A TAGMEMIC ANALYSIS OF PANGASINAN CLAUSES

By

Pacita Fernandez Yaptenco

A THESIS

Submitted to
Michigan State University
in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of

MASTER OF ARTS

Department of Linguistics and
Oriental and African Languages

1967

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Thanks are due to the College of Agriculture, University of the Philippines for partially financing my studies here at Michigan State University; and to the Department of English, Michigan State University, through its former chairman, Dr. C. David Mead, for a graduate assistantship that enabled me to finish my master's program.

I am indebted to the valuable guidance and suggestions of the members of the thesis committee, Miss Helen Ullrich and Dr. David G. Lockwood, especially the chairman, Dr. Ruth Brend.

To the Department of Linguistics and Oriental and African Languages, through the chairman, Professor James P. Wang, and the staff, especially, Dr. Ralph Barrett, Dr. James A. Noonan and Dr. Roger W. Shuy, I wish to express my appreciation for the help and encouragement extended to me during my stay.

Lastly, to my husband, to whom I dedicate this work, and to my children, Monique and Cecile, my gratitude for their inspiration and understanding without which this extremely rewarding educational experience would not have come to fruition.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS		ii
LIST OF TABLES		iv
LIST OF APPENDICES		v
LIST OF SYMBOLS		vi
Chapter		
I.	INTRODUCTION.	1
II.	PANGASINAN CLAUSE CLASSIFICATION	10
III.	THE TRANSITIVE INDICATIVE CLAUSE	14
IV.	THE INTRANSITIVE INDICATIVE CLAUSE	30
V.	THE DESCRIPTIVE INDICATIVE CLAUSE.	34
VI.	THE TRANSITIVE IMPERATIVE CLAUSE	43
VII.	THE INTRANSITIVE IMPERATIVE CLAUSE	47
VIII.	THE DEPENDENT CLAUSE	50
IX.	SOME COMMENTS ON TRANSFORMATIONS OF CLAUSE-LEVEL TAGMEMES	53
BIBLIOGRAPHY		57
APPENDICES.		59

LIST OF TABLES

Table		Page
1.	Fillers of Clause-Level Slots	66
2.	Pangasinan Personal Pronouns	67
3.	Pangasinan Demonstrative Pronouns.	68
4.	Aspect Markers in Pangasinan Verbs	69
5.	Summary Table of Nuclear Constructions . . .	71

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix Page

I. Sample Passages Illustrating Pangasinan Clauses 60

II. Tables 65

LIST OF SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

+	obligatory
±	optional
±(±...+)	both tagmemes are optional, but the first does not occur without the second, and the second can occur alone
+(±...+)	the first is optional and the second is obligatory, but both can occur
±(+...+)	both tagmemes are optional, but the two must occur together
Trans. Ind.	independent transitive indicative
Intrans. Ind.	independent intransitive indicative
Desc. Ind.	independent descriptive indicative
Trans. Imp.	independent transitive imperative
Intrans. Imp.	independent intransitive imperative
trans. ind.	dependent transitive indicative
intrans. ind.	dependent intransitive indicative
desc. ind.	dependent descriptive indicative
A_f	agent-focussed
G_f	goal- focussed
I_f	instrument-focussed

R_f	referent-focussed
P	predicate
S	subject
A	agent
G	goal
I	instrument
R	referent
Sub.	subordinator
Cl. Rel.	clause relator
Sidentifier	subject identifier
Aidentifer	agent identifier
Gidentifier	goal identifier
L	location
T	time
Rea.	reason
M	manner
Pur.	purpose
C	condition
mod.	modifier
e	emphatic
appos.	appositive
part.	particle
n	noun
pron.	pronoun
adv.	adverb

adj.	adjective
v	verb
nph	noun phrase
pron. ph.	pronoun phrase
adj. ph.	adjective phrase
vph	verb phrase
loc. ph.	locative phrase
demons.	demonstrative pronoun
det.	determiner
Ø	zero allomorph
Redupl.	reduplication
// //	boundary marks for independent clauses
( )	boundary marks for dependent clauses
$P_{mod.}$	predicate modifier on phrase level
P_t	predicate transitive
P_{taf}	predicate of transitive agent-focussed clause
P_{tgf}	predicate of transitive goal-focussed clause
P_{tif}	predicate of transitive instrument-focussed clause
P_{trf}	predicate of transitive referent-focussed clause

I. INTRODUCTION

Pangasinan is one of the major languages spoken in the Philippines. It is spoken in the province of that name and in border towns of the neighboring province of Tarlac, both provinces located in the northern part of Luzon island. The speakers are by no means monolingual for geographical as well as historical reasons. To the north and east of the Pangasinan-speaking region lie the Ilocano-speaking provinces; to the south, the Pampango and Tagalog-speaking regions. Pangasinan adult speakers, therefore, can speak at least two of the languages of these polyglot areas. Because of colonization, Spanish and English are just as familiar to most of the speakers, with the latter much more so because of its use as the medium of instruction in all schools from third grade up.

For all the voluminous language studies made of Tagalog, Cebuano, Ilocano, Pampango, Maranao and other exotic Philippine languages, however, by native speakers as well as by teams of linguists from other countries, there is very little definitive and exhaustive investigation made of Pangasinan. Paul Schacter of the University of California at Los Angeles pointed out the unavailability of descriptive literature, necessitating a mere "skeletal

presentation of Pangasinan" in his contrastive analysis of English and Pangasinan (Schacter, 3).

The Schacter work was aimed at "pointing the shortest route to mastery of the basic structure of English for native speakers of Pangasinan. Such a route is conceived [of] as a set of instructions to be given the speaker of Pangasinan, enabling him with least effort to move from the structure of his language to the structure of English." (Schacter, 1) This Schacter set out to do with a description of Pangasinan grammatical structures using the transformational theory of Noam Chomsky.

A more recent linguistic study of Pangasinan is one on the verb system of that language by N. B. Epistola. Using the transformational theory, she has devised "a set of rules which will explicitly define the role of verbal constructions in the over-all Pg grammar." (Epistola, 4) The rules are formulated according to the generative-transformational principle: that grammar is "a device for generating all and only the grammatical sentences of the language." (3) Her thesis is that "the verb which deceptively plays a simple role in Pangasinan . . . can be observed to actually dominate the entire Pg grammar as long as its infinitely varying transmutations can be accounted for as economically as possible." (2)

The present work is an attempt to describe Pangasinan clauses using the technique of tagmemics. The theory of

language on which tagmemics is based has been expounded by Kenneth L. Pike in his Language in Relation to a Unified Theory of the Structure of Human Behavior. Longacre in his Grammar Discovery Procedures cites Pike's key ideas, "trimodalism" of language and "patterning" as the bases for the relatively new brand of grammar that is tagmemics. On Pike's trimodalism he states "language is structured in three semiautonomous but interlocking modes, phonology, grammar, and lexicon." (1964, 7) Therefore, instead of the old structural point of view of American linguistics that language is structured into successively ascending layers of structure where "phonemes built into morphemes which in turn built into syntactic units" (7), this new point of view allows for a "certain amount of congruence between phonological and grammatical constructions . . . with a certain inevitable incongruence." (8) Descriptions of language may then deal with "the grammatical structure of phonological strings and the phonological structure of grammatical strings." (8)

Patterning is another key point in Pike's theory of language which Longacre cites:

> Central to human behavior is PATTERNING. . . . Granted the centrality of patterning in human behavior it follows that we should require that a linguistic theory give centrality to linguistic patterns. . . . The brand of grammar . . . (tagmemics) attempts to present linguistic patterns in straightforward and summary fashion--although elaboration of a pattern is necessarily step-wise and detailed. Such patterns when carefully described for one language may be compared and contrasted with patterns described for another

> language. That tagmemics labels linguistic patterns in some fashion is here an advantage; it is difficult to compare things that do not bear names. Patterns thus described and labelled conform to 'the first significant attribute of a pattern' (comparability). (13-14)

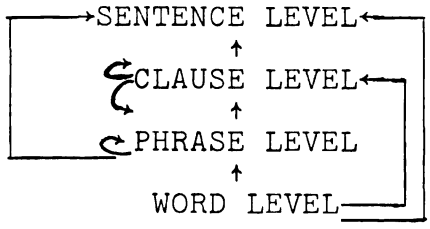
Tagmemics labels the linguistic patterns inherent in language "syntagmeme" for construction and "tagmeme" for the elements of a construction.

> The tagmeme is a functional point (not necessarily a point in fixed linear sequence) at which a set of items and/or sequences occur. So intimate is the correlativity of function and set that each is mutually dependent on the other; the function cannot exist apart from the set nor has the set significance apart from the function. (Longacre, 15-16)

Tagmemics also focuses attention on the relationships between the patterns of a language. It assumes that

> . . . every language has a grammatical hierarchy discoverable within the framework of that language and applicable to the language as a whole. Tagmemics thus carefully distinguishes emic levels from mere layering tendencies and from multiple nesting of type within type on the same level. (Longacre, 16-17)

Pickett in her work on Isthmus Zapotec (13) illustrates this feature of language with a graph showing the interrelationships of the different hierarchical levels in a language. A portion of the graph is reproduced here:



With the tools of tagmemics as outlined above, the present work focuses on the clause as a structural level in the grammatical hierarchy of Pangasinan. Because no attempt is made in this paper to present the other emic levels, it is intuitively assumed that they are existent. Mention will be made in the course of describing the structure of the Pangasinan clause of the phrase and the sentence as structurally relevant to the description.

The data for this study was obtained from four novels, two short stories, and the Pangasinan sections of two issues of a newspaper: Maria C. Magsano's Bales na Kalamangan, a novel published in Dagupan City, Pangasinan by the Pangasinan Review, Inc. in 1952; Samban Agnabenegan, a novel by the same author and published in Dagupan City by the same publisher in 1954; Juan C. Villamil's Ampait ya Pagbabawi and Imis na Kapalaran, two novelettes (place of publication is probably Dagupan, but publisher and dates of publication are not available from the copy whose original cover and prefatory pages have been mutilated); Manuel Biay's "Petang na Aro," a short story published in the July 24, 1966 issue of the Pangasinan Courier, a weekly newspaper published in Dagupan City, Pangasinan by the Pangasinan Review, Inc.; Leonarda C. Carrera's "Zosette," a short humorous sketch published in the June 5, 1966 issue of the Pangasinan Courier; E. M. Macalanda's "Bii Abong Cocina," a column for homemakers in the Pangasinan Courier, June 5, 1966 and July 24, 1966 issues; and the Pangasinan section

of the news "Balbalita" in the June 5, 1966 and July 24, 1966 issues of the Pangasinan Courier. Besides the language texts, self-elicited data was used whenever additional information was needed. The dialect which is made to represent Pangasinan in this paper is that of the town of Binmaley, the hometown of the writer, and that of the neighboring city of Dagupan where the novels, stories and newspapers were published. The idiolect is that of the writer.

Pangasinan Phonology.--Pangasinan has nineteen segmental phonemes and suprasegmental phonemes of stress and pitch (Schacter's work, from which this paper borrows the phonological description, mentions the phonemic features of pause and open transition but these and other features like clusters, syllabication, and dipthongization are deemed to be insignificant to the subject matter of this paper and will not be delved into). The examples given here to illustrate the phonemes are all taken from the Schacter work (see page 7).

The Suprasegmentals.--Pangasinan has two degrees of stress, strong and weak. The following minimal pairs illustrate how the placement of stress distinguishes meaning (only the strong is indicated):

/kawánan/	'a waste'	/kawanán/	'right side'
/tíla/	'let's go'	/tilá/	'a lie'
/láki/	'grandfather'	/lakí/	'man'

PANGASINAN CONSONANT CHART

	bilabial	dental	alveolar	palatal	velar	back velar	glottal
Stop vl.	p	t				k	
vd.	b	d				g	
nasal	m	n				ŋ	
spirant			s				h
trill		r					
lateral		l					
semi-vowel				y	w		

Illustrations:

/balâs/	'reciprocate'		/palâs/	'change of clothing'	
/dukâ/	'poor'		/tukâ/	'vinegar'	
/təmâg/	'drowsiness'		/təmâk/	'mash'	
/manâya/	'really'		/nanây/	'mother'	
		/ŋaŋâk/	'hen'		
/hwîbis/	'Thursday'		/âsu/	'love'	
/tuluk/	'yield'	/yəgyâg/	'earthquake'	/pagâw/	'chest'

PANGASINAN VOWEL* CHART

	Front	Central	Back
high	i		u
mid		ə**	
low	a		

Illustrations:

/îba/	'companion'	/bibîi/	'women'
/ubî/	'a sweet tuber'	/ugûgaw/	'children'
/əbât/	'answer'	/bitâwən/	'star'
/kâruman/	'yesterday'	/âgəw/	'day, sun'

*Follows Schacter's four-vowel system, with the occurrence of /e,o/ restricted to borrowed Spanish words.

**Schacter has /ɨ/ instead.

There are three pitch levels (Epistola, 7):

/1/ low /2/ mid /3/ high

three terminal contours:

rising, fading, sustained

The normal intonation pattern is a 232 plus one of the terminal contours (Epistola, 7). Pitch is contrastive on a higher structural level (probably a sentence). For example, intonation contour is one of the contrastive-identificational features of the interrogative sentence.

Illustration: /manakan si Nanay/ /manakan si Nanay/
2 232 2 231
(Mother is eating) (Is Mother eating?)

Pangasinan Orthographic Symbols.--In this paper, the illustrations for the different clause types are written in ordinary orthographic writing, instead of the usual phonemic writing. To facilitate the reading of Pangasinan data, the following list shows the correspondence between the phonemes and their conventional orthographic symbols (the variations in spelling by the writers of the language texts used are indicated):

Phonemes:	p	t	k	b	d	g	m	n	ŋ	s	h
Ortho-graphic symbol:	p,f*	t	k,c*	b,v*	d	g	m	n	ng	s,z*	h,j*

Phonemes:	r	l	y	w	i	a	ə	u
O-symbol:	r	l	y	u,w	i,e	a	ue,e	u,o

*Used in Spanish names and words.

Phonemes:	p	t	k	b	d	g	m	n	ŋ	s	h
Ortho-graphic symbol:	p,f*	t	k,c*	b,v*	d	g	m	n	ng	s,z*	h,j*

Phonemes:	r	l	y	w	i	a	ə	u
O-symbol:	r	l	y	u,w	i,e	a	ue,e	u,o

*Used in Spanish names and words.

II. PANGASINAN CLAUSE CLASSIFICATION

For a working definition of clause in this paper, the following definition from Elson and Pickett (64) is used:

> A clause construction is any string of tagmemes which consists of or includes one and only one predicate or predicate-like tagmeme among the constituent tagmemes of the string, and whose manifesting morpheme sequence typically, but not always, fills slots on the sentence level.

In Pangasinan clauses, the predicate consists of the verb or its equivalent and the modifiers most closely related to it. The deliberate exclusion of "subject" as an identifying tagmeme in the above definition applies equally well to Pangasinan clauses which often contain covert "subjects" (in that third person singular is not expressed in some instances but only occurs as a zero allomorph) as well as overt ones; this omission, however, does not make of the Pangasinan "subject" an optional tagmeme.

Pangasinan clauses are of two major types: independent and dependent. The Pangasinan independent clause occupies a nuclear slot in a sentence and therefore can simultaneously be a sentence as well. The dependent clause, on the other hand, is derived from the independent clause and contains all the features of that type, with the addition of a

dependence-marking introducer; as such it cannot occur as a complete sentence but occupies a peripheral slot on that higher level as well as on the phrase and clause levels.

Cross divisions of this classification further distinguish clauses on the basis of their predicate fillers and the grammatical mode of the predicate. On the basis of the class of fillers that manifests the predicate, Pangasinan independent or dependent clauses are either transitive, intransitive, or descriptive.

The transitive and intransitive predicates are manifested by substantives which are aspect-marked and function like verbs* (both Schacter and Epistola recognize this significant characteristic of Pangasinan "verbs"); the descriptive predicate is manifested by substantive and adjective phrases.

On the basis of grammatical mode, Pangasinan clauses are either in the indicative, imperative or interrogative modes. Another possible category, subjunctive, is not dealt with here for lack of data; the interrogative mode, upon analysis of the data on hand, was found to be more appropriately classified and analyzed on the sentence level.

Matrix 1 shows the clause types of Pangasinan, determined after contrastive analysis based on the above criteria and the procedures suggested by Longacre (1964) for identifying and describing clause-level tagmemes and structures. The nuclear or minimum form as well as the

*Will be designated as verbs or verb phrases throughout.

maximum expanded ones of the clause types will be described in the sections devoted to each clause type.

Matrix 1 -- Clause Types

	Indicative	Imperative
Independent		
Transitive	X	X
Intransitive	X	X
Descriptive	X	
Dependent		
transitive	X	
intransitive	X	
descriptive	X	

Within the structure of the clause, there is a relationship between the predicate and the other constituent tagmemes, resulting in a phenomenon which Pike calls "focus" in his "Syntactic Paradigm" (1963). Focus directs the attention to "one of several relations--without essential emotional overtones--between a predicate and some other part of a clause," (219) these relations being "between the action of the predicate and its actor, or between an action and its goal, or between an action and some other person, thing, or locality relevant to it. In each of these types, the physical event--the etic situation, the denotation--is constant . . . But the emic focus--the

directed attention of the observer (or speaker) to one of the relations of the activity as reported--becomes contrastive. Some one of the substantive components of the clause serves as the FOCUS-COMPLEMENT of this FOCUSSED ACTIVITY-RELATION of the predicate and often is formally marked as such." (217-218)

In Pangasinan clauses, this focussed item is formally marked by verb affixes and particles as well as specific classes of demonstratives and of personal pronouns. A more detailed discussion of focus will be presented later in Section III on the Transitive Indicative clause.

III. THE TRANSITIVE INDICATIVE CLAUSE

Nuclear Form.--

+Pred. Trans. Ind. +Agent Trans. Ind. +Goal

±Instrument ±Referent

The nuclear formula given here does not show any item in focus, but is a composite of the nuclear formulas for the four subtypes given below.

Slot Fillers.--Transitive indicative predicate is filled by verb phrases with transitive verbs as head and qualifying words and phrases as immediate modifiers. These immediate modifiers include (1) augmentatives like the negative ag 'not,' adverbial expressions and particles like la 'already,' kari 'please,' lawari 'almost,' met 'also'; and (2) manner phrases so semantically inseparable from the head verb as to function like a unit with it, and therefore is structurally different from the peripheral tagmeme Manner, e.g., sinmegep ya maganat '(he) went up in a hurry,' inmalagey ya angurang '(he) stood up, headed (somewhere)'. Transitive agent, goal, instrument and referent are filled variously by different sub-classes of substantive phrases structurally identifiable by means of contrast in focus. Table 1 shows these structurally contrastive phrases.

Transitive Sub-Types.--On the basis of Focus, the following are the four sub-types of transitive indicative clause:

Agent focussed (A_f)

Goal-focussed (G_f)

Instrument-focussed (I_f)

Referent-focussed (R_f)

Nuclear Formulas for the Four Sub-Types.--

A_f = $+P_t$:vph* $+A:nph_1$ $+G:nph_3$

manlilinis si Nanay na dingding
cleaning Mother the wall

(Mother is scrubbing the wall)

G_f = $+P_t$:vph $+A:nph_2$ $+G:nph_1$

lilinisan nen Nanay so dingding
being cleaned by Mother the wall

(The wall is being scrubbed by Mother)

I_f = $+P_t$:vph $+A:nph_2$ $+G:nph_3$ $+I:nph_1$

panlilinis nen Nanay na dingding imay escoba
use for by Mother the wall that brush
cleaning

(Mother is using that brush for scrubbing the wall)

R_f = $+P_t$:vph $+A:nph_2$ $+G:nph_3$ $+R:nph_1$

ilinisan nen Nanay na dingding si Bai
cleaning for by Mother the wall Grand-
mother

(Mother is scrubbing the wall for Grandmother)

*Predicate tagmemes are undistinguished here; however, they represent contrastive tagmemes and will be discussed later.

Focus and Grammatical Functions.--On the basis of focus, the clause level nuclear tagmemes filled by substantive (noun and pronoun) phrases in Pangasinan transitive clauses are found to have bipartite grammatical functions when in focus. The "focus" function is equated with and will be termed "Subject" in this paper. That is, whenever a tagmeme is in focus, it has the function of Subject as well as its other basic function, i.e., agent, goal, instrument, referent. Matrix 2 shows the focus and non-focus roles or functions of the clause-level tagmemes of the different transitive clause sub-types.

Matrix 2

Transitive Clause Sub-Types	Tagmemes			
	Agent	Goal	Instrument	Referent
A_f	subject	goal	instrument	referent
G_f	agent	subject	instrument	referent
I_f	agent	goal	subject	referent
R_f	agent	goal	instrument	subject

Looking down the tagmeme vector columns, the bipartite functions for each tagmeme are the following:

Agent tagmeme

as subject - focus function
as agent - non-focus function

Goal tagmeme

as subject - focus function
as goal - non-focus function

Instrument tagmeme

as subject - focus function
as instrument - non-focus function

Referent tagmeme

as subject - focus function
as referent - non-focus function

Structural Manifestation and Class Fillers.--In Table 1, the contrastive substantive phrases are labeled by numbers to identify the functions. Thus, NPh_1 phrases manifest the focus tagmeme, Subject; NPh_2 phrases manifest the agent tagmeme; NPh_3 phrases manifest the goal and instrument tagmemes; NPh_4 phrases manifest the referent tagmeme.

Contrast among these substantive phrases is achieved by the different particles and specific classes of demonstratives and personal pronouns which manifest the included phrase-level tagmemes (Tables 1, 2 and 3). It will be noted that the phrase fillers for goal and instrument clause tagmemes are the same: NPh_3; they are contrastive nevertheless by virtue of the obligatory character of the goal and the optional one of the instrument;* as well as by virtue of their different functions.

A syntactic paradigm will best show the functions and their fillers:

---

*In the A_f, G_f and R_f clauses.

NPh_1 manifesting agent-as-subject

P* A_f G I

amunggos imay akulaw na sira ed bulong na punti
wrapped that old woman a fish in leaf of banana

(The old woman wrapped a fish in a banana leaf)

NPh_1 manifesting goal-as-subject

P A I G_f

pinunggos to ed bulong na punti imay sira
wrapped by her in leaf of banana that fish

(The fish was wrapped by her in a banana leaf)

NPh_1 manifesting instrument-as-subject

P A G I_f

amunggosan to na sira imay bulong na punti
used to wrap a fish that leaf of banana
in by her

(The banana leaf was used by her to wrap the fish)

NPh_1 manifesting referent-as-subject

P A I

impunggosan to ed bulong na punti
wrapped for by her in leaf of banana

R_f G
imay ugaw na sira
that child a fish

(She wrapped a fish in a banana leaf for the child)

NPh_2 manifesting agent

P A I G_f

pinunggos nen akulaw ed bulong na punti imay sira
wrapped by old woman in leaf of banana that fish

(The fish was wrapped by the old woman in a banana leaf)

---

*For contrastive types, see Table 5. Whenever context is clear as to which P is meant, only symbol P is used.

NPh_3 manifesting goal

P A_f G I

amunggos imay akulaw na sira ed bulong na punti
wrapped that old woman a fish in leaf of banana

(The old woman wrapped a fish in a banana leaf)

NPh_3 manifesting instrument

P A_f G I

amunggos imay akulaw na sira ed bulong na punti
wrapped that old woman a fish in leaf of banana

(The old woman wrapped a fish in a banana leaf)

NPh_4 manifesting referent

P A_f G I

amunggos imay akulaw na sira ed bulong na punti
wrapped that old woman a fish in leaf of banana

R

para samay ugaw
for that child

(The old woman wrapped a fish in a banana leaf for the child)

Just as the substantive phrases are formally marked for focus, so are the verbal phrases manifesting the transitive predicate. Transitive verbs are inflected with focus-indicating affixes, besides the aspectual affix markers. The following is a list of such focus markers (the complete list of aspect and focus markers are found in Table 4).

in agent-focussed clauses

verb unmarked

P A_f G

mansasalog si Tatay na masitas
watering Father the plants

(Father is watering the plants)

in goal-focussed clauses

-en

P	A	G_f
sasalogen	nen Tatay	iramay masitas
being watered by	Father	those plants

(Those plants are being watered by Father)

in instrument-focussed clauses

impan-
impa- + -i-

pan-
-pa- + -i-

P	A	I_f
impansalog	nen Tatay	imay nanurasay sira
used for watering	by Father	that where washed fish
(plants)		

(Father used the fish washing for watering plants)

P	A	I_f
pansasalog	nen Tatay	imay nanurasay sira
being used for watering	by Father	that where washed fish

(Father is using the fish washing for watering plants)

P	A	I_f
impaisalog	nen Nanay	imay nanurasay sira
asked to be used for watering	by Mother	that where washed fish

R

ed si Tatay
to Father

(Mother asked that the fish washing be used by Father for watering plants)

P		A		I_f		
papaisalog	nen	Nanay	imay	nanurasay		sira
is asking that it be used for watering	by	Mother	that	where	washed	fish

R		
ed	si	Tatay
to		Father

(Mother is asking that the fish washing be used be used by Father for watering plants)

in referent-focussed clauses

-an

P		A	R		G
isasalogan	nen	Tatay	si	Nanay	na masitas
watering for	by	Father		Mother	the plants

(Father is watering the plants for Mother)

Emphasis Versus Focus.--In emphasis, according to Pike (1963, 219) "some one substantive is singled out for a direct isolated overlay of emotional connotation without formal (emic) reference to or dependence upon its relation to the activity to which it is in (etic) fact related." It is "independently applicable to tagmemes without restriction as to their prior involvement in focus." (Pike, 1964, 8) The dichotomy between focus and emphasis, each independent of the other, has resulted in Pangasinan clause tagmemes which are either focussed unemphatic, focussed emphatic, or unfocussed unemphatic and unfocussed emphatic. Emphasis in Pangasinan clauses is achieved by changing the more commonly used Predicate-Subject word order into Subject-Predicate, and

by the use of an apposition agent usually a pronoun which is obligatory whenever the agent tagmeme occupies an emphasis position. Suprasegmentals like pitch and intensity also seem to signal emphasis; however, no definitive statement can be made regarding these because there was no access to recorded data to support this hypothesis.

The following are examples of focussed and unfocussed tagmemes with and without the added feature of emphasis:

Focussed unemphatic

P	A	G_f		
dineral	mo	imay galawgalaw	na	agim
destroyed	by you	that toy		of brother-your

(The toy of your brother was destroyed by you)

Focussed emphatic

G_{fe}		P	A
samay galawgalaw	na agim	dineral	mo
that toy	of brother-your	destroyed	by you

(It was the toy of your brother which was destroyed by you)

Unfocussed unemphatic

P	A	G_f		
dinait	nen Nanay	imay	kawes	ko
sewed	by Mother	that	dress	my

(My dress was sewed by Mother)

Unfocussed emphatic

A_e	P	$A_{appos.}$	G_f		
Si Nanay	dinait	to	imay	kawes	ko
Mother	sewed by	her	that	dress	my

(It was Mother who sewed by dress)

The Maximum Expanded Form of the Transitive Indicative Clause.--The maximum expanded form of this clause type includes the following peripheral tagmemes:

Clause Relator, Time, Manner, Location, Reason, Purpose, Condition, Actor identifier,* Goal identifier*

The above list of peripherals is given in an unordered list instead of an occurrence form because of the high degree of variation in permitted order of occurrence. It is possible that two other peripherals can occur as well: instrument identifier and referent identifier; the corpus studied, however, yielded only the two identifier tagmemes above.

Distribution of Peripheral Tagmemes.--The following are the most frequent combinations of nuclear and peripheral tagmemes that were observed:

Nucleus Time

P	A_f	G
manpipikal	si mayaman	ya onla ed cine
preparing to go	the rich (woman)	to go to movie

T

nen onsabi si Miguel
when will arrive Miguel

(The rich woman is preparing to go to the show when Miguel arrives)

---

*Tentatively classified on the clause level, but very possibly belongs on the phrase level.

Nucleus, Location

P G A_f

manaalagar na luluganan imay laki
waiting for a conveyance that man

L

diad silong na kiew
in under of tree

(That man is waiting for a ride under a tree)

Agent, Aidentifier, Predicate, Goal, Reason

A_f

sakey ya olup day senadores
one of group they senators

Aidentifier

ya ipapangulo nen Sen. R.
that headed by Sen. R.

P G

so mannengneng na walan kipapasen na corporaciones
investigating what there is situation of corporations

Rea.

lapud kapipirdi na govierno
because loss of government

(A group of senators, headed by Sen. R., is investigating the status of the corporations because of the loss incurred by the government)

Nucleus, Reason

P G A_f

mipapayabol na panbilay to si masiken
begging a livelihood old man
his

Rea.

ta anggapoy anapan to
because work his
none

(The old man begs for his livelihood because he does not have a job)

Nucleus, Location, Time

P	A	G_f	L	$P_{mod.}$		T
dalawen	to	ka	dia	lamet	ed	mantombok iran agew
will visit	he	you	here	again	in	following these days

(He will visit you here again in the next few days)

Nucleus, Manner, Location

P	A		M		
tinaynan	to	ya	angurang	ya	maganat
left (him)	she		walked on		hurriedly

L
diman ed arap na abong
there in front of house

(She left him in front of the house, walking off in a hurry)

Time, Nucleus

T	P_{mod}	A	P	A	G_f
anggan	kapigan	agto	nalinguanan	nen Miguel	si Fermin
until	when	not he	forgotten	by Miguel	Fermin

(Miguel will never forget Fermin)

Agent, Aidentifier, Time, Nucleus, Reason

A_f		Aidentifier		
si Marita	ya balobalo	ni	ed Manila	
Marita	who very new	still	in Manila	

T			P	A	$P_{mod.}$
kanengneng	to ed	simbaan	impaitonda	to	la
as soon as	she the	church	asked(it)	she	already
seen			to be stopped		

R	Rea.	
ed conductor	ta	inmepas la
to conductor	for	got off already

(As soon as she saw the church, Marita, who is a stranger in Manila, asked the conductor to stop the bus so she could get off)

Time, Nucleus, Goal identifier

T	P	A	G_f	Gidentifier
nen nangel	toy tawag	inggaton	to so libron	babasaen to
when heard	he call	put down	he the book	reading he

(When he heard the call, he put down the book he was reading)

Clause Relator, Nucleus, Reason

Cl. Rel.	P	A		
makalanor ed saya	pinakna	nen	Presidente	
related to this	desired	by	President	

G_f			Rea.
so panalat ed si Jefe	pian	napaer	iray lames ya nagagawa
the replace the Chief	so	stopped	the inequalities that happening

(In addition to this, the President chose to replace the Chief to stop the irregularities)

Agent, Clause Relator, Aidentifier, Nucleus

A	Cl.Rel.	Aidentifier	P	A	G_f
si Maria	balet	ya manlilinis	inggaton	toy	panis
Maria	but	who cleaning	put down	she	broom

(Maria, on the other hand, who is cleaning, put down her broom)

Nucleus, Goal $identifier_1$, $Gidentifier_2$

P	A	G_f	Gidentifier	Gidentifier
inggaton	to	so bigao	ya awit to	ya anggapoy lugan
put down	she	the basket	that she carried	that none contents

(She put down the empty basket she was carrying)

Nucleus, Condition

G_f $P_{mod.}$ A P C

siopaman ya ondalan tampol dan nabirbir no kabat da
whoever who passes by at once recognize if know they
they

(They can readily recognize whoever passes by if they know him)

Nucleus, Purpose

P A R_f G

initdan to ray ugugaw na panggalawan da
given by him the children a place to play their

Pur.

pian naayat da ray amigos dan ondago
so cajole they the friends their to come

(He gave the children a playground so that they can get their friends to come)

Peripheral Slot Fillers.--The fillers of peripheral slots are the following:

Location is filled by locative phrase/clause; Time and Duration are filled by temporal phrase/clause; Manner is filled by manner phrase/clause; Reason is filled by reason phrase/clause; Purpose is filled by purpose phrase/clause; Condition is filled by condition clause; Identifiers are filled by dependent descriptive clauses, dependent intransitive indicative clauses, and dependent transitive indicative clauses.

Elsewhere in this paper it has been stated that particles play an important role in the structure of clauses.

It is worth repeating at this point that they are an important identificational-contrastive feature of peripherals in that they fill obligatory slots in many of the phrase and clause fillers of peripheral tagmemes; however, they are not the sole basis for contrast because there are others: the functional meaning of each peripheral and the external distribution of each. These particles also act as introducers or markers of dependence in dependent clauses; for this reason, they are listed in the section on Dependent Clause.

One other peripheral-like (and treated as such here) tagmeme is the Clause Relator, which has been so named because it has been observed to connect clauses with one another much like the English conjunctions. It fills the introducer slot of independent clauses, just as the particle fills the introducer slot of dependent clauses. Some examples are naogonoyan 'a little later,' tan 'and,' balet 'but.' Aside from these temporal expressions and conjunctions, various kinds of phrases also fill the Relator slot; but as far as the data analyzed in this paper is concerned, no clauses have been found to fill this slot. An unusual characteristic of this slot is that its fillers also fill, concurrently, the peripheral slots of Time and Manner. Because of this duality of the Relator tagmeme, it might be possible in a more comprehensive study to isolate its purely peripheral function on the clause

level and its relator function on the sentence or possibly discourse level.

IV. THE INTRANSITIVE INDICATIVE CLAUSE

Nuclear Form.--

+Pred. Intrans. Ind. +Subj. Intrans. Ind.

±Referent

Slot Fillers.--Intransitive indicative predicate is filled by verb phrases with intransitive verbs as head and qualifying words and phrases as immediate modifiers. Verbs that fill the head slot are either of the purely intransitive class of verbs that take no object or of the class of verbs which can function either as transitive or intransitive by the transforming feature of affixes. Besides aspect, transitivity or intransitivity is indicated in the affix system of Pangasinan verbs. The class of verbs that take an object (or is transitive) is marked as such by certain affixes which at the same time show aspect; the class of verbs that do not take an object (or is intransitive) is marked as such by certain affixes which at the same time indicate aspect (Table 4). Certain verbs that can either be transitive or intransitive are aspect-marked, but there is no distinction as to their transitivity or intransitivity morphologically.

The tagmeme having an agent function is referred to here as Intransitive Subject because the bipartite functions

of agent and subject have unified into Subject alone for the intransitive clause type . The Intransitive subject slot is filled by NPh_1 (see Table 1).

Statistically, the most frequent word order of the nuclear tagmemes is Predicate Subject.

Illustration

$P_{mod.}$	P	S
ag	akasel	imay masiken
not	answered	that old man

(The old man was unable to answer)

The Maximum Expanded Form of the Intransitive Indicative Clause.--The Intransitive Indicative clause includes the following peripheral tagmemes in its expanded form, given here in an order formula based on the most frequent linear order:

Clause Relator, Time, Manner, Location, Subject Identifier, Condition, Reason, Purpose

Slot Fillers.--The peripheral slots of the Intransitive Indicative clause are filled by the same manifesting classes as for the transitive clause.

Distribution of Peripheral Tagmemes.--Co-occurrences of more than two peripherals are common but the maximum number of such occurrences in this type of clause is four. The following are the most frequent combinations of nuclear and peripheral tagmemes in this clause type:

Time, Nucleus

	T			
nanlapud	inkabalo	nen	ama	to
ever since	widowed	by	father	her

	$P_{mod.}$	P
ag lan	balot	angasawa
not	never	got married
	anymore	

(Ever since her father was widowed, he has never married)

Clause Relator, Nucleus, Location

Cl. Rel.S	P	$P_{mod.}$	L
tan saya	inmalagey	ya linmala	ed dokulan to
and this	stood up	went already	to bedroom his

(And he stood up, already headed for his bedroom)

Time, Nucleus, Location, Purpose

	T		P	$P_{mod.}$
kayari ton	inerep	so silew	amaarap	la
after he	turned off		headed	already
	the light			

	L	Pur.
ed dokulan to		ya manpainawa
to bedroom his		will rest

(After turning off his light, he headed for the bedroom to rest)

Subject, Sidentifier, Predicate

S	Sidentifier
si Maria	ya abayag lan agoonlad sociedad
Maria	who long already not go to society

P
nababaingan
feeling shy

(Maria, who has not gone to society functions for a long time, feels shy)

Nucleus, Reason

	P				Rea.		
iretiret	ed	belat	na	bayong	ya anginan	toy	niog
walks with difficulty	at	heaviness of		bag	where put	he	coconuts

(He shambled along because of the heavy bag where he has placed coconuts)

Nucleus, Location, Purpose, Reason

	P	L	S		Pur.		
onlad	Baguio	si	Fermin	ta manaral	ed	Academia	Militar
will go to	Baguio		Fermin	for will study	at	Academy	Military

	Rea.		
ta sikato	so gabay	ton	panaralan
for it is	the like	he	where to study

(Fermin is going to Baguio to study at the Military Academy because that is where he wants to study)

Nucleus, Condition, Reason

	$P_{mod.}$	P	S		C		
agontonda	yan	bakal	no	agonsoko	iray	communistas	
not stop	this	war	if	not surrender	the	communists	

		Rea.			
ta yooput	met	nen	Estados	Unidos	so biskeg to
for exerting	also	by	States	United	the strength her

(This war is not going to end if the communists do not surrender because the United States is exerting her military might)

V. THE DESCRIPTIVE INDICATIVE CLAUSE

Nuclear Form.--

+Pred. Desc. +Subj. Desc.

Slot Fillers.--The descriptive predicate is filled by adjectives or adjective phrases having adjectives as heads, and by nouns or noun phrases having nouns as heads. The descriptive Subject is called by that term because this tagmeme has only one function (i.e., that of a descriptive subject) in this clause type, and like the intransitive subject, it is manifested by substantive phrases of the nph_1 group (see Table 1).

Illustration:

P		A	
kayogyogtanan	ya	anak	si Maria
youngest		child	Maria

(Maria is the youngest child)

The most frequent linear order of the nuclear tagmemes is Predicate Subject; however, there are almost as many Subject-Predicate ordered examples. These SP clauses not only differed from the PS clauses in word order but also in the tagmeme fillers. It is also in this clause type where emphasis was most prevalent.

The nuclear form of the Subject-Predicate ordered descriptive clause is

+Subj. Desc. +Pred. Desc. +Appositive Subj. Desc.

The descriptive subject is filled by noun phrases of the nph_1 group and by pronoun phrases with the siak group of personal pronouns as heads (not ak group); the appositive subject is filled only by pronoun phrases, with the ak group as heads. The Subject being preposed to the predicate is in emphasis position, and the appositive subject becomes obligatory.

Illustration

S_e	P		
si Maria	kayogyogtanan	ya	anak
Maria	youngest (she)		child

(Maria is the youngest child)

S_e				P	Sappos.
si Maria	tan saray	amimiga	to	makalkalakal	ira
Maria	and the	friends	her	very sensible	they

(Maria and her friends are very responsible and sensible)

The Maximum Form of the Descriptive Indicative Clause.--The same peripheral tagmemes observed in the preceding clause types were also noted in the Descriptive clause.

Clause Relator, Time, Manner, Location, Sidentifier, Condition, Purpose, Reason

Two was the maximum number of peripheral co-occurrences. The following are the nuclear-peripheral combinations most frequently occurring:

Nucleus, Time

	P	T
	ambetel	ed sayan kabuasan
	cold	on this morning

(It is cold this morning)

Nucleus, Time, Location

	P	S	T	L
	malikeliket	si Juan	nen kaakseb to	ed petek di Maria
	very gay	Juan	when as soon he as got off	in front they M.

(Juan looked very gay as soon as he got off in front of Maria's house (hers and her parents)

Nucleus, Time, Reason

	P	T
	ambetel	so dalin ed saman ya kabuasan
	cold	the earth on that morning

	Rea.
	ta kasumsumpal na uran
	for just finished the rain

(The ground was cold that morning for it had just rained)

Nucleus, Manner

	P	S	$P_{mod.}$	M
	melagak	nin	tuloy	ya kulang ed kalakal
	small	I	still	who lacking in maturity

(I was young then, quite immature)

Subject, Condition, Predicate

S	C		P
sa lantiy sugat	lalo no aralem	mabayag	ya onabig
a really wound	especially if deep	long	get healed

(A wound, especially if it is deep, really takes a long time to heal)

Clause Relator, Subject, Sidentifier, Predicate

Cl. Rel.			S	
likud	ed ciudad	na Angeles	saray limaran	kabalbaleyan
except for	city	of Angeles	the five	towns

Sidentifier				
ya	inggangan	nen Presidente	ya iyan	ed pakaoley na PC
which	ordered by	President	which put under	of PC jurisdiction

P				
so Arayat,	Candaba,	Magalang,	Apalit tan	San Luis
are A.	, C.	, M.	, A. and	S.

(Except for Angeles, the five towns which were ordered put under PC control by the President, were Arayat, . . .)

Nucleus, Reason

S	S	Sappos.	Rea.	
saray rosas	mankirlap	ira	ed corona	ran linaew
the flowers	sparkling	they	in crown	their dew

(The flowers sparkle because of their crown of dew)

Nucleus, Purpose, Reason

P			S	
wala	ed arap	na salming	si Alin	Dolores
there is	in front	of mirror	Ali	Dolores

Pur.
ya papalitengen to so lupa tan indengan to
observing she the face and form her

Rea.
lapud impangisali to na balon kawes to
because try on she a new dress her

(Ali D. is in front of the mirror, admiring herself because she has just tried on her new dress)

Nucleus, Location, Reason

S	$P_{mod.}$	Sappos.	P	L
saray totoo	ag	ira masmasel	ed simbaan	
the people	not	they very talkative	in church	

Rea.
lapud pasnok ya naawat da nen sermon
because scolding received at sermon
which they

(The people were very quiet at church because of the reprimand from the priest during the sermon)

Pangasinan Adjectives.--It has been mentioned that the descriptive clause predicate slot is filled by adjectives or adjective phrases, and nouns or noun phrases. These two classes of fillers are characterized by a system of affixes which act as adjectivizers and nominalizers.

Pangasinan adjectives can be grouped into four kinds: existential, locative, noun + adjectivizers and/or reduplication, and "canonical" adjectives. The terms "existential" and "locative" are borrowed from Epistola's work (13-14).

The existential adjectives are:

wala 'there is'
anggapo 'there is none'

The locatives are:

wadya	'here'
wadtan	'there' (near addressee)
wadman	'there' (far from addresser and addressee)

For want of a better term, the adjectives which take no affixes and are neither the existential nor the locative variety have been called "canonical" in this paper. Some examples are

baleg	'big'
melag	'small'
asul	'blue'

The adjective stems that are formally marked by adjectivizers and/or the process of reduplication are derived from nouns or other adjectives, the "canonical" kind. The following prefixes transform noun roots into adjective stems:

ma- as in -sabit 'thorn' + ma- = masabit 'thorny'

makapa- as in -ibeg 'envy' + makapa- = makapaibeg 'enviable'

an- (am- preposed to stems with bilabial initial consonants
an- preposed to all others)

as in -betel 'cold' + am- = ambetel 'cold'
-dukey 'length' + an- = andukey 'long'

sanka- + -an as in -linis 'cleanliness' + sanka-, -an = sankalinisan 'cleanest'

Reduplication is a characteristic feature of Pangasinan morphology. It occurs in verbs as well as in adjectives and nouns. The adjectivizer-marked and "canonical" adjectives are subject to partial reduplication of the stem, with the resultant meaning of intensification. It is relevant to

note here that sometimes, instead of partial reduplication, intensification is achieved by the use of Spanish mas 'more,' as in

mas masamit 'more sweet'

To illustrate reduplication,

matabol	'juicy'	+Redupl. =	matabotabol	'very juicy'
makapaibeg	'enviable'	+Redupl. =	makapapaibeg	'very enviable'
andukey	'long'	+Redupl. =	andukdukey	'very long'

The above adjectives, all four kinds, can be nominalized by the addition of a preposed demonstrative determiner of the saman group + so which then makes the resultant noun phrase into a possible filler of a descriptive clause subject. Thus,

S P
say matabol so gabay ko
the juicy that liked by me

(It is the juicy one that I like)

S P
say sankalinisan so sankaabigan
the cleanest that the best

(The cleanest is the best)

Noun roots take affixes, transforming abstract nouns into other nouns which belong to the same class but which have more specialized meanings. These abstract noun stems are the same stems to which aspect-marking affixes are attached to transform them into "verbs." The following nominalizing affixes have been observed from the data here analyzed, but the list is probably far from complete:

ka-	as in	kakaebat	'the way of answering'
		kabililay	'the way of living'
ka- + -an		kakapuyan	'weakness'
		katatakutan	'source of fear'
paka-	as in	pakasumpal	'the ability to finish'
		pakaugip	'the ability to sleep'
panag- (or panang-)		panagpesak	'the way to wash clothes'
		panangibaga	'the way of telling'
manag-		managtanem	'one who farms'
		managsabukol	'one who fishes'

Some aspect-marked verbs can be nominalized by changing the placement of stress. Thus,

mipápayábol	'is begging'
mipapayábol	'beggar'
ipapatéy	'have someone killed'
ipapátey	'the way to die'

Another way of nominalizing aspect-marked verbs is the addition of demonstrative pronoun determiners, the resultant noun phrase being a filler of a descriptive clause subject slot or an emphatic agent slot or an intransitive subject slot.

To illustrate,

descriptive clause subject

S			Sappos.	P
say amisag	na	niog	sikatoy	mangan
the cracked	a	coconut	he	will eat

(The one who cracked the coconut is the one who will eat it)

transitive agent emphatic

A_e		P	G
samay	manpepesak	akalmo	na cuarta
that	washing clothes	found	some money

L	
ed	bulsay pantalon
in	pocket pants

(The one who is washing clothes found some money in the pants pocket)

intransitive subject emphatic

	S_e	P
samay	midadait	ontotoktok
that	asking to sew on someone else's machine	knocking

(The one who is asking to sew on our machine is knocking at the door)

VI. THE TRANSITIVE IMPERATIVE CLAUSE

Nuclear Form.--

± Address +Pred. Trans. Imp. + Agent Trans. Imp.

+Goal ±Instrument ±Referent

The presence of the optional nuclear tagmemes of instrument and referent points to all the possibilities of focus in this clause type.

Slot Fillers.--Imperative transitive predicate is filled by verb phrases having verbs as heads. Imperative verbs are inflected only with certain affixes marking aspect. Table 4 shows the aspectual affixes and the specified imperative affixes. This difference in fillers is one of the bases for contrast between the indicative and imperative clause types. Another basis for contrast is the kind of aspect expressed by the predicates. The imperative verbs only express the non-perfective aspect, both the durative and non-durative kinds; the indicative verbs express both the non-prefective and perfective aspects.

A third contrast lies in the agent filler of the imperative clauses. The agent tagmeme has a limited class of slot fillers in that it can only be manifested by a

certain group of pronouns: the 2nd person singular and plural, and a 1st-2nd person plural. An optional address tagmeme manifested by nouns is sometimes postposed to the pronoun agent, or preposed to the whole clause for emphasis as in

Address	P	A_f	G	L
Maria,	manaliw	kay	belas	ed tindaan
Maria,	buy	you	rice	in market

(Maria, go buy rice in the market)

The class of pronouns which manifests the agent tagmeme is either of the ak group or the ko group. The ak group occurs if the imperative clause is agent-focussed, as in

P	A_f		G
mangan	ka niyay	(na + iya + so)	pising
eat	you this		vegetable

(You eat this vegetable dish)

The ko group occurs if the imperative clause is either goal-focused, instrument-focused, or referent-focussed, as in

P	A	G_f	
akan	mo yay	(iya + so)	pising
eat	you this		vegetable

(You eat this vegetable dish)

Linear order is a significant feature of imperative clauses. Whereas the indicative clauses have a free (more or less) ordering of nuclear tagmemes, the imperative clauses usually have a strict Predicate-Agent word order; however, when negation is introduced as a predicate modifier, the order is slightly changed into

Pred. mod.:negation, Agent Imp., Pred. Imp. head:verb as in

P	A_f	$P_{mod.}$	A	P
mandait	ka	agka	mandadait	
sew	you	not you	sewing	
(You sew)		(Don't sew)		

The Maximum Form of the Transitive Imperative Clause.--The transitive imperative clause includes the following peripheral tagmemes given here in an unordered form:

Clause Relator, Condition, Time, Manner, Location
Reason, Purpose

The maximum number of peripheral co-occurrences for this clause type observed in the data was two.

Distribution of Peripheral Tagmemes.--The following nuclear-peripheral combinations illustrate the most common occurrences of the transitive imperative clause.

Clause Relator, Nucleus, Reason

Cl. Rel.	$P_{mod.}$	A_f	P		G
balet	agka	mansalsalita	na	ag	manepeg
but	not you	speaking	a	not	proper

Rea.

ta pian agka makalmo na kakulkul mo
so that not you find an enemy your

(But don't say anything improper so that you'll not make an enemy)

Condition, Nucleus

	C		P	A_f	$P_{mod.}$	G
no bilbilang	mabli so	carne	manaliw	ka	lay	pising
if in case	expensive	meat	buy	you	already	vegetables

(If meat is expensive, just buy vegetables)

Time, Nucleus

	T		P	A	G_f
no kasilonget		isegep	mo	iratay	akabalaybay
when as soon as dark		bring up	you	those	hanging in the laundry line

(As soon as it gets dark, bring up the laundry)

Nucleus, Manner

	P(ØG)	A	$P_{mod.}$		M		
linguanan	mo	la	ya	singa	ag	mon	balot akabat
forget(him)	you	now	as	though	not	you	never known (him)

(Forget him as though you've never known him)

Time, Nucleus, Location

	T		P	A	G_f	L	
naani	no	ngarem	dalaw	yo	si Maria	ed	hospital
later	when	afternoon	visit	you	Maria	in	hospital

(Later in the afternoon, visit your friend, Maria at the hospital)

Nucleus, Reason, Purpose

	P	A	$P_{mod.}$	G_f				
laos	yo	la	tay	pangakan	yo			
finish	you	now	that	eating	your			
			Rea.				Pur.	
ta pian	no	onbangoy	agi	yo	et	napigalawan	yo	
so that	when	wake up	sister	your		play with then	you	

(Finish eating so that when your sister wakes up, you can play with her)

VII. THE INTRANSITIVE IMPERATIVE CLAUSE

Nuclear Form.--

± Address +Pred. Intrans. Imp. +Subj. Intrans. Imp.

± Referent

Slot Fillers.--The optional address tagmeme is filled by a noun. The predicate is filled by a verb phrase, the head of which is a verb of either the intransitive class or the transitive-intransitive class; like the transitive imperative verb, the intransitive imperative verb expresses only certain aspects and can occur only with certain affixes. Table 4 shows the aspectual affixes which can occur with the intransitive imperative (as well as the transitive imperative) verb.

The subject tagmeme is filled by pronouns only of the ak group.

Illustration

Address	P	S	R	
anako	mitongtong	ka	ed saratay	sankaili
my child	talk with	you	to those	visitors

(My child, please talk to the visitors)

The Maximum Form of the Intransitive Imperative Clause.--Most of the peripheral tagmemes found in the other clause types also occur in the intransitive imperative clause, although the distribution is not as extensive. The maximum number of peripheral co-occurrences observed was two. The following are the nuclear-peripheral combinations observed:

Nucleus, Reason

	P	S	$P_{mod.}$			Rea.			
mandilamos	ka	lan	boker	ta	sipor	ya	antam	met	la
wash face	you	now	alone	for	from the start	that	know you	also	already

(Wash your face by yourself because you've known how for a long time now)

Nucleus, Clause Relator, Reason

	P	S	$P_{mod.}$	Cl.Rel.	$P_{mod.}$		Rea.		
laka	la	balet	ya	makauna	tapian	makala	kay	irongan	
go	you	now	but	ahead	so that	can	get	you	seat

(But you go ahead so that you can get seats)

Time, Nucleus, Reason

	T	P	S	$P_{mod.}$		Rea.		
natan	laki	la	ta	onggapo	la	so	misa	
now	go	you	now	for will begin now		the	mass	

(Better go now for the mass will start soon)

Nucleus, Time

P S R T

mirongo ka ed siak ed sayan agew
dine with you with me on this day

(Dine with me today)

Nucleus, Location, Purpose

P S L Pur.

samar ka ed tindaan ta isaliwan mo ak na timbey
pass by you in market so buy for you me a thread

(Pass by the marketplace so you can buy thread for me)

Nucleus, Purpose

P S $P_{mod.}$ Pur.

laka la ta abet mo ra
go you now for pick up you they

(Go pick them up)

Condition, Nucleus

C P S $P_{mod.}$

no onla kayo ya masaksakbay ugip kayo la sirin
if go you very early sleep you now then

(If you're leaving early, then you'd better go to bed now)

Condition, Nucleus, Location Reason

C P S $P_{mod.}$ L

no agyo naabot so train lugan kayo la ed jeepney
if not you catch up the train ride you already in jeep

R

ta pian ag kayo nalabian
so that not you benighted

(If you don't catch the train, ride the jeep so that you won't be benighted)

VIII. THE DEPENDENT CLAUSE

Pangasinan dependent clauses are of various types distinguished by partially their external distribution. The types have a common nuclear form which consists of the nuclear tagmemes present in all of the independent indicative types. The same peripherals found in the independent types are also found in the dependent types, although co-occurrences of more than two are rare. One basis for contrast between the independent and the dependent indicative types is the presence of an obligatory introducer tagmeme in the latter. This tagmeme acts as a dependence marker and at the same time indicates the external distribution of the whole dependent clause.

Paralleling the independent clause types, therefore, the dependent clause types are:

dependent transitive indicative (and each focus sub-type and emphatic variant)
dependent intransitive indicative
dependent descriptive indicative

Depending on the dependent markers which indicate their external distribution as well, dependent clauses manifest the different peripheral tagmemes of the independent types such as Time, Manner, Location, Identifiers, Condition, Reason, or Purpose, as well as dependent slots on the

sentence level. Dependent clauses have been observed to manifest one nuclear tagmeme: goal; perhaps a more intensive search will yield more.

Nuclear Form.--

+Subordinator +Nuclear Trans. Ind., Intrans. Ind., Desc. Ind.

Slot Fillers.--The subordinators or dependence markers are filled by particles. The following is a list of such particles:

nen	'when'
legan	'during'
no	'if'
ya	'who is, which is, that'
ta	'for, because, so that'
pian, piano	'so that'
ta pian, ta piano	'so that'
lapud	'because'
kanian	'that is why'
ta ompan	'for it might'

The second part of the bipartite dependent construction is filled by the nuclear forms of the independent indicative clause types.

Illustrations

dependent transitive indicative clause

Sub.	P	A_f	G
nen	mandadait	si Nanay	na kawes ko
when	sewing	Mother	a dress my

(When Mother was sewing my dress)

dependent intransitive indicative clause

Sub.	P	$P_{mod.}$	S
lapud	sinmabi	ya asakbay	si Nanay
because	arrived	early	Mother

(Because Mother arrived early)

dependent descriptive clause

Sub.	P	S
ya kayogyogtanan	ya anak	si Maria
that youngest	of child	Maria

(That Maria is the youngest child)

The Maximum Form of the Dependent Clause.--The same peripheral tagmemes found in the independent indicative types are found in this clause, so no attempt will be made here to list them individually.

IX. SOME COMMENTS ON TRANSFORMATIONS OF CLAUSE-LEVEL TAGMEMES

Particles have been shown in the various clause types to be identificational-contrastive features of substantive phrases, modifier phrases, and dependent clauses. They also play a role in the transformability of one tagmeme or tagmeme sequence to another. Nuclear portions as well as the peripheral tagmemes of transitive and intransitive indicative clauses transform to descriptive indicative subject with the addition of the particle so preposed to the predicate. For example,

intransitive indicative subject

P	S	L
linma si Maria	ed dayat	ed Binmaley
went Maria	to sea	in Binmaley

(Maria went to the seashore in Binmaley)

transforms to descriptive indicative subject

S		P	
si Maria	so linma	ed dayat	ed Binmaley
Maria	went	to sea	in Binmaley

(Maria was the one who went to the seashore in Binmaley)

transitive indicative goal

P	A	G_f
dadaiten	nen Nanay	so kawes ko
sewing	by Mother	the dress my

(My dress is being sewed by Mother)

transforms to descriptive indicative subject

S	P
samay kawes ko	so dadaiten nen Nanay
that dress my	sewing by Mother

(My dress is the one Mother is sewing)

transitive indicative instrument

P	A	G	I_f
impanbekal	nen Nanay	na dalin	imay wasay
used to cultivate	by Mother	the soil	the axe

(The axe was used by Mother to cultivate the soil)

transforms to descriptive indicative subject

S	P
samay wasay	so impanbekal nen Nanay na dalin
that axe	used to cultivate by Mother the soil

(The axe was the one used by Mother to cultivate the soil)

transitive indicative referent

P	A	R_f	G
initdan	nen akulaw	imay ugaw	na sira
given	by old woman	that child	a fish

(The child was given fish by the old woman)

transforms to descriptive subject

	S		P		
samay	ugaw	so	angitdan	nen akulaw	na sira
that	child		given to	by old woman	the fish

(That child was the one to whom the old woman gave the fish)

intransitive indicative locative

P	S	L	
linma	si Maria	ed dayat	ed Binmaley
went	Maria	to sea	in Binmaley

transforms to descriptive indicative subject

		S			P		
diad	(dia + ed)	dayat	na	Binmaley	so nila	nen	Maria
here	in	sea	of	Binmaley	went	by	Maria

(It was in the seashore in Binmaley where Maria went)

The resultant descriptive clauses above (containing transformed tagmemes) can be fillers of nuclear tagmemes for transitive, intransitive and descriptive indicative clauses. The particle ya is substituted for the particle so, turning the descriptive predicates into modifier phrases.

To illustrate,

descriptive indicative clause

	S		P
samay	kawes ko	so	dadaiten nen Nanay

(My dress is the one Mother is sewing)

becomes a transitive indicative goal

P A T G_f Gidentifier

isulong ko nabuas imay kawes ko ya dadaiten nen Nanay
wear I tomorrow that dress my which sewing by Mother

(Tomorrow, I will wear the dress which Mother is sewing)

descriptive indicative clause

S P

diad dayat na Binmaley so nila nen Maria
(It was in the seashore in Binmaley where Maria went)

becomes the subject of another descriptive clause

P S Sidentifier

marakerakep imay dayat na Binmaley ya nila nen Maria
very beautiful that sea of Binmaley where went by Maria

(The seashore of Binmaley where Maria went is very beautiful)

descriptive indicative clause

S P

samay ugaw so angitdan nen akulaw na sira
(The child was the one to whom the old woman gave the fish)

becomes intransitive indicative subject

P $P_{mod.}$ L S

amawil la ed abong imay ugaw
returned to house that child
already

Sidentifier

ya angitdan nen akulaw na sira
whom given to by old woman the fish

(The child to whom the old woman gave the fish has returned home)

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Brend, Ruth. "A Tagmemic Analysis of Mexican Spanish Clauses." Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of Michigan, 1964 (Mouton & Co., The Hague, to appear).

2. Elson, Benjamin and Velma Pickett. An Introduction to Morphology and Syntax. Sta. Ana, California: Summer Institute of Linguistics, 1962.

3. Engel, Ralph and Robert E. Longacre. "Syntactic Matrices in Ostuacan Zoque," International Journal of American Linguistics. Vol. 29, 1963, pp. 331-344.

4. Epistola, Nieves B. "The Pangasinan Verbal System: A Sketch." Unpublished Master's thesis, Harvard University, 1965.

5. Flores, Francisco G. "A Contrastive Analysis of Selected Clause Types in Cebuano and English." Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of Michigan, 1962.

6. Forster, Janette. "Dual Structure of Dibabawon Verbal Clauses," Oceanic Linguistics. Vol. 3, Summer 1964, pp. 26-48.

7. Fries, Charles G. The Structure of English. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co., 1952.

8. Hockett, Charles F. "Two Models of Grammatical Description," Word. Vol. 10, pp. 210-234.

9. Lee, Ernest. "Non-Focus Verbs in Maguindanao," Oceanic Linguistics. Vol. 3, Summer 1964, pp. 49-57.

10. Longacre, Robert E. "String Constituent Analysis," Language. Vol. 36, 1960, pp. 63-88.

11. _____. Grammar Discovery Procedures. The Hague: Mouton & Co., 1964.

12. Lusted, Ruth, Claudia Whittle and Lawrence A. Reid. "The Use of Matrix Technique in an Analysis of Atta Personal Pronouns," Oceanic Linguistics. Vol. 3, Summer 1964, pp. 138-160.

13. Newell, Leonard E. "Independent Clause Types of Batad Ifûgao," Oceanic Linguistics. Vol. 3, Summer 1964, pp. 171-199.

14. Nida, Eugene A. Morphology. Ann Arbor, Michigan: The University of Michigan Press, 1949.

15. Pickett, Velma B. "The Grammatical Hierarchy of Isthmus Zapotec." Ph.D. dissertation. Language. Vol. 36, 1960.

16. Pike, Kenneth L. "On Tagmemes, nee Grammemes." International Journal of American Linguistics. Vol. 24, 1958, pp. 273-278.

17. _____. "Matrix Permutation and Conflation," Anthropological Linguistics. Vol. 4, 1962.

18. _____. "A Syntactic Paradigm," Language. Vol. 39, 1963, pp. 216-230.

19. _____. "Theoretical Implications of Matrix Permutation in Fore (New Guinea)," Anthropological Linguistics. Vol. 5, 1963, pp. 1-23.

20. _____. "Discourse Analysis and Tagmeme Matrices," Oceanic Linguistics. Vol. 3, Summer 1964, pp. 5-25.

21. _____. Language in Relation to a Unified Theory of the Structure of Human Behavior. 2nd edition. The Hague: Mouton & Co., 1967.

22. Reid, Lawrence A. "A Matrix Analysis of Bontoc Case-Marking Particles," Oceanic Linguistics, Vol. 3, Summer 1964, pp. 116-137.

23. Schacter, Paul. A Contrastive Analysis of English and Pangasinan. University of California at Los Angeles, June 1959. (mimeo).

24. Shand, Jean. "A Matrix of Introducer Tagmemes," Oceanic Linguistics. Vol. 3, Summer 1964, pp. 110-115.

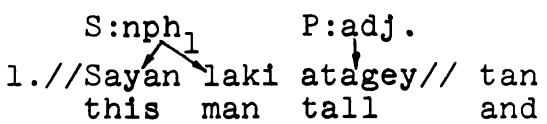
25. Thomas, David and Alan Healey. "Some Philippine Language Sub-groupings: A Lexicostatistical Study," Anthropological Linguistics, Vol. 4, 1962, pp. 21-33.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

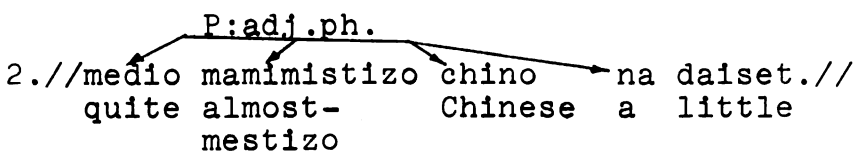
SAMPLE PASSAGES ILLUSTRATING PANGASINAN CLAUSES

A. Desc. Ind.



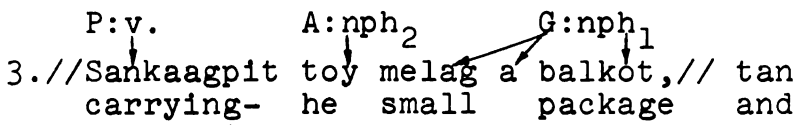
1.//Sayan laki atagey// tan
this man tall and

Desc. Ind.*



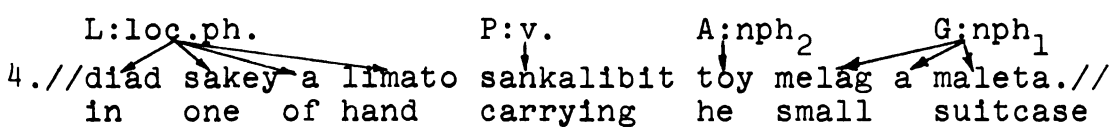
2.//medio mamimistizo chino na daiset.//
quite almost- Chinese a little
mestizo

Trans. Ind.



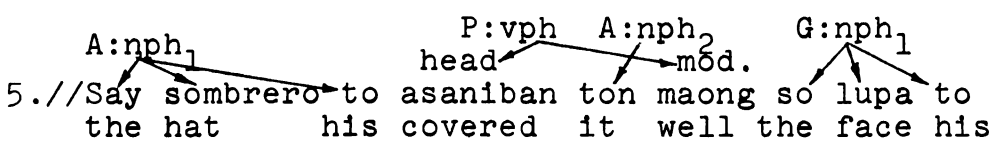
3.//Sankaagpit toy melag a balkot,// tan
carrying- he small package and
under-his-
arm

Trans. Ind.



4.//diad sakey a limato sankalibit toy melag a maleta.//
in one of hand carrying he small suitcase

Trans. Ind.



5.//Say sombrero to asaniban ton maong so lupa to
the hat his covered it well the face his

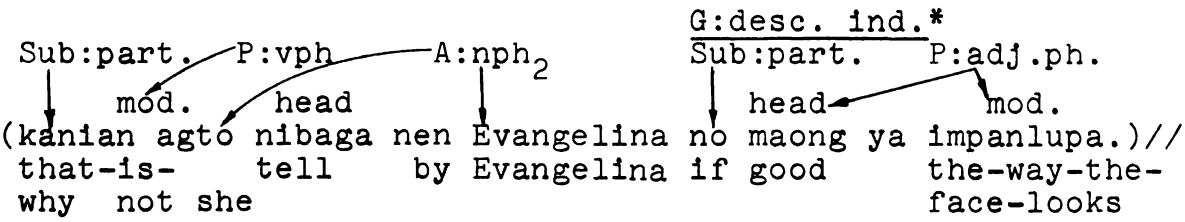
---

*In these clauses, if the 3rd person singular pronoun manifests a focussed tagmeme (i.e., transitive agent-as-subject, intransitive subject, transitive goal-as-subject) it takes the form of a zero allomorph; otherwise, it occurs as to.

// // Independent clauses.

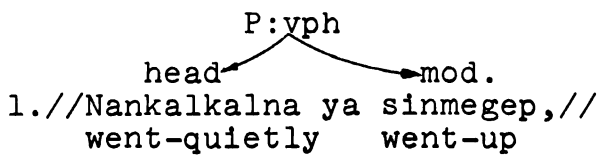
( ) Dependent clauses.

trans. ind.

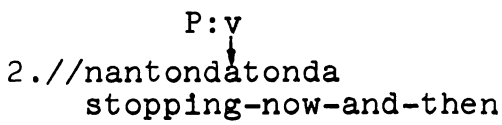


Source: Samban Agnabenegan, p. 6.

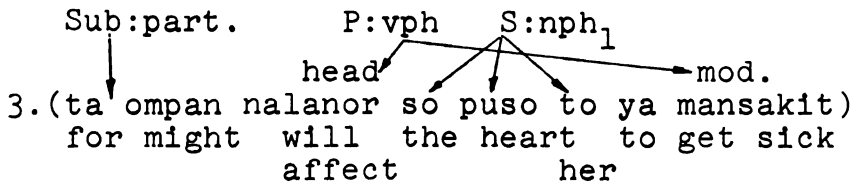
B. Intrans. Ind.*



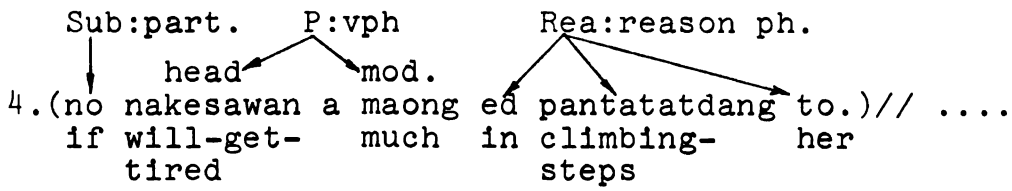
Intrans. Ind.*



intrans. ind.



intrans. ind.*



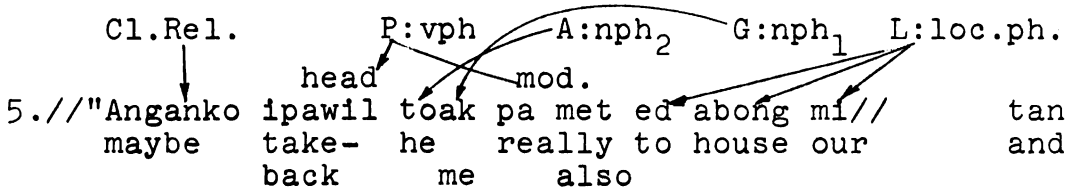
---

*In these clauses if the 3rd person singular pronoun manifests a focussed tagmeme (i.e., transitive agent-as-subject, intransitive subject, transitive goal-as-subject) it takes the form of a zero allomorph; otherwise, it occurs as to.

// // Independent clauses.

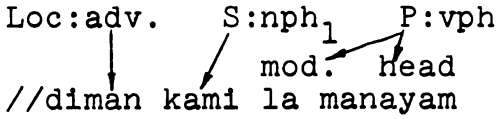
( ) Dependent clauses.

Trans. Ind.



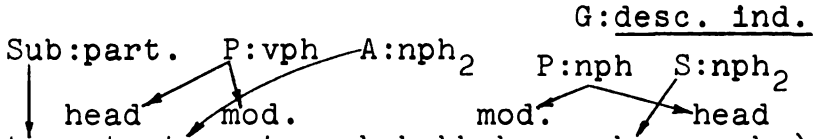
5.//"Anganko ipawil toak pa met ed abong mi// tan
maybe take- back he me really also to house our and

Intrans. Ind.



6.//diman kami la manayam
there we already will-live

trans. ind.



7.(ta amta to met ya kabokbokoran kon anak.)//
for knows he also that the only I child

Source: Samban Agnabenegan, p. 5.

---

*In these clauses if the 3rd person singular pronoun manifests a focussed tagmeme (i.e., transitive agent-as-subject, intransitive subject, transitive goal-as-subject) it takes the form of a zero allomorph; otherwise, it occurs as to.

// // Independent clauses.

( ) Dependent clauses.

TRANSLATIONS

A. 1. This man was tall and 2. looked a little like a Chinese mestizo. 3. Under his arm was a small package and 4. in one hand, he was carrying a small suitcase. 5. His hat completely covered his face 6. so that Evangelina could not tell if he were handsome.

B. 1. She went up the steps slowly 2. stopping now and then 3. for it might affect her heart 4. if she got too tired in climbing the steps. . . . 5. "Maybe he will take me home and 6. there we will live 7. for he knows that I am the only child."

APPENDIX II

TABLES

Table 1. Fillers of clause-level slots

FOCUS	CLAUSE TAGMEMES			
	AGENT	GOAL	INSTRUMENT	REFERENT
A_f	NPh_1 = ± det.+H:nph/premph. det. = ± (±demons. + part.) pron.: ak group demons.: iman group part.: si/so	NPh_3 = +$det._1$ ±$det._2$ +H:nph $det._1$ = +$part._1$ $det._2$ = ±(+ demons.+$part._2$) $part._1$: na demons.: iman group $part._2$: so	NPh_3 = +$det._1$ ±$det._2$+H:nph $det._1$ = +$part._1$ $det._2$ = ±(+demons. +$part._2$) $part._1$: na demons.: iman group $part._2$: so	NPh_4 = +$det._1$ ± $det._2$ +H:nph/pron.ph. $det._1$ = +$part._1$ $det._2$ =±(+demons.+$part._2$) pron.: siak group $part._1$: ed/para demons.: saman group $part._2$: si/so
G_f	NPh_2 = ± $det._1$ ± $det._2$ +H:nph/pron.ph. $det._1$ = ± $part._1$ $det._2$ = ±(+demons. +$part._2$) pron.: ko group $part._1$: non/na demons.: aman group $part._2$: so/si	NPh_1 = ±det. + H:nph/pron.ph. det. = ± (±demons. +part.) pron.: ak group demons.: iman group part.: si/so	NPh_3 = +$det._1$ ±$det._2$+H:nph $det._1$ = + $part._1$ $det._2$ = ±(+demons. +$part._2$) $part._1$: na demons.: iman group $part._2$: so	NPh_4 = +$det._1$ ± $det._2$ +H:nph/pron.ph. $det._1$ = + $part._1$ $det._2$= ±(+demons.+$part._2$) pron.: siak group $part._1$: ed/para demons.: saman group $part._2$: si/so
I_f	NPh_2 = ± $det._1$ ± $det._2$ +H:nph/pron.ph. $det._1$ = ± $part._1$ $det._2$ = ±(+demons. +$part._2$) pron.: ko group $part._1$: non/na demons.: aman group $part._2$: so/si	NPh_3 = +$det._1$ ±$det._2$ +H:nph $det._1$ = + $part._1$ $det._2$ = ±(+demons. +$part._2$) $part._1$: na demons.: iman group $part._2$: so	NPh_1 = + det. + H:nph det. = +(± demons. + part.) demons.: iman group $part._1$: so	NPh_4 = +$det._1$ ± $det._2$ +H:nph/pron.ph. $det._1$ = + $part._1$ $det._2$ = ±(+demons.+$part._2$) pron.: siak group $part._1$: ed/para demons.: saman group $part._2$: si/so
R_f	NPh_2 = ± $det._1$ ± $det._2$ +H:nph/pron.ph. $det._1$ = ± $part._1$ $det._2$ = ±(+demons. +$part._2$) pron.: ko group $part._1$: non/na demons.: aman group $part._2$: so/si	NPh_3 = +$det._1$ ±$det._2$ +H:nph $det._1$ = + $part._1$ $det._2$ = ±(+demons. +$part._2$) $part._1$: na demons.: iman group $part._2$: so	NPh_3 = +$det._1$ ±$det._2$ +H:nph $det._1$ = + $part._1$ $det._2$ = ±(+demons. +$part._2$) $part._1$: na demons.: iman group $part._2$: so	NPh_1 = ±det. +H:nph/pron.ph. det. = ±(±demons. +part.) pron.: ak group demons.: iman group part.: si/so

TABLE 2.--Pangasinan personal pronouns.

		Familiar	Honorific
The Ak group:			
singular	1st	ak	
	2nd	ka	kayo
	3rd	Ø	ira, ra
plural	1st	kami (exclusive)	
	1st	tayo (inclusive)	ti
	1st & 2nd	ita, ta	ti
	2nd	kayo	ki
	3rd	ira, ra	ira, ra
The Ko group:			
singular	1st	ko, ta*	
	2nd	mo	yo
	3rd	to	da
plural	1st	mi (exclusive)	
	1st	tayo (inclusive)	ti
	1st & 2nd	ta	ti
	2nd	yo	yo
	3rd	da	da
The si + ak group:			
plural	1st	siak	
	2nd	sika	sikayo
	3rd	sikato	sikara
plural	1st	sikami (exclusive)	
	1st	sikatayo (inclusive)	sikiti
	1st & 2nd	sikata	sikiti
	2nd	sikayo	siki
	3rd	sikara	sikara

*When the actor is 1st person singular and the object is 2nd person singular or plural, as in aawiten ta ka 'I am taking you along.'
taking I you along

TABLE 3.--Pangasinan demonstrative pronouns.

The Aman Group	The Saman Group	The Iman Group	Meaning
Singular			
aya	saya	(i)ya	'this, this one'
aman	saman	iman	'that, that one' (object far from speaker and addressee)
atan	satan	itan	'that, that one' (object near the addressee)
Plural			
araya	saraya	iraya	'these'
araman	saraman	iraman	'those' (see aman)
aratan	saratan	iratan	'those' (see atan)

TABLE 4.--Aspect markers in Pangasinan verbs.

Aspect	Affix	Illustrations
Perfective		
continuative	nan-	nandait ak 'I sewed (for a length of time)'
instantaneous	in-, -inm-	insalog ko may inuras 'I used the rice washing to water (the plants)'
		tinmekleb imay ugaw 'The baby turned over on his tummy'
	in- + -an	indaitan koy kawes to 'I sewed a dress for her'
	impan-	impansalog ko may inuras 'I used the rice washing to water (the plants)'
	impa- + -i-	impaisalog ko may inuras ed sikato 'I let him use the rice washing to water (the plants)'
	a-	akarunyas ak 'I slipped'
	a- + reduplicated stem	akarkarunyas ak 'I slipped (repeatedly)'
	ama-	amaalay tambal 'She asked someone to buy medicine'
	an-(-aŋ--am-)	aningkat na alama (singkat) 'She caught a crab (deliberately)'
	nipa-, ni-	nikalto may lulutoen ko 'The food I was cooking accidentally spilled'
	aki-	akidait ak ed sikara 'I sewed at their place (using their machine)'
	aka-	akapaltog na too 'He unintentionally shot a man'
Non-Perfective		
durative**	um- + Reduplicated stem (- un - -uŋ-)	umpapawil ya inagewagew 'He comes home everyday'
**	i- + Reduplicated stem	ipapawil to 'He is giving it back'
**	pa- + Redupl. stem + -en	pasusumpalen to may programa 'He is waiting for the program to end'
**	Redupl. pa- + -i-	papaisumpal to may trabajo to 'He is having his work finished for him by someone'
**	pan- + Redupl. stem (-pam - ~paŋ-)	pansasalog ko may inuras 'I am using the rice washing to water (the plants)'
**	pi- + Redupl. stem	pidadait ko 'I am having something sewed for me'
**	man- + Redupl. stem (-man - ~maŋ-)	mandadait ak 'I am sewing'

Aspect	Affix	Illustrations
Non-Perfective (con't.)		
durative**	mi- + Redupli. stem	midadait ak 'I am sewing (using someone else's machine)'
	na- + Redupl. stem	nasusumpal ko la 'I am almost done with it'
**	Redupl. stem + -an	tetepetan da 'They are asking him questions'
**	Redupl. stem + -en	tetepeten da so agawa 'They are asking him about what happened'
**	pi- + Redupl. stem + -an	pitotontongan da 'They are talking with him'
**	pi- + Redupl. stem + -en	pipapayungen da 'They are letting him share the umbrella'
**	i- + Redupl. stem + -an	isasalitaan da 'They are talking in his behalf'
**	mang- + -i- + Redupl. stem	mangitatanem na pigaran kamatis 'He is planting a few tomatoes'
**	pang- + -i- + Redupl. stem + -en	pangigagalangen kod si maestra to 'I am asking him to greet his teacher'
non-durative	um-	umpawil ak 'I will return'
*	stem + Ø affix	pawil ka 'Go back'
*	-an	bangatan to ak na piano 'She will teach me piano'
*	i-	ipawil ko may sinaliw ko 'I will return what I bought'
*	i- + -an	isaliwan koy kawes to 'I will buy a dress for her'
*	man-	mandait ak 'I will sew'
*	mang- + -i-	mangitanem kay kamatis 'Plant tomatoes'
*	mi-	midait ak 'I will sew (using somebody's machine)'
	na-	nasumpal ko 'I will finish it'
*	pa-	pasumpal mo 'Wait for it to finish'
	pa- + -en	pasumpalen ko 'I will wait for it to end'
*	pa- + -i-	paisumpal ko may trabajok 'I will let someone finish my work'
*	pa- + -i- + -an	paisaliwan koy kawes to 'I will ask someone to buy her a dress'
*	pan-	pansalog ko may inuras 'I will use the rice washing to water (the plants)'
*	pi-	pisalog moy tanaman ko 'Water my plants, too (together with yours)'
*	pi- + -an	pitongtongan motay sangkaili 'Talk with the visitor'

*[redacted] occurs with imperative verbs.

**[redacted] occurs with imperative verbs modified by negation.

TABLE 5.--Summary table of nuclear constructions.

Clause Types	Nuclear Form			
Independent				
Trans. Ind.				
A_f	$+P_{taf}$:vph	+A:nph_1 Subj.	+G:nph_3	
G_f	$+P_{tgf}$:vph	+A:nph_2	+G:nph_1 Subj.	
I_f	$+P_{tif}$:vph	+A:nph_2	+G:nph_3	+I:nph_1 Subj.
R_f	$+P_{trf}$:vph	+A:nph_2	+G:nph_3	+R:nph_1 Subj.
Intrans. Ind.	+Pred. Intrans. Ind.	+ Subj. Intrans. Ind.		
Desc. Ind.	+Pred. Desc. Ind.	+Subj. Desc. Ind.		
Trans. Imp.	±Address	+Pred. Trans. Imp. +Goal ±Instrument	+Agent Trans. Imp. ±Referent	
Intrans. Imp.	±Address	+Pred. Intrans. Imp.	+Subj. Intrans. Imp.	
Dependent				
intrans. ind.	+Subordinator	+Pred.Intrans.Ind. + Subj.Intrans.Ind.*		

*Each independent clause type has a corresponding dependent type, introduced by a subordinate tagmeme.

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES
3 1293 03169 5962