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Upper Tanudan Kalinga texts

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Appendix B Nominal markers 123–124



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Appendix B - Nominal Markers

1. Chart of Case Markers

Personal Case Markers				
number	nominative	genitive	oblique	
singular	ak	(-n) ni	kan	
plural	da	(-n) da	kan da	

Nonpersonal Case Markers				
number	nominative	genitive	oblique	
singular	de	(-n) ni	atte	
plural	da	(-n) da	atta	
		(-n) di	sim	

Notes:

1. The exact meaning of genitive marker di is unknown at this time. In some instances it indicates that the noun following it is being used in a generic sense. At other times it seems to indicate a greater degree of specificity.

2. Only one example of sim has been found to date. Its meaning is unknown at this time.

2. Topic Marker

The topic marker sa (plural form da) appears to be controlled by grammatical features operating at levels above the phrase. It occurs when a noun phrase moves to the head of a clause. It also precedes the first item in a series and optionally occurs before every other item listed. It often replaces the nominal marker of the noun phrase; however, there are instances where the nominal marker and the topic marker occur simultaneously.

3. Location Marker

Location marker ad occurs with place names or common nouns acting as place names.

4. Temporal Markers

Temporal markers ak and ad occur with time words and time phrases. Ak indicates specific future time, and ad indicates specific past time.

Appendix C - Phonology

1. General Sketch

There are 19 phonemes in Upper Tanudan Kalinga: 14 consonants and 5 vowels. The consonants are /p,t,k,b,d,g,m,n,ng,s,l,w,y/ and glottal stop. The vowels are /i,u,o,e,a/. Stress and consonant length are also phonemic. There are two syllable patterns: CV and CVC.

2. Concerning /r/

/r/ is an allophone of /l/. It occurs intervocalically, syllable initially, and syllable finally. It never occurs word initially or as a geminate consonant cluster /rr/. It is represented as /r/ in this paper when it occurs as such phonetically since it figures prominently in certain morphophonemic processes.

3. Concerning the glottal stop

There appear to be two glottal stops: a fortis glottal stop, and a lenis glottal stop. The fortis glottal stop can be replaced by /k/ and occurs word initially, medially, and finally. It is represented by /k/ in this paper. The lenis glottal occurs intervocalically and word initially, but not word finally. It may not be replaced by /k/, and is represented as /-/ when it follows a consonant or as /k-/ when it geminates. Otherwise it is unmarked.