

STUDIES IN PHILIPPINE LINGUISTICS

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Upper Tanudan Kalinga texts

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Information, Map, Introduction, and Abbreviations &
Symbols



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I would like to express my appreciation to the men and women of Lubo who generously gave their time and help in preparing this collection of texts in their own language. Without their vital participation this volume would not exist. I am grateful to ex-Mayor Juan Magannon, Councilman Jose Sicnao, and Attorney Victor Dalanao for the effort they spent in editing the texts and checking the accuracy of the cultural notes. A special note of thanks goes to Attorney Dalanao for the long hours of help he gave with the transcription of the texts and his patience in answering endless questions during the analysis and preparation of the material presented in this volume. The responsibility, however, for any errors or omissions in the texts, analysis, or cultural notes is my own.

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

The following are brief biographical sketches of the people who contributed texts to this volume.

Carmen Bulan, B.S. Agricultural Education, is a high school teacher in her late twenties. She speaks Pilipino, Ilocano, and English as well as her own language.

Juan Dagadag, B.S. Agricultural Education, is an employee of the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sports. He is in his early thirties and speaks Pilipino, Ilocano, and English in addition to his own language.

Attorney Victor Dalanao, L.L.B., is an attorney in his early thirties. He speaks Pilipino, Ilocano, and English in addition to his own language.

Dalen Do-ayan has completed two years of college in home technology. She is in her early thirties and speaks Ilocano and English as well as her own Kalinga dialect.

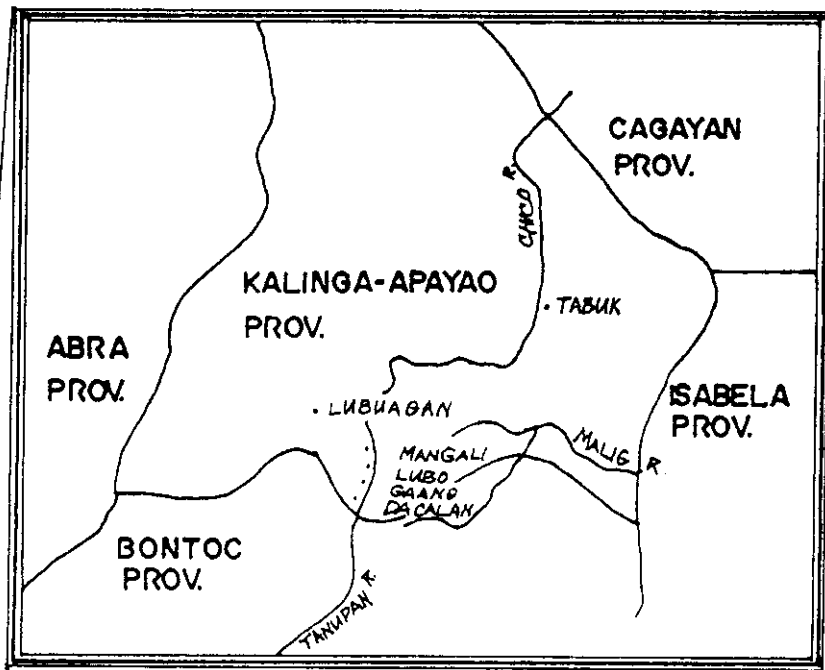
Ex-Mayor Juan Magannon is a retired teacher who has taught school for about thirty years. He is in his late sixties and speaks Pilipino, Ilocano, and English in addition to his own language.

Lugayat Manao is in her late fifties. She is a native speaker of Upper Tanudan Kalinga.

Ines Maslang has completed two years of college education in agricultural technology. She is in her late twenties and speaks Pilipino, Ilocano, and English as well as her own language.

Councilman Jose Sicnao is in his late forties. He speaks Pilipino, Ilocano, and English as well as his own language.

Ex-Mayor Alfredo Tombali is in his late fifties. He is the Catholic catechist of Lubo and speaks Ilocano and English as well as his own language.



LOCATION OF THE
UPPER TANUDAN KALINGA
LANGUAGE GROUP.

THE PHILIPPINES

INTRODUCTION

Upper Tanudan Kalinga is spoken by approximately 3,000 people who live in three villages in the southern end of the Tanudan Valley: Lubo, Gaang, and Dacalan. Tanudan Valley is located in the municipality of Tanudan in the province of Kalinga-Apayao, in northern Luzon in the Philippines. Upper Tanudan Kalinga belongs to the Central Cordilleran subgroup of Northern Philippine languages and is most closely related to Balangao, Bontoc, Kankanay, and Ifugao.

These original texts were recorded and transcribed from native speakers from the village of Lubo. The texts were gathered between August 1982 and March 1985 in Lubo. A committee of three Lubo men edited the texts for clarity and style, and checked the cultural notes for accuracy of content. The texts are representative of the dialect spoken by the people of Lubo who call their dialect 'Linurubu'.

The texts represent four types of discourse genre: narrative-fiction (Text 1) and narrative-factual (Text 2), procedural (Texts 3,4,5), expository (Texts 8-13), and hortatory (Texts 14,15,16). In two cases a text is a combination of expository and narrative discourse genre (Texts 6 and 7). The main cultural themes of the texts include leadership, marriage and responsibilities toward children, traditional values for living honorably, and the tension between old and new Kalinga values.

Note should be taken that the English translation is neither a true literal nor a fluent idiomatic translation. An attempt has been made to avoid the awkward wording produced by literal translations, while keeping the translation close enough to the vernacular text that it will provide help to the reader who is interested in the form and structure of the language as well as the meaning.

The people of Lubo live in a single, compact village of about 350 families and number around 1400 people. Traditionally, they have practiced wet-rice farming and swidden agriculture. Coffee is grown as a cash crop. In recent years families have been able to provide their children with a high level of education. Schooling is presently available in the community to the fourth year of high school. Many families also send their children to larger towns and cities for education at colleges and universities. Higher degrees are not uncommon among the Lubos. Within the village, Lubos are trained teachers and civil government employees. In the towns and cities outside the valley, Lubos hold positions as lawyers, medical doctors, engineers, priests, and anthropologists.

ABBREVIATIONS

AB	abstract
ACCF	accessory focus
ADD	additive
ADJ	adjectivizer
ADT	adjunct
ADV	adversative
ALT	alternative
ATTN	attention getter
C	consonant
CAUS	causative
CAUT	caution
CERT	certainty
CIRC	circumstantial
CO	coordinating
CONC	concessive
CONT	continuative
CTG	contingent
D1	deitic near speaker
D2	deitic near hearer
D3	deitic far from both
DBL	doubling
DIST	distributive
DL	dual
EMPH	emphatic
EX	exclusive
EXT	existential
G	genitive
HAB	habitual
HORT	hortatorical
HYP	hypothetical
IN	inclusive
INS	intensity
INT	interrogative
L	location
LG	ligature
LIM	limiter
LK	link
M	marker
MN	manner
MOD	modal
N	nominative
NEG	negative
NP	nonpast tense
NR	nominalizer
O	oblique
OF	object focus
OPT	optative
P	past tense
PART	participatory
PL	plural
POSS	possibility
PR	polite request

PROB	probability
RA	recent action
REC	reciprocal
RS	reported speech
S	singular
SEQ	sequential
SF	subject focus
SM	specific marker
T	topic
TI	time
U	universal
V	vowel
1	first person
2	second person
3	third person
I	nominative enclitic pronoun, focus subject
II	genitive enclitic pronoun, nonfocus subject, or possessor pronoun
III	full form, free-standing pronoun, replaces focus noun phrase
IV	full form, free-standing pronoun, replaces focus noun phrase

SYMBOLS

blank	word boundary
space	
=	morpheme boundary
:	indeterminate morpheme boundary
,	semantic/grammatical components
—	discontinuous morpheme
/ —	alternative related meanings
.	compound gloss
??	undetermined meaning
()	zero allomorph
*	see notes and/or introductory comment appended to this text