixes that these verbs may take and the specific Ө roles that they assign to each argument. The external arguments refer to the subject-NP (grammatical subject), which are marked by focus markers or take the absolutive form. On the other hand, the internal arguments refer to the syntactic arguments c-selected by the verb and are marked by non-focus markers or take the ergative form.

2.1 Pangasinan focus affixes

Table 1 shows some of the most commonly used Pangasinan verbal affixes used to focus grammatical subjects. It also provides the perfective, imperfective, and contemplative forms of the verbs, as well as the morphophonemic changes that may occur when used with verb stems. To clearly illustrate the processes involved, sample forms are likewise provided in the table.

Table 1. List of Pangasinan focus affixes

	PERFECTIVE	**IMPERFECTIVE**	**CONTEMPLATIVE**[9]
maN-	*naN-; aN-* + root/ stem; regressive nasal assimilation occurs	*maN-* + (C_1) V_1 + root/stem; regressive nasal assimilation occurs	*maN-* + root/stem; regressive nasal assimilation occurs
almo 'find' *balkot* 'wrap'	*angalmo* *nambalkot*	*mangaalmo* *mambabalkot*	*mangalmo* *mambalkot*
mangi-	*angi-* + root/stem	*mangi-* + (C_1) V_1 + root/stem	*mangi-* + root/stem
biig 'set aside' *karga* 'put'	*angibiig* *angikarga*	*mangibibiig* *mangikakarga*	*mangibiig* *mangikarga*
oN-	*-inm-* + root/stem	*oN-* + (C_1) V_1 + root/ stem; regressive nasal assimilation occurs	*oN-* + root/stem; regressive nasal assimilation occurs
batik 'run' *sabi* 'arrive'	*binmatik* *sinmabi*	*ombabatik* *onsasabi*	*ombatik* *onsabi*
maN-...-an	*naN-...-an* + root/ stem; regressive nasal assimilation occurs	*maN-...-an* + (C_1) V_1 + root/stem; regressive nasal assimilation occurs	*maN-...-an* + root/ stem; regressive nasal assimilation occurs
aro 'love' *poniti* 'punch'	*nanaroan* *namponitian*	*manaaroan* *mampoponitian*	*manaroan* *mamponitian*

-an	*-in-...-an* + root/stem	$(C_1) V_1$ + root/stem + *-an*	root/stem + *-an*
bangat 'teach'	*binangatan*	*babangatan*	*bangatan*
kalbo 'pour'	*kinalboan*	*kakalboan*	*kalboan*
-en	*-in-* + root/stem	$(C_1) V_1$ + root/stem + *-en*	root/stem + *-en*
akar 'walk'	*inakar*	*aakaren*	*akaren*
kan 'eat'	*kinan*	*kakanen*	*kanen*
i-	*iN-* + root/stem; regressive nasal assimilation occurs	*i-* + $(C_1) V_1$ + root/stem	*i-* + root/stem
pesak 'wash'	*impesak*	*ipepesak*	*ipesak*
salat 'change'	*insalat*	*isasalat*	*isalat*
na-...-an	*a-...-an;* *na-...-an* + root/stem	*na-...-an* + $(C_1) V_1$ + root/stem	*na-...-an* + root/stem
bantay 'watch'	*abantayan*	*nababantayan*	*nabantayan*
inom 'drink'	*nainumán*	*naiinuman*	*naínuman*
na-	*na-; a-* + root/stem	*na-* + $(C_1) V_1$ + root/stem	*na-* + root/stem
deral 'destroy'	*aderál*	*nadederal*	*nadéral*
ekal 'remove'	*naekál (nakal)*	*naeekal*	*naékal*
paN-...-an	*aN-...-an; naN-...-an* + root/stem; regressive nasal assimilation occurs	*paN-...-an* + $(C_1) V_1$ + root/stem; regressive nasal assimilation occurs	*paN-...-an* + root/stem; regressive nasal assimilation occurs
anap 'find'	*nananap*	*panaanapan*	*pananapan*
akar 'deliver'	*angakaran*	*pangaakaran*	*pangakaran*
pangi-...-an	*angi-...-an* + root/stem	*pangi-...-an* + $(C_1)V_1$ + root/stem	*pangi-...-an* + root/stem
kera 'reserve'	*angikeraan*	*pangikekeraan*	*pangikeraan*
luto 'cook'	*angilutoan*	*pangilulutoan*	*pangilutoan*
i-...-an	*iN-...-an* + root/stem; regressive nasal assimilation occurs	*i-...-an* + $(C_1) V_1$ + root/stem	*i-...-an* + root/stem
sulat 'write'	*insulatan*	*isusulatan*	*isulatan*
bayes 'borrow'	*imbayesan*	*ibabayesan*	*ibayesan*

ipaN-	*inpaN-* + root/stem; regressive nasal assimilation occurs	*ipaN* + $(C_1)V_1$ + root/stem; regressive nasal assimilation occurs	*ipaN-* + root/stem; regressive nasal assimilation occurs
ames 'bathe' *salor* 'fetch water'	*impan-ames* *impansalor*	*ipan-ames* *ipansasalor*	*ipan-ames* *ipansalor*
paN-	*pinaN-* + root/stem; regressive nasal assimilation occurs	*paN-* + $(C_1)V_1$ + root/stem; nasal assimilation occurs	*paN-* + root/stem; regressive nasal assimilation occurs
elet 'tighten' *erel* 'catch'	*pinan-elet* *pinan-erel*	*pan-eelet* *pan-eerel*	*pan-elet* *pan-erel*

2.2 Subcategorization and selectional restrictions of Pangasinan verbs

Four subcategories of Pangasinan verbs were identified in this study: V; [__], V; [__ NP], V; [__ NP_1 NP_2] and V: [__ PP]. The syntactic categories inside the square brackets are the arguments c-selected by the verb. As stated in section 1.2, the arguments c-selected by the verb are VP-internal while the subject-NP (grammatical subject) is a VP-external argument.

Verbs under the first subcategory, V; [__], do not c-select any internal argument. The only syntactic argument that occurs with the V is the subject-NP. Traditionally, these verbs are referred to as the intransitive verbs. Verbs under the second subcategory, V; [__ NP], c-select only one internal argument (NP) while verbs under the third subcategory, V; [__ NP_1 NP_2], c-select two internal arguments (two NPs). Verbs under the fourth subcategory, on the other hand, selects a PP. [10]

Each subcategory is further subcategorized according to the verbal affixes and Ɵ-role assigned to each argument. The thematic grid is included to show the Ɵ-role assigned to each syntactic argument that co-occurs with the verb. To identify the Ɵ-role of each argument, subscripts ($_{i, j}$ and $_k$) were used. The subscript is placed after each argument in the sample sentences, and this can be cross-referred to the thematic grid provided under each subcategory.

2.2.1 V; [__]

Verbs under this subcategory take the verbal affixes *maN-*, *oN-*, *maN-…-an* and *na-* and do not require any internal argument. The verb co-occurs only with the subject-NP which may take the following Ɵ roles: AGENT, THEME, EXPERIENCER and RECIPROCAL AGENT.

2.2.1.1   *maN-/oN- + V; [__]*

In the following structure, the verbs take the affixes *maN-* or *oN-* and assign the Ɵ role AGENT to the subject-NP.

AGENT/Subject
i

(1) | *Manames* | *ak* | *ed* | *dayat* |
| *man-ames* | *ak$_i$* | *ed* | *dayat* |
| Cont.AgF-bathe | **1Sg.ABS** | OBLMark | sea |
'I will take a bath at the beach.'

(2) | *Inmesel* | *ya* | *tampol* | *si* | *Vida* |
| *ʔ<inm>esel* | *ya* | *tampol* | *si* | *Vida* |
| <Prf.AgF>respond | LNK | quickly | FCNMarkSg | Vida |
'Vida responded quickly.'

(3) | *Inmalagey* | *si* | *Mario* |
| *ʔ<inm>alagey* | *si* | *Mario$_i$* |
| <Prf.AgF>stand up | FPNMarkSg | **Mario** |
'Mario stood up.'

2.2.1.2 maN-/oN-/na- + V; [__]

In the following structure, the verbs take the affixes *maN-*, *oN-* or *na-* and assign the Ɵ-role THEME to the subject-NP.

THEME/Subject
i

(4) | *Nan-abet* | *so* | *mata* | *ra* |
| *nan-abet* | *so* | *mata$_i$* | *ra* |
| Prf.ThF-meet | FCNMarkPl | **eyes** | 3Pl.GEN |
'Their eyes met.'

(5) *Ginmapo*   *la*   *so*   *epidemya*
     g<inm>apo   *la*   *so*   *epidemya$_i$*
     <Prf.ThF>start   already   FCNMarkSg   **epidemic**
     'The epidemic has already started.'

(6) *Nansara*   *laray*   *Internet cafe*   *dia*
     nan-sara   *la=ray*   *Internet cafe$_i$* *dia*
     Prf.ThF-close   already=FCNMarkPl   **Internet cafe**   DemPron
                                                                   Prox.OBL

     'The Internet cafes here have already closed down.'

(7) *Tinmagey*   *so*   *balor*   *na*   *piso*
     t<inm>agey   *so*   *balor*   *na*   *piso$_i$*
     <Prf.ThF>go up   FCNMarkSg   **value** LNK   **peso**
     'The value of peso went up.'

2.2.1.3   *maN- + V; [__]*

Verbs under this subcategory take the affix *maN-* in the following sentences and assign the Ѳ-role EXPERIENCER to the subject-NP.

EXPERIENCER/Subject
i

(8) *Nambilay*   *si*   *Aurora*
     nam-bilay   *si*   *Aurora$_i$*
     Prf.AgF-live   FPNMarkSg   **Aurora**
     'Aurora lived.'

(9) *Naninawa*   *met*   *lara*
     nan-inawa   *met*   *la=ra$_i$*
     Prf.AgF-live comfortably also   already=**3Pl.ABS**
     'They have also finally lived comfortably.'

(10) *Nansakit*   *si*   *Ana*
     nan-sakit   *si*   *Ana$_i$*
     Prf.AgF-get sick FPNMarkSg   **Ana**
     'Ana got sick.'

2.2.1.4 maN-...-a + V; [__]

Verbs under this subcategory take the affix *maN-...-an and* occur with the subject-NP that takes the Ɵ-role RECIPROCAL AGENT. Syntactically, sentences (11) – (13) have only one argument (subject-NP) that co-occurs with the verb. Semantically, however, two participants are involved in the action or activity perfomed.

RECIPROCAL AGENT/Subject		
i		

(11) *Nanangoban*   *imay*   *saninaro*
      nan-angob-an   *imay*   *saninaro$_i$*
      Prf.AgF-kiss-Prf.AgF FCNMarkSg   **lovers**
      'The lovers kissed.'

(12) *Nankarawan*   *ira*
      nan-karaw-an   *ira$_i$*
      Prf.AgF-court-Prf.AgF **3Pl.ABS**
      'They courted each other.'

(13) *Nantalusan*   *lamay*   *sanama*
      nan-talus-an   *lamay*   *sanama$_i$*
      Prf.AgF-understand-Prf.AgF   already=FCNMarkSg   **father and son**

'The father and son already understood each other.'

2.2.2 V; [__ NP]

Verbs under this subcategory are commonly referred to as transitive verbs. These verbs c-select an NP and assign the following Ɵ roles: THEME, AGENT, and EXPERIENCER. These verbs may take the affixes *maN-, mangi-, oN-, -an, -en, i-, na-, na-...-an, i-...-an,* and *paN-...-an.*

2.2.2.1 maN-/mangi-/oN- + V; [__ NP]

In the following structure, the verbs take the affixes *maN-, mangi-,* or *oN-*. The verb assigns the Ɵ-role AGENT to the subject-NP and THEME to the c-selected NP.

AGENT/Subject		THEME	
i		j	

(14)	*Nanalagar*	*si*	*Jen*	*ya*	*jeep*
	nan-alagar	*si*	*Jen$_i$*	*ya*	*jeep$_j$*
	Prf.AgF-wait	FPNMarkSg	**Jen**	CNMarkSg	jeepney
	'Jen waited for a jeep.'				
(15)	*Angibalkot*	*imay*	*bii*	*ya*	*regalo*
	angi-balkot	*imay*	*bii$_i$*	*ya*	*regalo$_j$*
	Prf.AgF-wrap	FPNMarkSg	**woman**	CNMarkSg	gift
	'The woman wrapped a gift.'				
(16)	*Binmantay*	*kami*		*ya*	*pelikula*
	b<inm>antay	*kami$_i$*		*ya*	*pelikula$_j$*
	<Prf.AgF>watch	**1PlExcl.ABS**		CNMarkSg	movie
	'We watched a movie.'				

2.2.2.2 -an/-en/i-/na-/na-...-an + V; [__ NP]

In the following structure, the verbs take the affixes *–an, -en, i-, na-,* or *na-...-an*, in which the subject-NP takes the Ɵ-role THEME while the c-selected NP takes the Ɵ-role AGENT.

THEME/Subject		AGENT	
i		j	

(17)	*Danoman*	*ya*	*dumaralos*	*iramay*	*paserser*	*to*
	danom-an	*ya*	*dumaralos$_j$*	*iramay*	*paserser$_i$*	*to*
	water-Cont.ThF	CNMarkSg	farmer	FCNMarkPl	**rice seedlings**	3Sg.GEN
	'The farmer will water his rice seedlings.'					
(18)	*Deralen*	*ya*	*oposisyon*		*so*	
	deral-en	*ya*	*oposisyon$_j$*		*so*	
	destroy- Cont.ThF	CNMarkSg	opposition		FCNMarkSg	
	pangulo	*tayo*				
	pangulo$_i$	*tayo*				
	president	1PlIncl.GEN				
	'The opposition will destroy our president.'					
(19)	*Ibotos*	*ya*	*pigaran*	*milyon*	*si*	
	i-botos	*ya*	*pigaran*	*milyon$_j$*	*si*	
	Cont.ThF-vote	CNMarkPl	some	million	FPNMarkSg	

Trillanes	*bilang*	*senador*
Trillanes$_i$	*bilang*	*senador*
Trillanes	as	senator

'Millions (of people) will vote for Trillanes as senator.'

(20)
Aketket	*koy*	*dilak*
a-ketket	*ko*$_i$*=y*	*dila*$_i$*=k*
Prf.ThF-bite	1Sg.ERG=FCNMarkSg	**tongue**=1Sg.GEN

'I bit my tongue.'

(21)
Aloganan	*ko*	*lay*	*service*
a-logan-an	*ko*$_j$	*la=y*	*service*$_i$
Prf.ThF-ride-Prf.ThF	1Sg.ERG	already=FCNMarkSg	**service**

nen	*Tio*	*Ben*
nen	*Tio*	*Ben*
GENMark	Uncle	Ben

'I have already ridden Uncle Ben's service.'

2.2.2.3   *-en/na-/na-…-an* + V; [__ NP]

In the following structure, verbs take the affixes *–en, na-,* or *na-…-an* and assign the Ө-role THEME to the subject-NP and EXPERIENCER to the c-selected NP.

THEME/Subject	EXPERIENCER
i	j

(22)
Kinogip	*koy*	*inyakar*
k<in>ogip	*ko*$_i$*=y*	*inyakar*$_i$
<Prf.ThF>dream	1Sg.ERG=FCNMarkSg	**arrival**

mod	*dia*
mo=d	*dia*
2Sg.GEN=OBLMark	DemPronProx.OBL

'I dreamed about your coming here.'

(23)
Nadngel	*koy*	*Dr. Guido*	*tan*	*si*
na-dengel	*ko*$_j$*=y*	*Dr. Guido*$_i$	*tan*	*si*
Prf.ThF-hear	1Sg.ERG=FPNMarkSg	**Dr.Guido**	and	FPNMarkSg

Rachel	*ed*	*radyo*
Rachel$_i$	*ed*	*radyo*
Rachel	OBLMark	radio

'I heard Dr. Guido and Rachel on the radio.'

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(24) *Atawayan*   *ko*   *imay*   *aso*
      a-taway-an   *ko*ⱼ   *imay*   *aso*ᵢ
      Prf.ThF-taste-Prf.ThF   1Sg.ERG   FCNMarkSg   **dog (meat)**
      'I tasted the dog meat.'

2.2.2.4 *maN- + V; [__ NP]*

Verbs such as *kogip* 'to dream' and *aro* 'to love' in the following structure, take the affix *maN-*. The subject-NP takes the Ө-role EXPERIENCER while the verb assigns THEME to the c-selected NP.

EXPERIENCER/Subject	THEME
i	j

(25) *Nankogip*   *ak*   *kalabyan*   *ya*   *anyani*
      nan-kogip   *ak*ᵢ   *kalabyan*   *ya*   *anyani*ⱼ
      Prf.AgF-dream   **1Sg.ABS** last night   CNMarkSg   ghost
      'I dreamed of a ghost last night.'

(26) *Angaro*   *ak*   *lay*   *bii*
      ang-aro   *ak*ᵢ   *la=y*   *bii*ⱼ
      Prf.AgF-love   **1Sg.ABS** already=CNMarkSg   woman
      'I have already loved a woman.'

2.2.2.5 *-an/-en + V; [__ NP]*

In the following structure, the verbs take the affixes *-an* or *-en-*. The subject-NP takes the Ө-role LOCATION while the verb assigns AGENT to the c-selected NP.

LOCATION/Subject	AGENT
i	j

(27) *Dalanen*   *ya*   *bagyo*   *so*   *Pangasinan*
      dalan-en   *ya*   *bagyo*ⱼ   *so*   *Pangasinan*ᵢ
      pass by-Cont.LocF   CNMarkSg   typhoon   FCNMarkSg   **Pangasinan**
      'The typhoon will pass by Pangasinan.'

(28) *Dinapoay*   *kumpapey*   *iray*
      d<in>apo-a=y   *kumpapey*ⱼ   *iray*
      <Prf.LocF>alight-<Prf.LocF>=CNMarkSg   butterfly   FCNMarkPl

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rorosas
rorosas$_i$
flowers
'The butterfly alighted on the flowers.'

(29) *Dokolan*   *nen*   *Mark*   *imay*   *katrem*
     dokol-an   *nen*   *Mark$_j$*   *imay*   *katre$_i$=m*
     lie down-Cont.LocF   PNMarkSg   Mark   FCNMarkSg   **bed**=2Sg.GEN
     'Mark will lie down on your bed.'

2.2.2.6   *-en + V; [__ NP]*

In the following structure, the verbs take the affix *-en*. The subject-NP takes the Ө-role GOAL while the verb assigns AGENT to the c-selected NP.

GOAL/Subject	AGENT
i	j

(30) *Dinagok*   *iramay*   *mansesebeg*
     d<in>ago=k$_j$ *iramay*   *mansesebeg$_i$*
     <Prf.LocF>approach=1Sg.ERG   FCNMarkPl   **quarreling (people)**
     'I approached the quarreling people.'

(31) *Laen*   *to*   *met*   *so*   *Dagupan*
     la-en   *to$_j$*   *met*   *so*   *Dagupan$_i$*
     go-Cont.LocF   3Sg.ERG   also   FPNMarkSg   **Dagupan**
     'S/he will also go to Dagupan.'

(32) *Inakar*   *ko*   *so*   *abong*   *da*
     ʔ<in>akar   *ko$_j$*   *so*   *abong$_i$*   *da*
     Prf.LocF-walk   1Sg.ERG   FCNMarkSg   **house**   3Pl.GEN
     'I walked my way to their house.'

2.2.2.7   *i-…-an/na-...-an + V; [__ NP]*

In the following structure, the verbs take the affixes *i-...-an* or *na-...-an*. The subject-NP takes the Ө-role BENEFICIARY while the verb assigns THEME to the c-selected NP. It has to be noted that in sentences (33) and (34), the pronoun *taka* is used. Syntactically, there is only one nominal argument; semantically however, this pronoun indicates both the agent and beneficiary.[11] In these sentences, the pronoun takes the Ө-role AGENT + BENEFICIARY.

AGENT+BENEFICIARY/Subject	THEME
i	j

(33)   *Insulatan*   *taka*   *lay*
           in-sulat-an $taka_i$ *la=y*
           Prf.BenF-write-Prf.BenF   **DPron.ABS**   already=CNMarkSg

           ngaran mo
           $ngaran_j$ *mo*
           name   2Sg.GEN
           'I already wrote your name for you.'

(34)   *Abayesan*   *taka*   *lay*   *blouse*
           a-bayes-an $taka_i$ *la=y* $blouse_j$
           Prf.BenF-borrow-Prf.BenF   **DPron.ABS**   already=CNMarkSg   blouse
           'I already borrowed a blouse for you.'

       2.2.2.8 i-…na-... -an + V; [__ NP]

      In the following examples, the verbs take the affixes *i-...an* or *na-...
-an*. The subject-NP takes the Ө-role AGENT+RECIPIENT while the verb
assigns THEME to the c-selected NP. The singular dual pronoun *taka* is also
used, which simultaneously denotes both the AGENT and RECIPIENT.

AGENT+RECIPIENT/Subject	THEME
i	j

(35)   *Inawitan*   *takay*   *daiset*   *ya*   *sira*
           in-awit-an $taka_i$=y   *daiset*   *ya* $sira_j$
           Prf.BenF-bring-Prf.BenF   **DPron.ABS**=CNMarkSg   little   LNK   fish
           'I brought you a small amount of fish.'

(36)   *Apawitan*   *taka*   *lay*   *kuwarta*
           a-pawit-an $taka_i$ *la=y* $kuwarta_j$
           Prf.BenF-send-Prf.BenF   **DPron.ABS**   already=CNMarkSg   flower
           'I already sent you money.'

       2.2.2.9 paN-...-an + V; [__ NP]

      In the following structure, the verbs take the affix *paN-...-an*, in which
the subject-NP takes the Ө-role LOCATION while the verb assigns AGENT
to the c-selected NP.

LOCATION/Subject		AGENT	
i		j	

(37)	*Nanirongan*	*to*	*imay*	*sofa*
	nan-irong-an	*to$_j$*	*imay*	*sofa$_i$*
	Prf.LocF-sit-Prf.LocF	3Sg.ERG	FCNMarkSg	**sofa**
	'S/he sat on the sofa.'			
(38)	*Panogipan*	*ko*	*imay*	*kamam*
	pan-ogip-an	*ko$_j$*	*imay*	*kama$_i$=m*
	Cont.LocF-sleep-Cont.LocF	1Sg.ERG	FCNMarkSg	**bed**=2Sg.GEN
	'I will sleep on your bed.'			

2.2.3   V; [__ NP$_1$ NP$_2$]

Verbs under this subcategory may take the verbal affixes *na-…-an*, *i-…-an, -an, i-, paN-…-an, pangi-…-an, paN-*, and *ipaN-*. These verbs co-occur with three syntactic arguments – the subject-NP and two internal NP arguments.

2.2.3.1   *na-…-an/i-…-an + V; [__ NP$_1$ NP$_2$]*

The verbs in the following structure may take the affixes *na-…-an* or *i-…-an* and assign BENEFICIARY to the subject-NP, AGENT to NP$_1$ and THEME to NP$_2$.

BENEFICIARY/Subject	AGENT		THEME	
i	j		k	

(39)	*Asaliwan*	*la*	*nen*	*Mark*	*si*	*Jen*
	a-saliw-an	*la*	*nen*	*Mark$_j$*	*si*	*Jen$_i$*
	Prf.BenF-buy-Prf.BenF	already	PNMarkSg	Mark	FPNMarkSg	**Jen**
	ya	*computer*				
	ya	*computer$_k$*				
	CNMarkSg	computer				
	'Mark has already bought a computer for Jen.'					
(40)	*Insimbangan*	*da*	*kamiy*			*ilik*
	in-simbang-an	*da$_j$*	*kami$_i$=y*			*ilik$_k$*
	Prf.BenF-weigh-Prf.BenF	3Pl.ERG	**3PlExcl.ABS**=CNMarkSg			rice
	'They weighed rice for us.'					

2.2.3.2　*pangi-…-an/i-…-an + V; [__ NP$_1$ NP$_2$]*

In the following sentences, the verbs take the affixes *pangi-…-an* or *i-…-an* and assign RECIPIENT to the subject-NP, AGENT to NP$_1$ and THEME to NP$_2$.

RECIPIENT/Subject	AGENT	THEME
i	j	k

(41)　*Dinerewan*　　　　　*toy*　　　　　　*Tony*
　　　d<in>erew-an　　　to$_j$=y　　　　Tony$_i$
　　　<Prf.BenF>hand-Prf.BenF　3Sg.ERG=FPNMarkSg　**Tony**

　　　ya　　　　　*biskotso*
　　　ya　　　　　biskotso$_k$
　　　CNMarkSg　　biskotso
　　　'He handed Tony *biskotso*.'

(42)　*Angiteran*　　　　　*koy*　　　　*bayar*　　　*ya*　　*libro*
　　　angi-ter-an　　　　ko$_j$=y　　　bayar$_k$　　　ya　　libro
　　　Prf.BenF-give-Prf.BenF　1Sg.ERG=CNMarkSg　payment　　LNK　　book

　　　si　　　　*Jen*
　　　si　　　　Jen$_i$
　　　FPNMark　　**Jen**
　　　'It is Jen who I gave the payment for the book.'

(43)　*Insempetan*　　　　　　　　*nen*　　　　*Ricoy*
　　　in-sempet-an　　　　　　　nen　　　　Rico$_j$y
　　　Prf.BenF-take home-Prf.BenF　PNMarkSg　　Rico=CNMarkSg

　　　pansit　　*so*　　　　*asawa*　　*to*
　　　pansit$_k$　　so　　　　asawa$_i$　　to
　　　pancit　　FCNMarkSg　　**wife**　　3Sg.GEN
　　　'Rico took home pancit for his wife.'

2.2.3.3　*paN-…-an/pangi-…-an + V; [__ NP$_1$ NP$_2$]*

Verbs listed under this group, may take the affixes *paN-…-an* or *pangi-…-an* and assign AGENT to NP$_1$ and THEME to NP$_2$. The subject-NP, on the other hand, takes the ϴ role LOCATION.

LOCATION/Subject	AGENT	THEME
i	j	k

(44) *Nangelgelan*   *ko*   *yan*   *batya*
      nan-gelgel-an   *ko$_j$*   *yan*   *batya$_i$*
      Prf.LocF-wash-Prf.LocF   1Sg.ERG   DemPronProx.ABS   **basin**

      ya   *abel*   *mo*
      ya   *abel$_k$*   *mo*
      CNMarkSg   clothes   2Sg.GEN
      'This basin is where I washed your clothes.'

(45) *Angikabitan*   *da*   *itan*
      angi-kabit-an   *da$_j$*   *itan$_i$*
      Prf.LocF-install-Prf.LocF   3Pl.ERG   **DemPronMed.ABS**

      ya   *linyay*   *Internet*
      ya   *linya=y*   *Internet$_k$*
      CNMarkSg   line=LNK   Internet
      'It is there where they installed the Internet line.'

2.2.3.4 i-/paN-/ipaN- + V; [__ NP$_1$ NP$_2$]

     In the following structure, the verbs take the affixes *i-*, *paN-*, or *ipaN-* and assign AGENT to NP$_1$ and THEME to NP$_2$. The subject-NP takes the Ө-role INSTRUMENT.

INSTRUMENT/Subject	AGENT	THEME
i	j	k

(46) *Itambal*   *ko*   *imay*   *bulong*   *na*   *kusay*
      i-tambal   *ko$_j$*   *imay*   *bulong*   *na*   *kusay$_i$*
      Cont.InstrF-cure   1Sg.ERG   FCNMarkPl   **leaves**   **LNK**   ***kusay***

      ed   *okok*   *ko*
      ed   *okok$_k$*   *ko*
      OBLMark   cough   Sg.GEN
      'I will use *kusay* leaves to cure my cough.'

(47) *Pinambalkot*   *nen*   *Mariay*   *tinapa*
      pinam-balkot   *nen*   *Maria$_j$=y*   *tinapa$_k$*
      Prf.InstrF-wrap   PNMarkSg   Maria=CNMarkSg   smoked fish

imay	*dyaryo*	
imay	*dyaryo*$_i$	
FCNMarkSg	**newspaper**	

'Maria used the newspaper to wrap the smoked fish.'

(48)   *Impankatli*   *nen*   *Mark*$_j$ *iyan*   *katli*$_i$

        impan-katli   *nen*   *Mark*$_j$ *iyan*   *katli*$_i$

        Prf.InstrF-cut   PNMarkSg   Mark   DemPronProx.ABS **scissors**

        ed samay   *papel*

        ed samay   *papel*$_k$

        OBLMark   paper

'Mark used this scissors to cut that paper.'

2.2.4 V; [__ PP]

Verbs under the fourth subcategory may take the verbal affixes *oN-* and *maN-* and co-occur with a subject-NP and a PP to which the following Ɵ roles are assigned: GOAL, SOURCE, and LOCATION.

2.2.4.1 oN- + V; [__ PP]

In the following structure, the verbs take the affix *oN-* and assign GOAL to the c-selected PP while the subject-NP takes the Ɵ-role AGENT.

AGENT/Subject		GOAL		
i		j		

(49) *Sinmempet*   *ed*   *Kailokuan* *si*   *Leandro*

       s<inm>empet   *ed*   *Kailokuan*$_j$ *si*   *Leandro*$_i$

       <Prf.AgF>go home   OBLMark   Ilocos   FPNMarkSg **Leandro**

'Leandro went home to Ilocos.'

(50) *Onloob*   *kamid*   *eskwelaan*

       on-loob   *kami*$_i$*=d*   *eskwelaan*$_j$

       Cont.AgF-go   **1PlExcl.ABS**=OBLMark   school

'We will go to school.'

(51) *Binmisita*   *si*   *Kieran* *ed*   *Dagupan*

       b<inm>isita   *si*   *Kieran* *ed*   *Dagupan*

       <Prf.AgF>visit   FCNMarkSg   **Kieran** OBLMark   Dagupan

'Kieran visited Dagupan.'

2.2.4.2 maN-/oN- + V; [__ PP]

In the following structure, the verbs may take the affixes *maN-* or *oN-* and assign AGENT to the subject-NP and SOURCE to the c-selected PP.

AGENT/Subject	SOURCE
i	j

(52) *Nanlapuy*   *nanay*   *kod*   *baley*
nan-lapu=y   *nanay$_i$*   *ko=d*   *baley$_j$*
Prf.AgF-come from=FCNMarkSg **mother**   1Sg.GEN=OBLMark   market
'My mother came from the market'

2.2.4.3 maN-/oN- + V; [__ PP]

In the following structure, the verbs may take the affixes *maN-* and *oN-* and assign AGENT to the subject-NP. The verbs also c-select another PP and assign the Ө-role LOCATION to it.

AGENT/Subject	LOCATION
i	j

(53) *Nanayam*   *irad*   *abong*   *mi*
nan-ayam   *ira$_i$=d*   *abong$_j$*   *mi*
Prf.AgF-stay   **1Pl.ABS**=OBLMark   house   1PlExcl.GEN
'They stayed in our house.'

(54) *Inmakar*   *si*   *Mayor Al*   *ed*   *pegley*
ʔ<inm>akar   *si*   *Mayor Al$_i$*   *ed*   *pegley*
<Prf.AgF>walk   FPNMarkSg   **Mayor Al**   OBLMark   middle

ya   *taytay*
ya   *taytay$_j$*
LNK   bridge
'Mayor Al walked in the middle of the bridge.'

(55) *Nanliber*   *irad*   *plaza*
nan-liber   *ira$_i$=d*   *plaza$_j$*
Prf.AgF-go around   **3Pl.ABS**=OBLMark   plaza
'They went around the plaza.'

3.0 Summary and conclusion

Using the concept of subcategorization based on Chomsky's Generative Grammar, this descriptive study on Pangasinan verbs identified the subcategories of verbs based on the c-selected syntactic arguments. This study supported the idea that to generate grammatical constructions, the verb dictates which type of syntactic arguments should go with it. Moreover, the thematic roles of these syntactic arguments are also determined and assigned by the verb. These syntactic and semantic requirements of the verb form the subcategorization and selectional rules of the language which can generate grammatical and semantically acceptable constructions.

There are four subcategories of Pangasinan verbs identified in this descriptive study: V; [__], V; [__ NP], V; [__ NP$_1$ NP$_2$], and V; [__ PP]. Under each subcategory, the verbs were further subcategorized according to the affixes that a verb may take, as well as the thematic role assigned to each syntactic argument. The following thematic roles AGENT, THEME, EXPERIENCER, BENEFICIARY, RECIPIENT, LOCATION, GOAL, SOURCE, and INSTRUMENT were utilized in this analysis of Pangasinan verbs.

The following table summarizes the subcategories of Pangasinan verbs and also includes the verbal affixes and thematic role assigned to each syntactic argument.

Table 2. Subcategorization and selectional rules in Pangasinan verbs

			External Argument	Internal Argument/s		
			Subject-NP	NP$_1$	NP$_2$	PP
	V; [__]					
Subcategory I	*maN-* *oN-*	+ Root/ Stem	AGENT			
	maN- *oN-* *na-*	+ Root/ Stem	THEME			
	maN-	+ Root/ Stem	EXPERIENCER			
	maN-...-an	+ Root/ Stem	RECIPROCAL AGENT			

V; [___]

Subcategory II	*maN-* *mangi-* *oN-*	+ Root/ Stem	AGENT	THEME		
	-an *-en* *i-* *na-* *na-...-an*	+ Root/ Stem	THEME	AGENT		
	-en *na-* *na-...-an*	+ Root/ Stem	THEME	EXPERIENCER		
	maN-	+ Root/ Stem	EXPERIENCER	THEME		
	-an *-en*	+ Root/ Stem	LOCATION	AGENT		
	-en	+ Root/ Stem	GOAL	AGENT		
	paN-...-an	+ Root/ Stem	LOCATION	AGENT		

V; [___ NP₁ NP₂]

Subcategory III	*na-...-an* *i-...-an*	+ Root/ Stem	BENEFICIARY	AGENT	THEME	
	pangi-...an *i-...-an*	+ Root/ Stem	RECIPIENT	AGENT	THEME	
	paN-...-an *pangi-...-an-*	+ Root/ Stem	LOCATION	AGENT	THEME	
	i- *paN-* *ipaN-*	+ Root/ Stem	INSTRUMENT	AGENT	THEME	

V; [___ PP]

Subcategory IV	*oN-*	+ Root/ Stem	AGENT			GOAL
	maN- *oN-*	+ Root/ Stem	AGENT			SOURCE
	maN- *oN-*	+ Root/ Stem	AGENT			LOCA-TION

Though not all possible Pangasinan verbs were identified and tested in this study, I believe that the presented subcategorization and selectional rules can be applied in describing and classifying other verbs in the language.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

<space> = word boundary

= = clitic boundary

 – , < > = affix boundary

1 = first person

2 = second person

3 = third person

ABS = absolutive

Ag = agentive

AUX = auxiliary

Ben = benefactive

CN = common noun

Cont = contemplative

D = dual

Dem = demonstrative

ERG = ergative

Excl = exclusive

F = focus

GB = government and binding

GEN = GENITIVE

Incl = inclusive

Instr = instrument

LNK = linker

Loc = locative

Mark = marker

Med = medial

N = noun

NP = noun phrase

OBL = oblique

Prf = perfective

Pl = plural

PN = personal noun

PP = prepositional phrase

Pron = pronoun

Prox = proximal

S = sentence

Sg = singular

Th = theme

V = verb

VP = verb phrase

NOTE

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Endnotes

[1] This is a shorter version of my master's thesis of the same title.

[2] Subject-NP may also be referred to as the grammatical subject. In this study, I adopted the traditional view in theoretical syntax that noun is the head of an NP, contrary to the existing and more common practice nowadays in which NPs are treated as DPs (determiner phrases).

[3] The Pangasinan language is one of the major languages in the Philippines and is being used and spoken in Pangasinan, a province located in the northwestern region of the country. According to *Ethnologue*, it belongs to the following classification of languages: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Philippine, Northern Luzon, Meso-Cordilleran, South-Central Cordilleran, Southern Cordilleran, West Southern Cordilleran (Lewis, Simons, & Fennig, 2013).

[4] The Pangasinan language exhibits features of an agglutinating language, however, there are also other evidence that point to the idea that Pangasinan is fusional. Pangasinan verbal affixes, in particular, can simultaneously signal information such as aspect, voice, and focus.

[5] This study uses the following focus: agentive, theme, benefactive, locative, and instrument.

[6] These are just some of the possible sentences that can be constructed based on the subcategorization and selectional rules provided.

[7] Subcategorization samples (2) – (6) are only sample frames and do not necessarily restrict the given verbs to such.

[8] Other works on Philippine languages such that of Constantino (1965) and Cruz (1975) use GOAL to refer to the entity directly affected by the action expressed by the verb.

[9] In Pangasinan, the verbs have the same contemplative and infinitive form.

[10] There are verbs, too, that c-select a sentence – V; [S']. However, since this study is focused only on simple verbal constructions, this verb subcategory was not covered in the discussion.

[11] The pronoun *taka* is a portmanteau of first person singular pronoun and second person singular pronoun. It has to be noted that in sentences (33)-(34) and sentences (35)-(36), the pronoun *taka* is used, which actually has two participants, namely, the agent and beneficiary or recipient. The semantic roles AGENT and BENEFICIARY or RECIPIENT are usually expressed by different NPs, but in the following structures, they are morphologically expressed by a single pronoun because of the morphological rules in Pangasinan, and not because of subcategorization rules.

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