

STUDIES IN PHILIPPINE LANGUAGES & CULTURES

Supplementary Series
No. 4 1987
Guinaang Kalinga texts

C. Richard Gieser, comp.; Fe T. Otones, Austin Hale, series eds.

Table of Contents, Acknowledgments, Biographical
Information, Maps, Introduction, Abbreviations and
Symbols



ISSN 0116-0516 ISBN 971-1059-08-8

© LINGUISTIC SOCIETY OF THE PHILIPPINES and SUMMER INSTITUTE OF LINGUISTICS

Sample Citation Format

Ma. Lourdes S. Bautista. 1977. "The noun phrase in Tagalog—English code switching". *Studies in Philippine Linguistics* 1:1, 1–16. Online. URL: <http://www.sil.org/asia/philippines/> [etc.] + access date.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acknowledgments	iv
Biographical Information	v
Maps	vi
Introduction	vii
Abbreviations	x
Symbols	xi
Texts with Ethnographic and Linguistic Notes	
1 When We Went Hunting in the Forest	1
2 The Mountain Where Kabunyan Hunted Deer	9
3 The <u>Idaw</u> bird, It Tells the Good and the Bad	13
4 How We Get Omens from the <u>Idaw</u> Bird	16
5 The <u>Lipon</u> Ceremony	19
6 The Way We Prepare Rice Terraces for Seedlings	22
7 The Flood Story That Is Often Retold	25
8 The Old Days When the People Made Forays against Each Other	28
9 How the Ancestors Got Their Meat	33
10 Addang, Who Was Brave	37
11 The Way Atumpa Lived	41
12 When Guinaang Was Burned during the War	47
13 Dulliyaw, a Leader in Naneng, Kalinga	52
14 The Carabao and Cow	57
15 About Yomyom-og	60
16 Echo	64
17 The Two Who Were Good Friends	67
18 The Person Who Was Afraid of Animals	71
19 The Wild Pig That Attacked Bagtayan in Olden Times	78
20 The Two Who Were Married	82
21 Funeral Customs	88
22 One Who Makes a Tomb	93
23 House of Native Construction	96
Appendixes	111
Selected Bibliography	127

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

In presenting this collection of texts in the Guinaang Kalinga language, my wife, Ruth, and I desire to make the following acknowledgments.

First, to the people of the village of Guinaang we express our appreciation for the privilege, enjoyed over a period of twenty-seven years, of living among them. They accepted us; they befriended us; they helped us. We thank them.

Second, we gratefully acknowledge the friendly helpfulness of numerous officials over the years. These include Mr. Saturnino Diwayan, who was deputy governor of the subprovince of Kalinga, Mr. John Bacacao, who was mayor of Lubuagan Municipality, Mr. Dicator Sabawil, who was barrio councilor, and Mr. William Wailan, who was the leader in the village of Guinaang when we first went there in 1954 under the auspices of the Summer Institute of Linguistics to begin our work. Also, we acknowledge the friendship of Mr. Wayne Gamongan and Mr. Gavino Mosing, both from the Guinaang region, who were the first and second mayors respectively of the new municipality of Pasil.

With regard to our work of linguistic study and translation, we are grateful to many in the village of Guinaang who spent time assisting us. But we desire specifically to acknowledge the following for the many hours they took from their own work to assist us at the desk: Juan Baluga, Albert Lambayong, George Massagan, and Ireneo M. Wansi. Baluga and Wansi shared the responsibility alternately at first, but after a time Baluga bowed out of the picture, leaving Wansi as our only regular assistant. Then after some years, Wansi undertook other responsibilities, which precluded his continuing to help us, and Albert Lambayong became our language and translation assistant.

Also, from time to time we attended workshops at the Summer Institute of Linguistics centers, and for assistance during those times we acknowledge with gratitude Lucio Bagsaw, Alexander Balawag, Albert Lambayong, Magno Manggad, Manuel Massagan, and Ireneo Wansi.

Acknowledgments for the maps on page vi are as follows: the top map is based on map no. 3272-III, edition 1, published in Manila in 1961 by the Board of Technical Surveys and Maps in cooperation with the Department of National Defense, and the two lower maps are adapted from those found in Dozier 1966:2, 7.

Finally, Austin Hale's helpful comments and suggestions and Elizabeth Eastman's careful work in editing this volume are acknowledged with gratitude.

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

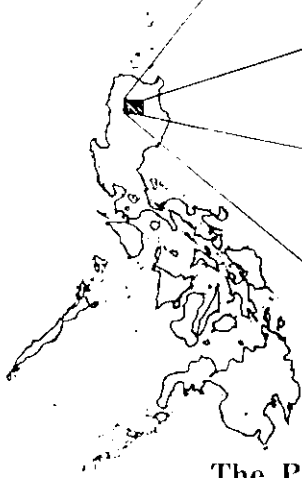
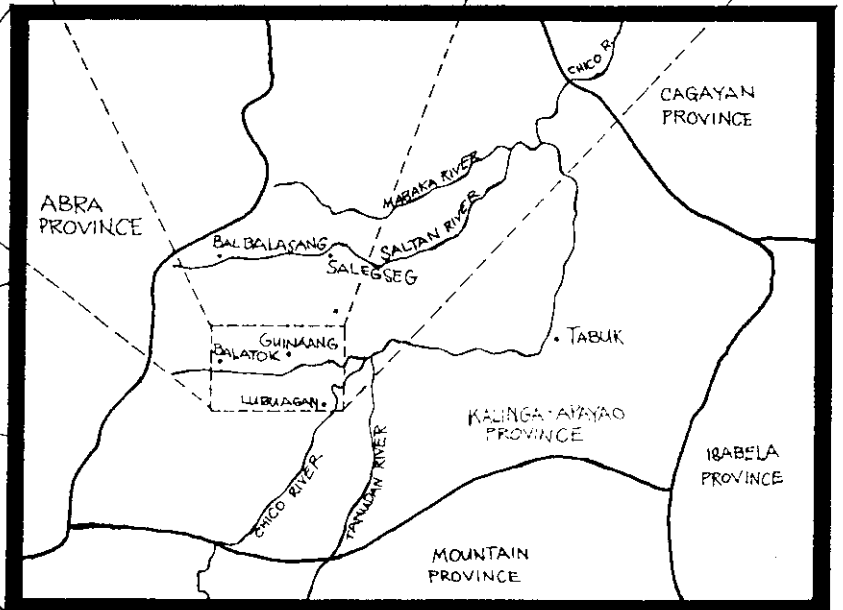
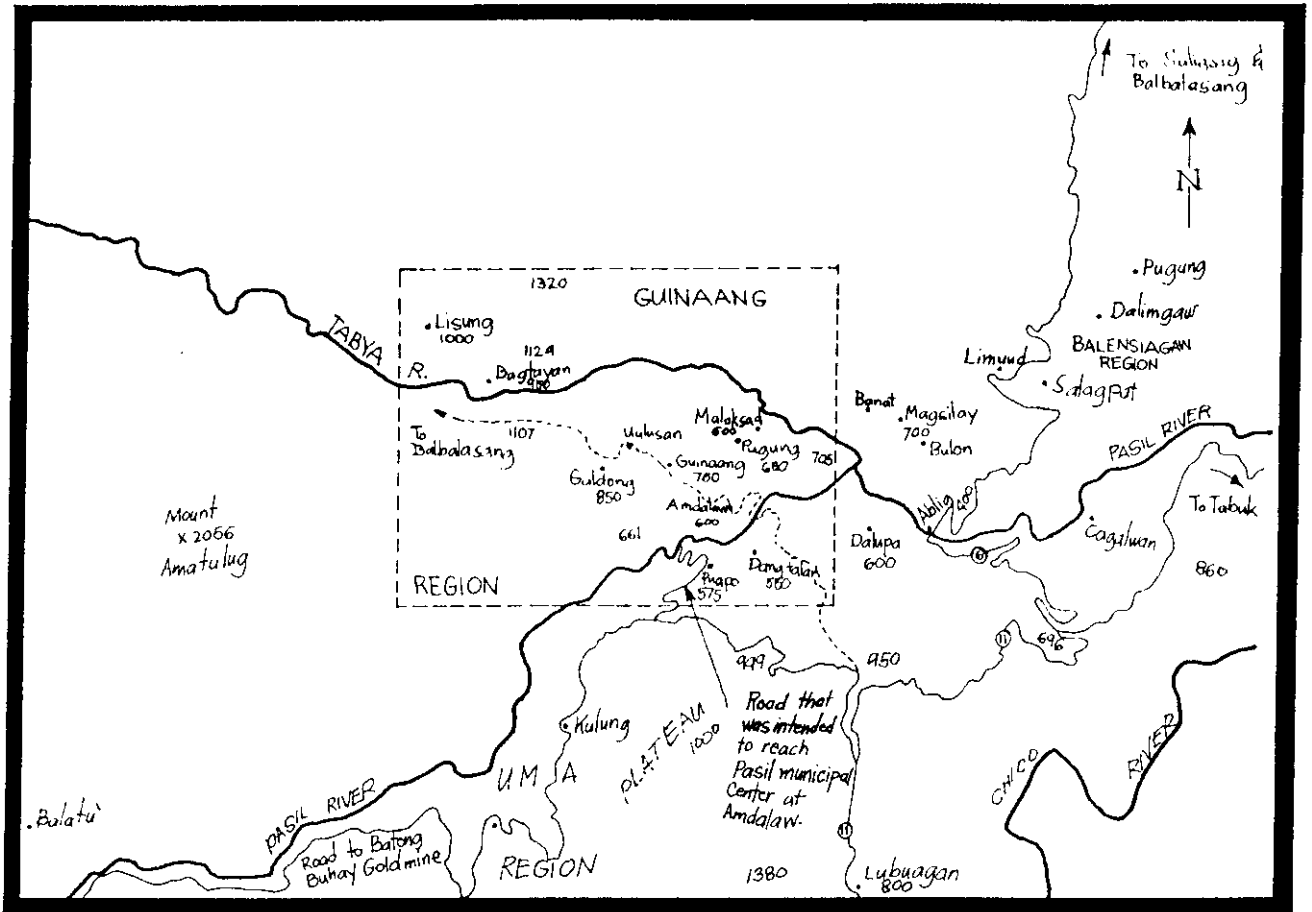
Following are brief biographical notes about the contributors of the texts included in this volume.

Juan Baluga, now deceased, was a retired teacher, who was born and grew up in the Guinaang region. At the time he wrote his texts (2 through 13 of this collection), which was in approximately 1955, he was perhaps in his fifties. His education included attendance at the early-established school in La Trinidad. In addition to knowing his own language, he knew Ilocano, the lingua franca of northern Luzon, and was fluent in English.

Simon Dalunag, also now deceased, was born and grew up in Guinaang, and he was perhaps in his forties when he wrote his texts (14 through 20) in approximately 1958. His education was limited to elementary school. In addition to knowing his own language, he knew Ilocano and had some understanding of English.

Albert Lambayong was born and grew up in Guinaang, and at the time he gave his text (text 1 in October 1969), he was perhaps in his late thirties. He completed elementary school in Guinaang; then he attended the Roman Catholic high school, Santa Teresita School, in Lubuagan. He understands Ilocano in addition to knowing his own language of Guininaang, and he has some understanding of English.

Irenio M. Wansi also was born and grew up in Guinaang village. After completing elementary school, he went to high school in Lubuagan, where he attended Santa Teresita School. In 1955, at the time he wrote his texts (22 and 23), he was perhaps forty years of age. (Text 21 was dictated by Wansi in July 1954.) In addition to knowing Guininaang, he knows Ilocano and English.



The Philippines

Location of the Guinaang Kalinga Language Group

INTRODUCTION

The language of the texts in this collection is that spoken in the area around Guinaang, which is in Pasil Municipality in Kalinga-Apayao Province in northern Luzon in the Republic of the Philippines. Although this language is called Guinaang Kalinga in this text collection, it is called Guininaang (cf. Scheerer 1921:183) by the people themselves.

When we first went to Guinaang in 1954, it was part of Lubuagan Municipality. At that time also, the Kalinga area was one of the five subprovinces of Mountain Province, the other four being Benguet, Ifugao, Bontoc, and Apayao.

In 1966, Mountain Province was reorganized into four new provinces: Benguet, Ifugao, Mountain (formerly Bontoc Subprovince), and Kalinga-Apayao (Fry 1983:232; Scott 1974:1). At about the same time, Pasil Municipality was created by separating the Pasil and Tabya valleys from the jurisdiction of Lubuagan.

Guinaang, then, is part of Pasil Municipality. The other villages and regions in Pasil (from upstream eastward) are Kollalo, Balatok, Dalupa, Magsilay, Balensiagaw, Ablig, and Cagalwan. Pasil is also the location of the Batong Buhay mine, which is upstream from Balatok. Another region, Uma, is geographically in the Pasil valley, but since its inhabitants originated in Lubuagan (cf. Barton 1949:35), it is included in Lubuagan Municipality.

The name Guinaang has two references. One is to a region (Dozier 1966:20), which in this case includes nine villages in the Pasil and Tabya valleys. (See upper map on page vi.) Two villages, Dangtalan and Puapo, lie on the south side of the Pasil River; five, namely, Maloksad, Pugung, Guinaang (the other reference for this name and the village where the compiler lived), Uulusan, and Galdang, lie between the Pasil and Tabya rivers; and two villages, Bagtayan and Lisung, lie north of the Tabya River. In addition, Guinaang Region also includes Amdalaw, which for many years was the site of the Guinaang central school and, after the Pasil municipality was created, became the site of the municipal center.

(Note on the map on page vi that the immediate Guinaang region is shown by the broken line rectangle. Although this outlined area is where the Guinaang people live, the actual territory they claim is considerably greater, particularly to the west, northwest, and north.)

The Guinaang region is in a mountainous area. One crosses a mountain ridge in going from Lubuagan into the Pasil valley. (Note the elevations on the map, which are in meters.) Another ridge is crossed when going from Galdang and Uulusan to Bagtayan and Lisung in the Tabya valley. East of Galdang, elevations decrease toward the confluence of the Tabya and Pasil rivers. Then, from this confluence toward both Magsilay to the north and Dalupa to the south there are higher elevations. As one might guess, the

Pasil River leaves the Guinaang region through a narrow gorge, at the eastern end of which lies Ablig.

The only way to go from one place to another in the Guinaang region is by trail, and there are trails linking most of the villages in the region with each other, as well as the region with other areas. The trail from Lubuagan (see dotted line on the map) is a major trail, being the one used since Spanish times to go from Lubuagan to Balbalasang in the upper Saltan valley. This trail passes near Dangtalan and through Amdalaw, Guinaang village, and Uulusan before it leaves the Guinaang region. Guinaang village has been rather a crossroad in the region, for not only does the Lubuagan-to-Balbalasang trail pass through it, but also trails lead from it westward toward Balatok and eastward through Pugung and Maloksad to Magsilay and Balensiagaw. More recently, with the municipal center having been located there, Amdalaw has also become sort of a crossroad since a trail linking the Guinaang region with Ablig leads from there.

Guinaang Region consists of five barangays: Bagtayan, Lisung, Galdang, and Uulusan; Guinaang village; Maloksad; Pugung and Amdalaw; and Dangtalan and Puapo. According to the 1980 census, the total population of the region was 2,508.

Since the population in the Guinaang region is almost totally Kalinga, Guinaang is the dominant language. Whether or not this language is understood only within the Guinaang region is a question. It would seem probable, though, that Dalupa and Magsilay could be included in the Guinaang language area, and possibly Balensiagaw, Ablig, and Cagalwan also.

Ilocano, of course, is the lingua franca of the area, and a substantial proportion of the people, especially the men, understand it. There seems to be little doubt that Ilocano has affected Guinaang, for example, through borrowing, but the degree of that effect has not been determined.

Tagalog seemed to be understood very little by the Guinaang people when we lived there, but that understanding is probably increasing through the influence of radio.

In the presentation of these texts, two formats are employed. In the first format, used in texts 1 through 13, the vernacular text is with certain exceptions provided with morpheme by morpheme glosses, and in the second, used in texts 14 through 23, no morpheme breaks are made either in the vernacular text or in the interlinear glosses.

Exceptions to the first format concern those forms involving morphophonemic processes. Where breaks between morphemes in the vernacular are not possible, the interlinear gloss gives the component meanings, separated by a colon (:). Examples of vernacular forms treated in this way are nanganup (text 1, sentence 2), ngangdas (text 2, sentence 6), and intap (text 1, sentence 15).

In cases where the morphophonemic process is vowel loss, roots of the vernacular forms are written as they occur as a result of the morphophonemic change. Examples are:

singt-on (from singít) in text 1, sentence 6
dongl-on (from dongól) in text 2, sentences 8 and 10
ngadn-on (from ngádan) in text 4, sentences 3 and 12
ma-'wa (from owá) in text 4, sentence 6
obs-on (from obós) in text 4, sentence 10
ma=lngon (from langón) in text 5, sentence 3
ma=pnu (from ponú) in text 9, sentence 9
na=lpu (from lapú) in text 11, sentence 4
na=dngol (from dongól) in text 12, sentence 4
na=sgob (from sogób) in text 12, sentences 10 and 14
na=losb-an (from losób) in text 12, sentence 12

With regard to format, it will be noticed that some forms having the infixes -um- and -in- have been treated as though these affixes were prefixes instead of infixes. The reason is one of expediency. The forms involved are actually glottal-initial, but since initial glottal stop is not symbolized, the forms appear as though the affixes were prefixes, which are more easily represented than are discontinuous morphemes. Examples are:

imm=6yo=oyon in text 1, sentence 2
in=oy=mi in text 1, sentence 12
in=aasj=yan in text 1, sentence 20
um=ogyát in text 2, sentence 8
um=áyag=-ami in text 5, sentence 1

Guinaang Kalinga discourse has not been studied in depth; therefore, the following classification of the texts in this collection is only tentative.

Narrative	Texts 1, 2, 7, 8, 10-13, and 15-20
Explanatory	Texts 3-6, 9, 14, and 21
Procedural	Texts 22 and 23

Also, for the same reason, paragraph divisions in doubtful cases have been made on an intuitive basis.

ABBREVIATIONS

AB	abstract	NCMP	noncompleted aspect
AJR	adjectivizer	NEG	negative
AP	assertive particle	NR	nominalizer
approx	approximately	NTS	nontopic subject
CAUS	causative	OBJ	object
CMP	completed aspect	OF	object focus
CONC	concessive	opp	opposite
COND	conditional	pers	personal
CONJ	conjunction	PL, pl	plural
const	construction	PO	possessor
CONT	continuous or repetitive action	PR	polite request
cont	continuously	pres	present
def	definite	RDP	reduplication
DET	determiner	REC	reciprocal
diff	different	REF	referent
dir	direction	RESP	title of respect
dist	distant/distance	RF	referent focus
EC	existential complementizer	RS	reported speech
EXCL	exclamation	sec	section
EXT	existential	SEQ	sequential connective
FUT	future	SF	subject focus
GK	Guinaang Kalinga	SG, sg	singular
hon	honorary	s.o.	someone
IDEN	identity	s.t.	something
IF	instrument focus	ST	sentence topic
Ilk	Ilocano	STAT	stative
IMM	immediate	SUB	subordinating particle
indef	indefinite	SUP	superlative degree
INT	intensive	SUPP	supposition
INTER	interrogative	T	determiner marking topic
k.o.	kind of	TEMP	particle of temporariness
LK	link	temp	temporary
LOC	locative	TI	time
MOD	modal particle	trad	traditional
		w.o.	without

SYMBOLS

I	Pronoun set I
II	Pronoun set II
III	Pronoun set III
IV	Pronoun set IV
1	First person
2	Second person
3	Third person
D1	- <u>na</u> deictic (near speaker)
D2	- <u>nat</u> deictic (near hearer)
D3	- <u>di</u> deictic (apart from both speaker and hearer)
Space	Word boundary
=	Morpheme boundary
'	Glottal stop in the vernacular texts
˘	Glottal stop in practical orthography when syllable-final before a consonant or word-final
-	Glottal stop in practical orthography when syllable-initial following a consonant
*	(1) Used as the morpheme gloss for epenthetic word-final - <u>n</u> that attaches to words that end in vowels and precede nontopic subject or possessors (2) Used to cross-reference an item in the text or free translation with notes at the end of the text
.	(1) Vernacular forms that are to be understood together, e.g., <u>gapu.ta</u> (2) Glosses of more than one word
,	Semantic/grammatical components
:	Indeterminate morpheme boundary
??	Unknown or uncertain meaning
/	Alternate form or alternate meaning
---	Discontinuous morpheme