



LINGUISTICS 1: TYPOLOGY AND UNIVERSALS

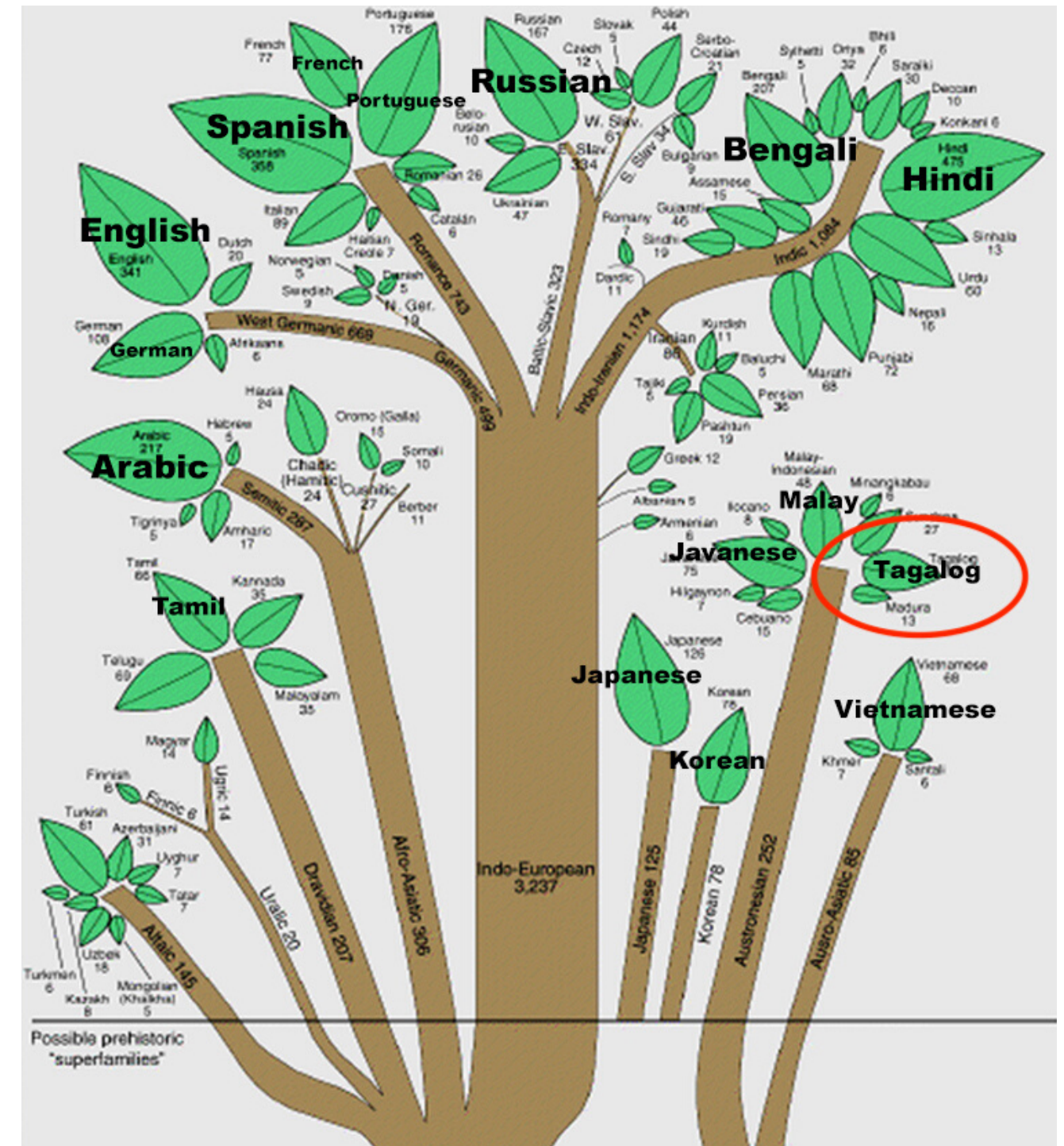
TAGALOG

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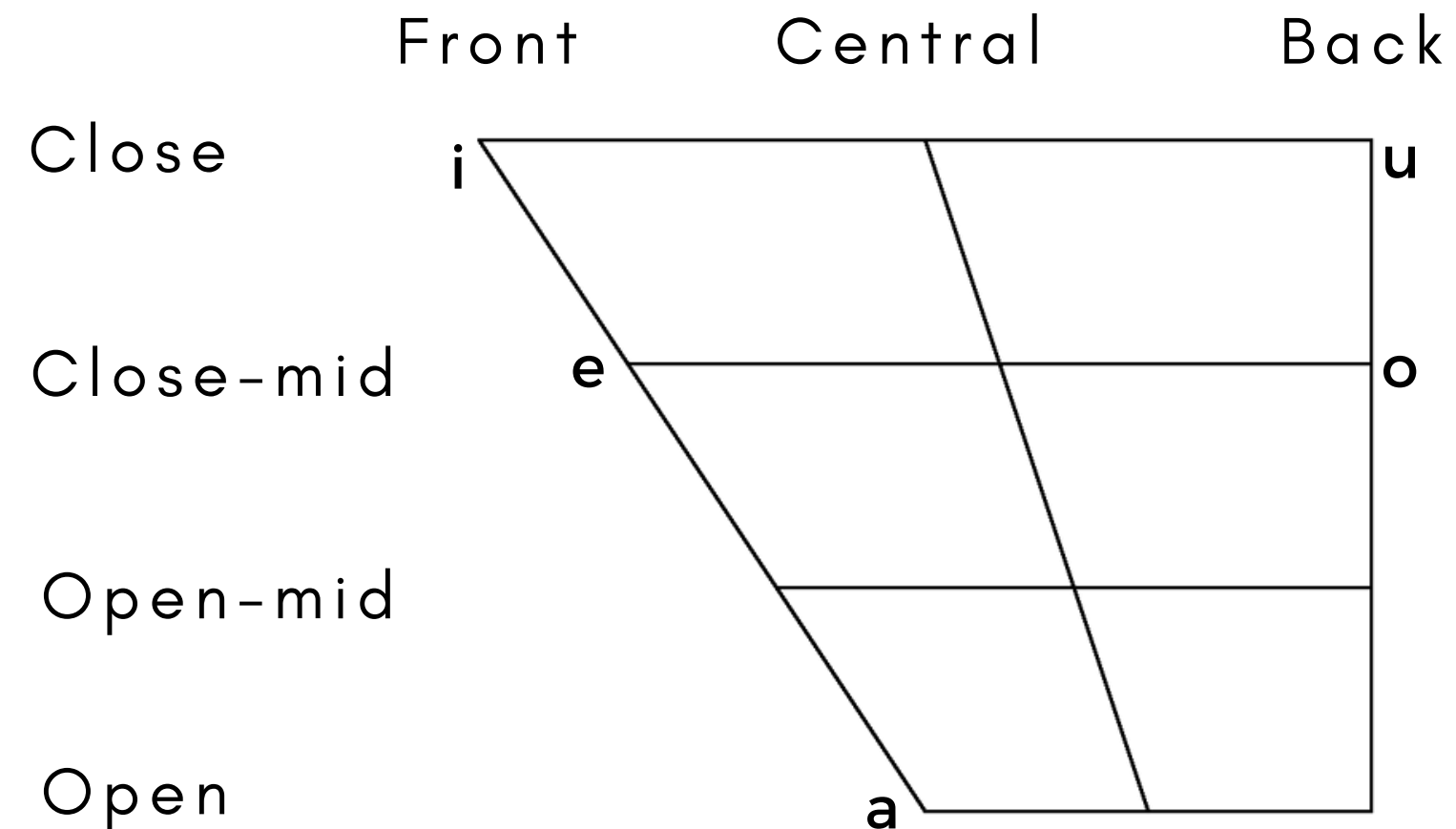
Introduction

- Tagalog functions as a lingua franca and has been chosen as the national language of the Philippines.
- About 90 million people in the Philippines are either first or second-language speakers of Tagalog.
- Tagalog is an Austronesian language



PHONOLOGY

Vowels



Tagalog has ten simple vowels: five long and five short and five diphthongs. The five diphthongs are /iw/, /aw/, /aj/, /uj/ and /oj/.

PHONOLOGY

ConSonants

		Bilabial	Dental/ Alveolar	Postalveolar/ Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Nasal		m	n	ɲ	ŋ	
Plosive	Voiced	p	t	tʃ	k	ʔ
	Voiceless	b	d	dʒ	g	
Fricative			s	ʃ		h
Approximants			l r	j	w	

- 20 consonants
- labio-dental fricatives [f] and [v] are not native phonemes – occur only in loanwords.

PHONOLOGY

Special Features

- Tagalog words are often distinguished from one another by the position of the stress and/or the presence of a final glottal stop.
- Examples:
 - ['bata] bata ('bath robe')
 - [bɐ'ta] batá ('persevere')
 - ['bataʔ] batà ('child')

MORPHOLOGY

- Tagalog is a synthetic and agglutinative language with both inflectional and derivational morphology.
- Derivation example:

maaraw	<i>sunny</i>
tag-araw	<i>summer</i>
kaarawan	<i>birthday</i>

MORPHOLOGY: BORROWING

- The Filipino language incorporated Spanish loanwords as a result of 333 years of contact with the Spanish language. There are approximately 4,000 Spanish words in Tagalog.
- Vowel[i to a] and consonant shifts[l to r]

COMPOUNDING

Some roots can be combined to form a new word:

araw-gabi	<i>day-night</i>
anak-araw	<i>albino</i>

REDUPLICATION

Some roots can be repeated to form a new word:

araw-araw	<i>every day</i>
gabi-gabi	<i>every night</i>

NOUNS

Nouns are not inflected for case, number or gender. However, particles mark the noun as common or proper, singular or plural, indicating its syntactical role as well:

	Focused (Direct)	unfocused agent/patient (Indirect)	unfocused location/beneficiary (Oblique)
proper + sg.	si	ni	kay
proper + pl.	sina	nina	kina
common + sg.	ang	ng	sa
common + pl.	ang mga	ng mga	sa mga

PRONOUNS

Personal pronouns distinguish between 1st person plural inclusive (you and I) and exclusive (he/she/they and I).

	unmarked (Direct)	agent/genitive (Indirect)	locative (Oblique)
I + sg.	ako	ko	akin
I + dual	kita/kata	nita/nata	kanita/kanata
I + pl. excl.	kami	namin	amin
I + pl. incl.	tayo	natin	atin
II + sg.	ka/ikaw	mo	iyo
II + pl.	kayo	ninyo	inyo
III + sg.	siya	niya	kaniya
III + pl.	sila	nila	kanila

PRONOUNS

Demonstrative pronouns recognise three-deictic degrees (this, that near, that far).

	Direct	Indirect	Oblique	Locative	Existential
This	ito	nito	dito	nandito	heto
That(near)	iyān	niyān	diyān	nandiyan	ayan
That(far)	iyon	niyon	doon	nandoon	ayon

VERBS



- ASPECT: perfective, contemplative and progressive. **These aspects are important as Tagalog does not have a tense system.**
- FOCUS: Affixes are attached to the verb to express syntactical relations, focusing on the agent, the patient, the beneficiary, the instrument or location of the action.

focus		translation
agent	Bumili ng saging ang lalaki sa tindahan para sa unggoy. bought bananas the man at store for the monkey.	<i>The <u>man</u> bought bananas at the store for the monkey.</i>
Patient	Binili ng lalaki ang saging sa tindahan para sa unggoy.	<i>The <u>bananas</u> were bought by a man at the store for the monkey</i>
Location	Binilhan ng lalaki ng saging ang tindahan para sa unggoy.	<i><u>At the store</u>, a man bought bananas for the monkey.</i>
Beneficiary	Ibinili ng lalaki ng saging sa tindahan ang unggoy	<i><u>For the monkey</u>, a man bought bananas at the store.</i>

VERBS

- Causatives: The pa- prefix is added to verbal forms and to adjectives to form causatives. It's conjugated with the -in- infix.

kain <i>to eat</i>	pakainin <i>to feed(to make eat)</i>
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GENDER, NUMBER, PERSON

- Gender: Tagalog is gender neutral. Spanish loanwords: suffix -a[f]/-o[m]
- Number: singular, dual(first-person pronoun), plural
 - Noun plurals are formed by placing mga (“manga”) before the noun.
Example: kapatid ('sibling') -> mga kapatid ('siblings').
 - Adjective[one noun/pronoun], "ma-" + root word
Adjective[two or more noun/pronoun], "ma-" + the first syllable or first two letters of the root word is repeated.
Example: maliit -> malilit ('small')
- Person: There are three persons in Tagalog

SYNTAX

WORD ORDER

Verb-initial language. The most common word order is Verb-Object-Subject (VOS).

Yes-No Questions

A statement can be turned into a yes/no question by raising the pitch at the end. 'Ba' may also be used.

Belgian si Paul. <i>Paul is Belgian.</i>	Belgian (ba) si Paul? <i>Is Paul Belgian?</i>
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SYNTAX

Operator-Operand

operand	operator
verb	object
noun	genitive
preposition	noun
adjective	standard of comparison
verb	adverb
determiner	noun
numeral	noun
adjective	comparative marker
noun	demonstrative

SYNTAX

Adj-N

- The order of an adjective and a noun is interchangeable.
- The linker 'na' is added if the first word (maybe an adjective or noun) ends with consonant or a suffix '-ng' if the first word (maybe an adjective or noun) ends with a vowel before succeed by the second word. Example:
Beautiful house = bahay na maganda = magandang bahay

Specific to Generic: Tagalog follows specific to generic order.

ORTHOGRAPHY AND SCRIPT

- Tagalog used to be written with the **Baybayin** alphabet.
- Today **Latin** alphabet is used to write to Tagalog.
- Type of writing system: **syllabic** alphabet in which each consonant has an inherent vowel /a/.
- The inherent vowel is muted by adding a + sign beneath a consonant. This innovation was introduced by the Spanish.
- Direction of writing: **left to right in horizontal lines.**

The background features abstract organic shapes. A light purple shape is in the top left, containing a pattern of small dark purple vertical dashes. A dark blue shape is in the bottom left, containing a pattern of small white vertical dashes. The rest of the background is white.

Thank You!