BINUKID PHRASE STRUCTURE

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SYMBOLS

Adv  Adverb
aj  adjective
AjPh  Adjective Phrase
\langle\text{anay} 'ago'\rangle  the class of general time words
ap  apposition
App  Appositive
ApPh  Apposition Phrase
at  attributive
AtPh  Attributive Phrase
Ax  Axis
\langle\text{ben} 'very'\rangle  the class of intensifier excluding tungkay
bn  benefactive
BnPh  Benefactive Phrase
cn  common noun
Des  Description
di  direction
DiPh  Direction Phrase
\langle\text{diya} 'there'\rangle  the class of direction words
dm  demonstrative
ExCl  Existential Clause
GeCl  Gerundive Clause
gn  generalizer
Gnl  General location
Gnm  General member
Gnt  General time
\langle\text{hi}\rangle  the class_2 personal relaters
\langle\text{hu}\rangle  the class_2 nonpersonal relaters
\langle\text{iman} 'present'\rangle  the class of specific time words
in  intensifier
\langle\text{isab} 'again'\rangle  the class of adverbial verbs
\langle\text{ki}\rangle  the class_3 personal relaters
lc  location
LcPh  Location Phrase
lg  ligature
lk  link
Mod
<nangkatuig 'one year'> Modifier
    the class of time words indicating a
    single measure of time as one year, one
    week, etc.

n
nm
NmPh
ns
NsPh
PaPh
Par
<penga 'finish'>
<pit 'almost'> Part

pl
pn
Pos
pr
PrPh
pt
PtPh
ra
RaPh
RaSe
re
<sa>
<sb>
SbPh
<si>
SlPh
sm
SmPh
SoCl
Spl
Spm
Spt
numeral
Numeral Phrase
nonspecification
Nonspecification Phrase
Partitive Phrase
Part
the class of dependent verbs
the class of adverbs
plural
personal noun
Possessor
pronoun
Pronoun Phrase
particle
Particle Phrase
relater-axis
Relater-axis Phrase
Relater-axis Sentence
relater
the class l nonpersonal relat ers
substantive
Substantive Phrase
the class l personal relat ers
Specific-location Phrase
similitude
Similitude Phrase
Subordinate Clause
Specific location
Specific member
Specific time
SYMBOLS
3.
sr  series
SrPh  Series Phrase
StPh  Specific-time Phrase
TlCl  Topicless Clause
Tot  Total
\texttt{\textless ubay 'near'\textgreater}  the class of specific location words
vb  verb
VbPh  Verb Phrase
Outline of BINUKID PHRASE STRUCTURE

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0. Introduction. Binukid has eighteen distinct phrase types: six dependent types which are exponents of phrase tagmemes, eleven independent types which are exponents of clause tagmemes as well as phrase tagmemes, and one enclitic phrase type which can be joined to any clause level tagmeme.

1. Dependent phrase types. The dependent phrases, the Substantive Phrase, the Attributive Phrase, the Nonspecification Phrase, the Numeral Phrase, the Partitive Phrase, and the Specific-location Phrase contrast with each other both in internal structure and in distribution within other phrases.

1.1 There are two subtypes of the Substantive Phrase (SbPh): Substantive Phrase₁ and Substantive Phrase₂.

1.11 The Substantive Phrase₁ is represented by the following bidimensional array:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>+ Head(sb)₁</th>
<th>± / - Pos₁</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pn</td>
<td>pr₂</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RaPh₁b</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Rule: If pn₁ expounds Head, then - Pos.

Examples:
1. Juan 'Juan'
2. Maria 'Maria'
3. Inay ku 'my Mother'
mother my

4. Asawa nu 'your Husband'
spouse your

5. Apù hi Minda 'Minda's Grandmother'
grandparent of Minda

1.12 The Substantive Phrase\textsubscript{2} is represented by the following bidimensional array:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>± pl</th>
<th>+ Head(sb)\textsubscript{2}</th>
<th>± / - Pos\textsubscript{2}</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mga</td>
<td>cn</td>
<td>pr\textsubscript{2}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AtPh\textsubscript{1,2}</td>
<td>RaPh\textsubscript{1b,2b}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GeCl</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TlCl</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rule: If cn\textsubscript{1}, AtPh, or Cl expounds Head, then - Pos.

Examples:
1. bulan 'moon'
   moon

2. mga lapis 'pencils'
   pl pencil

3. mga tagenek 'mosquitos'
   pl mosquito

4. batá din 'her child'
   child her

5. asawa hi Rosita 'Rosita's husband'
   spouse of Rosita

6. kauyagan hu mga etaw 'people's food'
   food of pl person

7. mga butang hi Pusung 'Pusung's things'
   pl thing of Pusung

8. mga maama ha sigi taghipanawá 'men who travel about'
   pl man lg always walk

9. mga atiyuay ha kayu 'small trees'
   pl small lg tree

10. mga batá ha daduwa ha buuk 'two children'
    pl child lg two lg piece
11. mga pagkaen day 'our food'
   pl eat we

12. taghipanaw 'traveller'
    walk

1.2 There are four subtypes of the Attributive Phrase (AtPh): Attributive Phrases\_1-4 respectively.

1.21 The Attributive Phrase\_1 is represented by the following bidimensional array:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>+ Mod_2</th>
<th>+ lg</th>
<th>+ Head(at)_1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SbPh</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>SbPh_2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NsPh_1</td>
<td></td>
<td>SrPh_2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NmPh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AjPh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TlCl</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GeCl</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ExCl</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rule:** Mod and Head can permute unless Mod is expounded by NsPh or NmPh.

**Examples:**

1. hari ha amay hi Maria 'king who is Maria's father'
   king lg father of Maria

2. mga batå ha duma ku 'children who are my companions'
   pl child lg companion my

3. bisan inu ha (kalasi ha utanen)\_4 'any kinds of vegetables'
   even what lg kind lg vegetable

4. bisan inu ha ((miglabay kamahal ha butang) ha hudå nu
   even what lg very expensive lg thing lg not you
   pa kaahå) yet see

   'any expensive thing which you haven't seen yet'

5. mga daduwa ha bulan 'approximately two months'
   pl two lg month

6. (pitu ha buuk) ha mga batå 'seven children'
   seven lg piece lg pl child
7. (mga tatulu ha gantang) ha lig-as
   pl three lg ganta lg rice
   'approximately three gantas of rice'

8. sabuwa ha (hari ha amin din ((batà ha maama) ha bugtung))
   one lg king lg there-is his child lg man lg only-child
   'certain king who had a son who was an only child'

9. sabuwa ha (minatay ha (apù ku ha bahi))
   one lg died lg grandparent my lg girl
   'one of my dead grandmothers'

10. katluan daw haepat ha manuk day 'our thirty-four chickens'
     thirty and four lg chicken our

11. atiyuay ha kayu 'small tree'
     small lg tree

12. duma ha batbat 'another story'
     companion lg story

13. tungkay madakel ha mga Americanu 'very many Americans'
     very many lg pl American

14. miglabay kaluag ha danaw 'very wide lake'
     very wide lg lake

15. sumalà ha mga alù-alù 'whatever games'
     any lg pl play

16. madakel ha ((mga malaki ha sapien) ha agkabayà kanak)
     many lg pl bachelor lg rich-man lg want me
     'many rich bachelors who like me'

17. madakel ha mga malaki daw laga
     many lg pl bachelor and unmarried-girl
     'many single fellows and girls'

18. agpamanagad ha mga Americanu 'Americans who are passing by'
     pass-by lg pl American

19. migtubag ha (laas ha maama) 'old man who answered'
     answered lg old lg man

20. bahi ha nahaldek hu hapuy ha agkasamukan hu mga butang dan
     woman lg afraid the fire lg worried the pl thing their
     'woman who was afraid of the fire and who was worried about their
     belongings'

21. etaw ha naahà day ha ag-ahà hu nangasunug ha mga balay
     person lg saw we lg see the burned lg pl house
     'person we saw who was looking at the burned houses'

22. hudà kaamin kasunug ha mga butang
     not finish burn lg pl thing
     'things that hadn't finished burning'
23. balay ha dini ta wahig 'house which is here at the river'
   house lg here the water
24. tagbis ha masikal lumayang 'bird which flies fast'
   bird lg fast fly
25. duma ha pag-ikagi 'something else that was said'
   companion lg say
26. bahi ha amin din mga salay 'woman who has beads'
   woman lg there-is her pl bead
27. uma ha amin balay diyâ ta taliwadâ ta kamaisan
   field lg there-is house there the middle the cornfield
   'field in which there is a house in the middle of the cornfield'
28. balay hu hari ha amin duun sayawan
   house the king lg there-is in dance
   'house of the king where there is a dance'

1.22 The Attributive Phrase is represented by the following bidimensional array:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>+ Mod₂</th>
<th>+ lg</th>
<th>+ Head( at )₂</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pr₃</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>SbPh₂</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RaPh₁c</td>
<td></td>
<td>SrPh₂</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TlCl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>GeCl</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rules:
1. AtPh₂ cannot be an exponent of Head(sb) of SbPh expounding Head(at).
2. Sub cannot occur in Nucleus of TlCl or GeCl expounding Head(at).

Examples:
1. kanak ha magbabayâ 'my gods'
   my lg gods
2. kanay ha simbahan 'our church'
   our lg church
3. kandan ha kaamulan 'their wedding'
   their lg gathering
4. ki Amay ha magbabayâ 'Father's gods'
   of Father lg gods
5. kandin ha amay daw inay 'his parents'
   his lg father and mother
6. kanay ha madakel ha mga butang 'our many possessions'
    our lg many lg pl thing
7. Kanak ha paghenâ-henâ 'my thoughts'
    my lg think
8. kandin ha pagkaen 'his food'
    his lg eat

1.23 The Attributive Phrase is represented by the following bidimensional array:

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
+ Mod_3 & + lg & + \text{Head(at)}_3 \\
\hline
dm & ha & SbPh_2 \\
&& SlPh \\
&& TlCl \\
&& GeCl \\
\end{array}
\]

Examples:
1. hayâ ha balay 'that house'
    that lg house
2. hai ha mga batâ ku 'this child of mine'
    this lg pl child my
3. haini ha abugador ha daduwa 'these two lawyers'
    this lg lawyer lg two
4. hayâ ha dun taini ha baliti 'that one in this baleta tree'
    that lg in this lg baleta
5. hai ha batâ ha ilu 'this orphan'
    this lg child lg orphan
6. hayâ ha kanay ha simbahan 'that church of ours'
    that lg our lg church
7. hai ha bulung ha malalas 'this bitter medicine'
    this lg medicine lg bitter
8. hayan ha ubay hu bangbang hi Udimu 'that which is near Udumu'
    that lg near the hole of Udimu 'that which is near Udumu's hole'
9. hai ha paglikâ ku dun taini ha trabahu 'this my return to this work'
    this lg return I to this lg work
5.24 The Attributive Phrase is represented by the following bidimensional array:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>+ Head(at)</th>
<th>+ lg</th>
<th>+ Mod</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;iman 'present'&gt;</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>&lt;anay 'ago'&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dun taena 'then'</td>
<td></td>
<td>SoCl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;anay 'ago'&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td>IndCl</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rule: <anay> cannot expound Head and Mod simultaneously.

Examples:

1. iman ha maselem 'this morning'
   present lg morning

2. gabi ha anay 'long ago'
   past lg ago

3. gabi ha Lunes 'last Monday'
   past lg Monday

4. gabi ha makaadagi ad 'when I was growing up'
   past lg big I

5. gabia ha gira 'during the last war'
   past lg war

6. gabia ha aldaw 'yesterday'
   past lg day

7. gaun ha anay 'time long ago'
   time lg ago

8. gan ha maugtu 'earlier at noon'
   earlier lg noon

9. gan ha aldaw 'earlier in the day'
   earlier lg day

10. gan ha daleman 'earlier in the evening'
    earlier lg night

11. gan ha maugtu sa aldaw 'earlier when it was noon'
    earlier lg noon the day

12. dun taena ha panahun 'at that time'
    at that lg time

13. dun taena ha tagbakwitå kay 'then when we were evacuating'
    at that lg evacuate we

14. dun taena ha aldaw 'on that day'
    at that lg day
1.32 The Nonspecification Phrase is represented by the following bidimen-

ional array:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Examples</th>
<th>Nonspecification Phrase 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. bisan intuit</td>
<td>even whatever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. bisan sinu</td>
<td>whoever, anyone</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bisan 'ever'</th>
<th>+ gn</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bisan 'where'</td>
<td>+ Head(n)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hindu 'there'</td>
<td>+ Head(n)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.3 The Nonspecification Phrase is represented by the following bidimen-

ional array:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Examples</th>
<th>Nonspecification Phrase 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15. any ha atiway ad</td>
<td>16. ago sa small</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. any ha dini si Jesu Christu ta la</td>
<td>18. ago sa young</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. any sa hali</td>
<td>20. pangan ha miga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. pangan ha sula</td>
<td>19. time when I was young</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. pangan ha miga</td>
<td>19. time when I was young</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. pangan ha sula</td>
<td>19. time when I was young</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. pangan</td>
<td>19. time when I was young</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

15. any ha atiway ad | 16. ago sa small |
| 17. any ha dini si Jesu Christu ta la | 18. ago sa young |
| 19. any sa hali | 20. pangan ha miga | 21. time when the earth was wide |
| 19. pangan ha sula | 19. time when I was young |
| 19. pangan ha miga | 19. time when I was young |
| 19. pangan ha sula | 19. time when I was young |
| 19. pangan | 19. time when I was young |
1.33 The Nonspecification Phrase is represented by the following bidimensional array:

\[
\begin{array}{c|c|c}
\text{+ gn} & \text{+ Head(ns)}_3 \\
\hline
\text{bisan 'even'} & \text{kan-u 'when'}
\end{array}
\]

Example: bisan kan-u 'anytime, whenever'

even when

1.4 The Numeral Phrase (NmPh) is represented by the following bidimensional array:

\[
\begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c}
\text{± pl} & \text{+ Head(nm)}_1 & \text{± / - (± lk}} & \text{+ Head(nm)}_2 \\
\hline
\text{mga} & \text{nm} & \text{daw 'and'} & \text{nm} \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]

Rules:
1. If Head₁ is expounded by nm 1-9, then - Head₂.
2. The nm expounding Head₂ is 1-9.

Examples:
1. daduwa 'two'
2. sampulu 'ten'
3. nangkagatus 'one hundred'
4. katluan daw walu 'thirty-eight'
   thirty and eight
5. sampulu daw daduwa 'twelve'
   ten and two
6. mga haepat 'approximately four'
   pl four

1.5 The Partitive Phrase (PaPh) is represented by the following bidimensional array:

\[
\begin{array}{c|c}
\text{+ Par} & \text{+ Tot} \\
\hline
\text{NmPh} & \text{pr₃} \\
\langle \text{alan 'all'} \rangle
\end{array}
\]
Rule: The pr expounding Tot is plural.

Examples:
1. daduwa kanay 'two of us'
   two us
2. tatulu kandan 'three of them'
   three them
3. sampulâ daw daduwa kandan 'twelve of them'
   ten and two them
4. alan kanay 'all of us'
   all us
5. sabuwa kandan 'one of them'
   one them
6. atuwây kandan 'a few of them'
   few them
7. madatei kanay 'many of us'
   many us

1.6 There are two subtypes of the Specific-location Phrase (SlPh): Specific-location Phrase₁ and Specific-location Phrase₂.

1.6.1 The Specific-location Phrase₁ is represented by the following bidimensional array:

\[ + \text{Spl} \quad + \text{Gnl}_1 \]
\[ \langle \text{ubay 'near'} \rangle \quad \text{RaPh}_3 \]

Examples:
1. sampaw hu trak 'top of truck'
   top the truck
2. ubay hu bangbang hi Udimu 'near Udimu's hole'
   near the hole of Udimu
3. ubay hu taliwâdâ hu sinabeng 'near the middle of the room'
   near the middle the room

1.6.2 The Specific-location Phrase₂ is represented by the following bidimensional array:

\[ + \text{Spl} \quad + \text{Gnl}_2 \]
\[ \langle \text{ubay 'near'} \rangle \quad \text{RaPh}_4 \]
Examples:
1. centro ta Malaybalay 'center of Malaybalay' center Malaybalay
2. ubay ta wahig 'near the river' near the water
3. sabangan ta Mangawag 'juncture at Mangawag' juncture Mangawag
4. taliwadâ ta dagat 'middle of the sea' middle the sea
5. dibaluy ta abu 'other side of the stove' other-side the stove
6. layun ta Pulangi 'across the Pulangi River' across Pulangi
7. didalem ta bugta 'deep in the ground' deep the earth

2. Independent phrase types. The independent phrases, the Relater-axis Phrase, the Apposition Phrase, the Series Phrase, the Pronoun Phrase, the Benefactive Phrase, the Locative Phrase, the Directive Phrase, the Similitude Phrase, the Specific-time Phrase, the Adjective Phrase, and the Verb Phrase contrast with each other both in internal structure and in distribution within clause and phrase tagmemes.

2.1 There are four subtypes of the Relater-axis Phrase (RaPh): Relater-axis Phrases<sub>1-4</sub> respectively.

2.11 The Relater-axis Phrase<sub>1</sub> is subdivided into three further subtypes: Relater-axis Phrases<sub>la-c</sub> respectively.

2.11.1 The Relater-axis Phrase<sub>la</sub> is represented by the following bi-dimensional array:

\[
\begin{array}{c|c}
\text{re(ra)}_{la} & \text{Axs(ra)}_{1} \\
\langle si \rangle & \text{SbPh}_{1}
\end{array}
\]

Examples:
1. si Juan 'Juan'
2. say Apu 'Grandfather and those with him'
2.11.2 The Relater-axis Phrase $\text{ra}_{1b}$ is represented by the following bidimensional array:

\[
\begin{array}{c|c}
+ \text{re(ra)}_{1b} & + \text{Axs(ra)}_{1} \\
\hline
\langle \text{hi} \rangle & \text{SbPh}_{1} \\
\end{array}
\]

**Examples:**
1. hi Asawa nu 'your Husband'
   spouse your
2. hay Dunung 'Duning and those with her'

2.11.3 The Relater-axis Phrase $\text{ra}_{1c}$ is represented by the following bidimensional array:

\[
\begin{array}{c|c}
+ \text{re(ra)}_{1c} & + \text{Axs(ra)}_{1} \\
\hline
\langle \text{ki} \rangle & \text{SbPh}_{1} \\
\end{array}
\]

**Examples:**
1. ki Maria 'Maria'
2. kay Amay din 'his Father and those with him'
   Father his

2.12 The Relater-axis Phrase $\text{ra}_{2}$ is subdivided into two further subtypes: Relater-axis Phrase $\text{ra}_{2a}$ and Relater-axis Phrase $\text{ra}_{2b}$.

2.12.1 The Relater-axis Phrase $\text{ra}_{2a}$ is represented by the following bidimensional array:

\[
\begin{array}{c|c}
+ \text{re(ra)}_{2a} & + \text{Axs(ra)}_{2} \\
\hline
\langle \text{sa} \rangle & \text{dm} \\
& \text{SbPh}_{2} \\
& \text{AtPh}_{3} \\
& \text{PaPh} \\
& \text{SmPh} \\
& \text{TlCl} \\
& \text{GeCl} \\
\end{array}
\]
Rule: If A is expounded by dm or AtPh₃, re and dm or Mod of AtPh₃ fuse.

Examples:

1. sa batå ku 'my child'
   the child my

2. sai 'this one'

3. su begas 'the rice'
   the rice

4. sa balay hay Apù
   the house of grandfather
   'the house of Grandfather and those with him'

5. sayå ha balay 'that house'
   that lg house

6. saini ha batå ha ilu 'this orphan'
   this lg child lg orphan

7. sa kanay ha simbahanan 'our church'
   the our lg church

8. sa mga batå ha dumá ku
   the pl child lg companion my
   'the children who are my companions'

9. sa tatulu ha manuk day 'our three chickens'
   the three lg chicken our

10. sa bahi ha amin din salay 'the woman who has beads'
    the woman lg there-is her beads

11. sa daduwa kanay 'the two of us'
    the two us

12. sa iling kanak 'the one like me'
    the like me

13. sa mailing ta kanak ha butang hai
    the like the my lg thing this
    'the one like this thing of mine'

14. sa taghipanawå 'the one travelling'
    the walk

15. sa paglikû tayan ha ariplanu
    the return that lg airplane
    'the return of that airplane'
2.12.2 The Relater-axis Phrase$_{2b}$ is represented by the following bidimensional array:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>+ re(ra)$_{2b}$</th>
<th>+ Axs(ra)$_{2}$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>⟨hu⟩</td>
<td>dm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SbPh$_{2}$</td>
<td>AtPh$_{3}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PaPh</td>
<td>SmPh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TlCl</td>
<td>GeCl</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rules:
1. If Axs is expounded by a dm or AtPh$_{3}$, re becomes ta.
2. See rule 2.12.1.

Examples:
1. hu mga butang hu amigu day
   the pl thing the friend our
   'the possessions of our friends'
2. ku baung 'the tin cup'
   the cup
3. tai ha mga butang ku 'these things of mine'
   this pl thing my
4. hu bisan inu ha kalasi ha utanen
   the even what lg king lg vegetables
   'whatever kinds of vegetables'
5. hu mga daduwa ha bulan 'approximately two months'
   the pl two lg month
6. hu atiyuay ha kayu 'the small tree'
   the small lg tree
7. hu pagdakep hu babuy 'the capture of the pig'
   the capture the pig
8. hu pagtimā din dun taini ha kalibutan
   the live he in this lg world
   'his life in this world'
9. hu nasunug 'the burned one'
   the burned
2.13 The Relater-axis Phrase$_3$ is represented by the following bidimensional array:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>+ re(ra)$_{2b}$</th>
<th>+ Axs(ra)$_3$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(hu)</td>
<td>dm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SbPh$_2$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AtPh$_3$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SlPh$_1$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rule:** See rules 2.12.2.

**Examples:**
1. hu kartun nu 'your carton'
   the carton your
2. hu sampaw hu trak 'the top of the truck'
   the top the truck
3. tai ha trak 'this truck'
   this lg truck
4. hu wahig 'the river'
   the water
5. tayan ha ubay hu bangbang hi Udimu 'that lg near the hole of Udimu'
   that lg near the hole of Udimu
6. hu didaya ha wahig 'upriver'
   the upriver lg water
7. taema 'that one'

2.14 The Relater-axis Phrase$_4$ is represented by the following bidimensional array:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>+ re(ra)$_3$</th>
<th>+ Axs(ra)$_4$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ta</td>
<td>dm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pr$_3$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SbPh$_2$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AtPh$_3$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SlPh$_2$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rule:** See rule 2.12.1.
Examples:

1. ta kanak 'me'
   the me

2. ta balay din 'his house'
   the house his

3. ta lamisahan 'the table'
   the table

4. ta ubay ta balay ku 'near my house'
   the near the house my

5. tayâ ha banuwa 'that town'
   that lg town

6. ta centro ta Malaybalay 'the center of Malaybalay'
   the center Malaybalay

7. ta layun ta Pulangi 'across the Pulangi River'
   the across Pulangi

8. ta didaya ta Kanayan 'upriver from Canayan'
   the upriver Kanayan

2.2 There are four subtypes of the Apposition Phrase (ApPh): Apposition Phrases$_{1-4}$ respectively.

2.21 The Apposition Phrase$_1$ is subdivided into four further subtypes: Apposition Phrases$_{1a-d}$ respectively.

2.21.1 The Apposition Phrase$_{1a}$ is represented by the following bidimensional array:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>+ Head(ap)$_{1a}$</th>
<th>± App$_{1a}$</th>
<th>+ App$_{1b}$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pr$_1$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RaPh$_{1a,2a}$</td>
<td>pr$_4$</td>
<td>RaPh$_{2a}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SrPh$_1$</td>
<td></td>
<td>SrPh$_1$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rule: If $+$ App$_{1a}$ and pr is the exponent of Head, the respective prs are the same person and number.

Examples:

1. ka sa agkauhul 'you, the one who is hungry'
   you the hungry
2. ka sa bâ dâ agsukul 'you, the one who only fights back'
you the only revenge
3. kaw sa mga batå 'you children'
you the pl child
4. sidan sa mga sundalu daw sa mga hudâ surindir
they the pl soldier and the pl not surrender
'they, the soldiers and those who didn't surrender'
5. kay sa mga sibîlyan 'we civilians'
we the pl civilian
6. a siak sa sabuwa ha batå din 'I, one of her children'
I the one lg child her
7. si Maria sa bahi ha agkahaldek
Maria the woman lg afraid
'Maria, the woman who is afraid'
8. si Juan daw siak sa migtimû tayan
Juan and me the got that
'Juan and me, the ones who got that'
9. sa mga sundalu sa dini ta Surigaw
the pl soldier the here Surigaw
'the soldiers, the ones here at Surigao'
10. sa nangasunug sa mga baley 'the burned things, the houses'
the burned the pl house
11. kay siak si Supistu daw si Duduy 'we, I, Supistu, and Duduy'
we I Supistu and Duduy
12. sa bangkaw sa tag-ibitan hu mga sundalu
the spear the hold the pl soldier
'the spear, the one the soldiers are holding'

2.21.2 The Apposition Phrase $_{lb}$ is represented by the following bidimensional array:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>+ Head(ap)$_{lb}$</th>
<th>+ App$_{1a}$</th>
<th>+ App$_{1b}$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pr$_2$</td>
<td>pr$_4$</td>
<td>RaPh$_{2a}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RaPh$_{1b,2b}$</td>
<td></td>
<td>SrPh$_1$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rule: See rule 2.21.1.
Examples:
1. day sikay sa mga Bukidnon 'we, the Bukidnons'
   we we the pl Bukidnon
2. ku siak sa sabuwa ha etaw 'I, one person'
   I I the one lg person
3. hu magulang ku si Tinoy 'my older brother, Tinoy'
   the older-sibling my Tinoy
4. ku siak sa batå 'I, a child'
   I I the child

2.21.3 The Apposition Phrase $p_{lc}$ is represented by the following bidimensional array:

\[
\begin{array}{c|c|c}
+ \text{Head(ap)}_{lc} & + \text{App}_{la} & + \text{App}_{lb} \\
\hline
pr_3 & pr_4 & RaPh_{2a} \\
      &     & SrPh_1 \\
\end{array}
\]

Rule: See rule 2.21.1.

Examples:
1. kanay sikay sa mga sibilyan 'we, the civilians'
   we we the pl civilian
2. kanay sikay sa mga iskwila 'we, the pupils'
   we we the pl pupil
3. kanak siak sa sabuwa ha makasasalå 'me, a sinner'
   me me the one lg sin
4. inyu sa tagpaliman 'you listeners'
   you the listen

2.21.4 The Apposition Phrase $p_{ld}$ is represented by the following bidimensional array:

\[
\begin{array}{c|c}
+ \text{Head(ap)}_{ld} & + \text{App}_{lb} \\
\hline
pr_4 & RaPh_{2a} \\
      & SrPh_1 \\
\end{array}
\]

Rule: See rule 2.21.1.
Examples:
1. sikay sa dini 'we the ones here'
   we the here
2. sikaw sa magkaluluuy 'you poor man'
   you the poor-man
3. siak sa agkadalawan 'I, the sick one'
   I the sick
4. sidan sa mga Americanu 'they, the Americans'
   they the pl American

2.22 The Apposition Phrase$_2$ is represented by the following bidimensional array:

        + Head(ap)$_2$ | + App$_2$
        Raph$_{1a, 2a}$ | dm

Rules:
1. Dm and AtPh$_3$ cannot be exponents of Axs of RaPh expounding Head.
2. Head and App can permute.

Examples:
1. hai sa batà 'this child'
   this the child
2. sa batà hai 'this child'
   the child this
3. hayan sa libru ha natimù din 'that book which he got'
   that the book 1g got he
4. sa libru din hayan 'that book of his'
   the book his that
5. hai si Bataay 'this Bataay'
   this Bataay
6. hayan si Juan 'that Juan'
   that Juan
7. si Kikuy haen 'that Kikuy'
   Kikuy that

2.23 The Apposition Phrase$_3$ is represented by the following bidimensional array:

        + Head(ap)$_3$ | + App$_2$
        Raph$_{2b, 3, 4}$ | dm
Rules:
1. See rule 1 of 2.22.
2. Re's of RaPh\textsubscript{2b,3} expounding Head becomes ta.

Examples:
1. ta batá din hai 'this child of hers'
   the child her this
2. ta mga butang hu mga Americanu hai
   the pl thing the pl American this
   'these things of the Americans'
3. ta kayu ha adagi hayá 'that big tree'
   the tree lg big that
4. ta tinda day hai 'this store of ours'
   the store our this
5. ta kanak ha butang hai 'this possession of mine'
   the mine lg thing this
6. ta banuwa hayá 'that town'
   the town that

2.24 The Apposition Phrase\textsubscript{4} is represented by the following bidimensional array:

\[
\begin{array}{c|c}
\text{pr}_1 & \text{alan(-alan)} \ 'all' \\
+ \text{Head(ap)}_4 & + \text{App}_3 \\
RaPh_{2a} & \\
\end{array}
\]

Rules:
1. Pr expounding Head is plural in number.
2. Head and App can permute unless Head is expounded by an enclitic pronoun.

Examples:
1. kay alan 'we all'
   we all
2. kaw alan-alan 'you all'
   you all
3. alan sidan 'they all'
   all they
4. alan sa mga etaw  'all the people'
   all the pl person

2.3 There are six subtypes of the Series Phrase (SrPh): Series Phrases 1-6 respectively.

2.3.1 The Series Phrase 1 is represented by the following bidimensional array:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>+ Head(sr)</th>
<th>+ / ± lk</th>
<th>+ Head(sr)2a</th>
<th>± ( ± lk )</th>
<th>+ Head(srn)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pr₁</td>
<td>daw</td>
<td>pr₄</td>
<td>daw</td>
<td>pr₄</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RaPh₁,₂a</td>
<td>'and'</td>
<td>SbPh₂</td>
<td>RaPh₁,₂a</td>
<td>NsPh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ApPh₂</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RaPh₁,₂a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rule: If - Headₙ, then + lk.

Examples:

1. ka daw siak  'you and I'
you and I

2. sa etaw daw sa mga salakiyan
   the person and the pl vehicle
   'the people and the vehicles'

3. si Gregoria daw si Rosita  'Gregoria and Rosita'
   Gregoria and Rosita

4. sa laga daw sa malaki
   the unmarried-girl and the bachelor
   'the single girl and fellow'

5. si Maria daw siak  'Maria and I'
   Maria and I

6. hai sa mga laga daw sa inay dan
   this the pl unmarried-girl and the mother their
   'these single girls and their mother'

7. sa langit daw sa bugtá  'heaven and earth'
   the sky and the earth

8. sa inay din daw sa amay din  'his mother and father'
   the mother his and the father his
9. sa manuk daw su begas 'the chicken and rice'
   the chicken and the rice
10. sa bahi daw maama 'the woman and man'
    the woman and man
11. sa dasang daw sumalà ha mga alû-alû
    the chant and any lg pl play
    'the chant and whatever game's
12. sa maama nu daw bahi ha suled
    the boy your and girl lg relative
    'your brother and sister'
13. sa mga batâ ku daw asawa ku
    the pl child my and spouse my
    'my children and husband'
14. sa sapatus daw sising daw bukalà daw salay
    the shoes and ring and bracelet and beads
    'the shoes, ring, bracelet, and necklace'
15. sa Busdî Kalabugaw Maliwanag Dampilasan
    Busdî Kalabugaw Maliwanag Dampilasan
    'Busdî, Kalabugaw, Maliwanag, and Dampilasan'
16. sa kauyagan kandidu bistân inu
    the food ricepot even what
    'the food, ricepot, and anything else'
17. siak si Supistu daw si Duduy 'I, Supistu, and Duduy'
    I Supistu and Duduy

2.32 The Series Phrase is represented by the following bidimensional array:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>+ Head(sr)₁b</th>
<th>+ / ± lk</th>
<th>+ Head(sr)₂b</th>
<th>± ( ± lk</th>
<th>+ Head(sr)ₙb)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RaPh₁b,₂b</td>
<td>daw</td>
<td>SbPh₂</td>
<td>daw</td>
<td>SbPh₂</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'and'</td>
<td>RaPh₁b,₂b</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rule: See rule of 2.31.

Examples:

1. hi Purita daw hu asawa din 'Purita and her husband'
   Purita and the spouse her
2. hi Amay daw hi Apû 'Father and Grandfather'  
    Father and grandfather

3. hu mga maama daw bahi 'the men and women'  
    the pl man and woman

4. hu amay nu daw hu inay nu  
    the father your and the mother your  
    'your father and mother'

2.33 The Series Phrase, is represented by the following bidimensional array:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>+ Head(sr)$_{1c}$ + / + lk</th>
<th>+ Head(sr)$_{2c}$ + ( + lk</th>
<th>+ Head(sr)$_{nc}$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RaPh$_{1c,2b}$</td>
<td>SbPh$_2$</td>
<td>RaPh$_{1c,2b}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daw 'and'</td>
<td>daw</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rule: See rule of 2.31.

Examples:

1. hu humay kamais balateng 'rice, corn, and beans'  
    the rice corn beans

2. hu papil daw mga amutâ ku  
    the paper and pl school-fee my  
    'the paper and my school fees'

3. hu begas daw kalambegas 'the rice and corn rice'  
    the rice and corn-rice

4. hu bugkâ daw nangkâ 'lansones and jackfruit'  
    the lansones and jackfruit

5. hu kalabasi daw impis 'squash and eggs'  
    the squash and egg

6. hu mga utanen daw begas daw mga sedâ  
    the pl vegetable and rice and pl viand  
    'vegetables, rice, and viand'

7. hu karni hu manuk daw karni hu babuy  
    the meat the chicken and meat the pig  
    'meat of chicken and pig'

8. hu pitu ha aldaw daw pitu ha dalem an  
    the seven lg day and seven lg night  
    'seven days and nights'
9. hu sabuwa ha impis daw daduwa ha kutsara ha matam-is the one lg egg and two lg spoon lg sugar
daw nangkatasa ha kinidkid ha kamuti daw nangkakutsara and one-cup lg grated lg camote and one-spoon
ha natunaw ha mantika lg melted lg shortening
'one egg, two tablespoons of sugar, one cup of grated camote, and one tablespoon of melted shortening'

10. ki Juan daw kay Apù din Juan and Grandfather his
'Juan and his Grandfather and those with him'

2.34 The Series Phrase₄ is represented by the following bidimensional array:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>+ Head(sr)₁d</th>
<th>+ / ± 1k</th>
<th>+ Head(sr)₂d</th>
<th>± ( ± 1k )</th>
<th>+ Head(sr)₄d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RaPh₃</td>
<td>daw</td>
<td>SbPh₂</td>
<td>daw</td>
<td>SbPh₂</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>'and'</td>
<td>RaPh₃</td>
<td></td>
<td>RaPh₃</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rule: See rule of 2.31.

Examples:

1. hu kartun daw mga saku dan 'the carton and their sacks'
   the carton and pl sack their

2. hu mga trak ariplanu barutu 'the trucks, airplane, and boat'
   the pl truck airplane boat

2.34 The Series Phrase₅ is represented by the following bidimensional array:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>+ Head(sr)₁e</th>
<th>+ / ± 1k</th>
<th>+ Head(sr)₂e</th>
<th>± ( ± 1k )</th>
<th>+ Head(sr)₄e</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RaPh₁c,4</td>
<td>daw</td>
<td>SbPh₂</td>
<td>daw</td>
<td>SbPh₂</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>'and'</td>
<td>RaPh₁c,4</td>
<td></td>
<td>RaPh₁c,4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rule: See rule of 2.31.
Examples:
1. ta Silai daw ta Busdi 'Silai and Busdi'
   Silai and Busdi
2. ta Sabangan ta Sayugà daw ta Bagik-ikan
   Sabangan Sayugà and Bagik-ikan
   'Sabangan, Sayugà, and Bagik-ikan'
3. ta balay day daw kandan ha balay
   the house our and their lg house
   'our house and their house'
4. ta kandin daw kay Amay din 'him and his Father's'
   the him and Father his
5. ki Amay ku daw ta balay hu mga Americanu
   Father my and the house the pl American
   'my Father and the house of the Americans'

2.36 The Series Phrase is represented by the following bidimensional array:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>+ Head(sr)_{1f}</th>
<th>+ / ± lk</th>
<th>+ Head(sr)_{2f}</th>
<th>+ ( ± lk)</th>
<th>+ Head(sr)_{nf}</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SbPh_{2}</td>
<td>daw</td>
<td>SbPh_{2}</td>
<td>daw</td>
<td>SbPh_{2}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>'and'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SbPh_{2}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NsPh_{1,2}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rule: See rule of 2.31.

Examples:
1. begas sedâ paku 'rice, viand, and ferns'
   rice viand ferns
2. mga salay daw sising 'necklaces and ring'
   pl beads and ring
3. daduwa ha lapis mga libru day daw papil
   two lg pencil pl book our and paper
   'two pencils, our books, and paper'
4. humay paku tambilulu bisan inu
   rice ferns kind-of-fish even what
   'rice, ferns, fish, and anything else'
2.4 The Pronoun Phrase (PrPh) is represented by the following bidimensional array:

\[
\begin{array}{c|c}
+ \text{Gnm} & + \text{Spm} \\
\hline
\text{pr} & \text{RaPh}_{1c,2b}
\end{array}
\]

**Rule:** Pr expounding Gnm is plural in number.

**Examples:**

1. kay ki Juan 'I and Juan'
   we Juan
2. sidan ki Danduy 'he and Danduy'
   they Danduy
3. sidan ki Maria 'he and Maria'
   they Maria
4. sidan ki Pusung 'he and Pusung'
   they Pusung
5. sidan tayan ha hari 'she and that king'
   they that lg king
6. kay tayan ha asawa ku 'I and that wife of mine'
   we that lg spouse my
7. kay hu gipulun ku 'I and my parents'
   we the parents my

2.5 The Locative Phrase (LoPh) is represented by the following bidimensional array:

\[
\begin{array}{c|c}
+ \text{re}(lc) & + \text{Axs}(lc) \\
\hline
\text{duun} '\text{in, on, etc.'} & \text{RaPh}_3
\end{array}
\]

**Examples:**

1. duun hu kartun nu 'in your carton'
   in the carton your
2. duun hu wahig 'in the river'
   in the water
3. duun hu didaya hu wahig 'in the upriver direction'
   in the upriver the water
4. duun tayan ha ubay hu bangbang hi Udimu on that lg near the hole of Udimu 'on that thing near Udimu's hole'
5. duun hu trak 'on the truck' on the truck
6. duun hu sampaw hu trak 'on the top of the truck' on the top the truck
7. duun tai ha trak 'on this truck' on this lg truck

2.6 The Directive Phrase (DiPh) is represented by the following bidimensional array:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>+ re(di)</th>
<th>+ Axs(di)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(diyà) 'at, on, etc.'</td>
<td>RaPh,4 lc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NsPh,2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples:

1. dini ta balay 'here at the house' here the house
2. dini ta Caburacanan 'here at Caburacanan' here Caburacanan
3. dini kay Amay 'here at Father's' here Father
4. diyà ta taliwadà ta dagat 'there in the middle of the sea' there the middle the sea
5. diyà ta centro ta Malaybalay 'there in the center of Malaybalay' there the center Malaybalay
6. dini ta ubay ta balay ku 'here near my house' here the near the house my
7. diyà ta lamisahan 'there on the table' there the table
8. diyà ta dibaluy ta abu 'there on the other side of the stove' there the other-side the stove
9. dini ta didaya ta Kanayan 'here upriver from Canayan' here the upriver Kanayan
10. dini ta didalem ta bugtà 'here deep in the ground' here the deep the earth
11. diyā ta bisan hindu  'there wherever'
   there the even where

2.7 The Benefactive Phrase (BnP) is represented by the following bidimensional array:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>+ re(bn)</th>
<th>+ Axs(bn)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>para</td>
<td>'for'</td>
<td>pr₃</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RaPh₁c,₂b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SrPh₂</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples:**

1. para kandin  'for her'
   for her
2. para ki Ida  'for Ida'
   for Ida
3. para hu nanayù  'for the one who begged'
   for the begged
4. para hu papil daw mga amutà ku
   for the paper and pl school-fee my
   'for paper and my school fees'

2.8 The Similitude Phrase (SnP) is represented by the following bidimensional array:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>+ re(sm)</th>
<th>+ Axs(sm)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(ma)iling</td>
<td>'like, same as, similar to'</td>
<td>pr₃</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RaPh₁c,₂b,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ApPh₁c,₂</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples:**

1. iling kanay  'like us'
   like us
2. mailing kanak  'like me'
   like me
3. iling ki Amay din 'like his Father' like father his
4. iling hu busaw 'like a demon' like the demon
5. iling hu kag-asu ta like the hunt-with-dog our 'like our hunting with dogs'
6. iling taena ha etaw ha sapien 'like that rich person' like that lg person lg rich-man
7. mailing hu magbabayá day 'like our gods' like the gods our
8. iling hu pagtuu 'like our belief' like the believe
9. mailing kanit sikit sa mga sibilyan like us us the pl civilian 'like us civilians'
10. mailing ta kanak ha butang hai like the mine lg thing this 'like these things of mine'
11. iling hu tuldu ha kakaw like the index-finger lg cocca 'like cocoa the width of an index-finger'

2.9 There are two subtypes of the Specific-time Phrase (StPh): Specific-time Phrase₁ and Specific-time Phrase₂.

2.91 The Specific-time Phrase₁ is represented by the following bidimensional array:

+ Gnt₁ + Spt₁

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>&lt;iman 'present'&gt;</th>
<th>RaSe₁</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dun taena 'then'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rules:
1. <iman> expounding Gnt does not include gabí 'past'.
2. The re's of RaSe expounding Spt are ku and su.
Examples:

1. asem ku maaldaw 'tomorrow'
   future when day
2. asem ku maugtu sa aldaw 'tomorrow noon'
   future when noon the day
3. asem ku Sabado 'next Saturday'
   future when Saturday
4. asem ku Decembre 'next December'
   future when December
5. iman ku mahapun 'this afternoon'
   present when afternoon
6. iman ku maisab ha Lunes 'a week from Monday'
   present when again 1g Monday
7. iman ku malugay-lugay 'in a little while'
   present when little-while
8. iman ku dalem 'tonight'
   present when night
9. iman ku agpakadiyám a 'today when I can go there'
   present when go-there I
10. iman su panahun ha atiyuay a pa
    present when time 1g small I yet
    'now at the time when I am still small'
11. gaun su anay ha gira 'time of war long ago'
    time when ago 1g war
12. dun taena su bag-u kay pa makatuu
    at that when new we yet believe
    'then when we were still new believers'
13. ganina ku kenâ a tumutuu 'earlier when I was not a
    earlier when not I believer believer'
14. gan ku lungsudanen ad en
    earlier when villager I pt
    'earlier when I was a villager'
15. asem ku bisan kan-u 'sometime in the future'
    future when even when

2.92 The Specific-time Phrase is represented by the following bidimensional array:

\[ + Spt_2 \quad + Gnt_2 \]

\[
\langle \text{nangkatuig 'one year'} \quad \text{iman 'year'}}
\]

AtPh₁
Rule: NmPh is the exponent of Mod of AtPh expounding Spt.

Examples:
1. nangkatuig  iman        'one year from now'
   one-year future
2. daduwa ha simana iman    'two weeks from now'
   two lg week future
3. haepat ha aldaw iman     'four days from now'
   four lg day future

2.10 There are two subtypes of the Adjective Phrase (AjPh): Adjective Phrase$_1$ and Adjective Phrase$_2$.

2.10.1 The Adjective Phrase$_1$ is represented by the following bidimensional array:

\[
\begin{array}{c|c}
+ \text{in}_1 & + \text{Des}_1 \\ 
\hline 
\text{tungkay} & \text{'very'} \\ 
\text{aj} & \\
\end{array}
\]

Rule: In and Des can permute.

Examples:
1. tungkay atiyuay        'very small'
   very small
2. tungkay madakel         'very many'
   very many
3. tungkay malegen         'very difficult'
   very difficult
4. tungkay kadakel         'very many'
   very many
5. tungkay kadagway        'very beautiful'
   very beautiful
6. tungkay madaet          'very bad'
   very bad
7. dagi-dagi tungkay       'very big'
   big very
8. malangkaw tungkay       'very tall'
   tall very
9. madakel tungkay 'very many'
   many very
10. maayad tungkay 'very good'
    good very
11. magaså tungkay 'very thin'
    thin very
12. tungkay kabulung 'very lonesome'
    very lonesome
13. tungkay kalugay 'very long time'
    very long-while

2.10.2 The Adjective Phrase is represented by the following bidimensional array:

\[
\begin{array}{c|c}
\text{in}_2 & \text{Des}_2 \\
\hline
\langle \text{ben} \rangle & \text{aj} \\
\text{'very'} & \text{AjPh}_1 \\
\end{array}
\]

Rule: The aj expounding Des and embedded Des of the AjPh has a ka- prefix.

Examples:

1. ben kasenget 'very smelly'
   very smelly
2. ben kadakel 'very many'
   very many
3. ben kadiyû 'very far'
   very far
4. ben kahudû 'very stinky'
   very stinky
5. ben kainurante 'very illiterate'
   very illiterate
6. miglabay kadakel 'very many'
   very many
7. miglabay kaluag 'very wide'
   very wide
8. miglabay kasikal 'very fast'
   very fast
9. miglabay kadagway 'very beautiful'
   very beautiful
10. miglabay tungkay kadagway 'extremely beautiful'
    very very beautiful

11. ben kadakel tungkay 'extremely many'
    very many very

2.11 There are two subtypes of the Verb Phrase (VbPh): Verb Phrase₁ and Verb Phrase₂.

2.11.1 The Verb Phrase₁ is represented by the following bidimensional array:

\[
\begin{array}{c|c}
\pm \text{Head(vb)}₁a & \pm \text{Head(vb)}₁b \\
\hline
\text{vb} & \text{vb} \\
\text{VbPh₂} & \\
\end{array}
\]

Rules:
1. The vb expounding Head₁a is of the \{penga 'finish'\} class.
2. The vb expounding Head₁b is in irrealis tense.

Examples:
1. makapenga kumaen 'finish eating'
   finish eat
2. pagkapengahi tangela 'finish dishing up'
   finish dish-up
3. mapenga mimpis 'finish laying an egg'
   finish lay-egg
4. agkabayaan agkatungkayan agtimua 'very much want to get'
   want very get
5. agtambagan tagnadega 'not like to smell'
   not-like smell
6. agkabayaan palimani 'want to hear'
   want hear
7. agkaamin ag-iyawa 'finish butchering'
   finish butcher
8. endâ ag-alû-alû 'stop playing'
   stop play
9. agkabaluy agbabaha 'be able to carry on one's back'
   possible carry-on-back
10. agkatun-an agkan-a 'know how to eat'
   know-how eat
11. mendà magtumutuu 'stop believing'
   stop believe
12. agkabayà taglaget 'want to chew tobacco'
   want chew-tobacco

2.11.2 The Verb Phrase\textsubscript{2} is represented by the following bidimensional array:

\[
\begin{array}{c|c}
\pm \text{Adv} & + \text{Head(vb)}\textsubscript{2} \\
\hline
\text{aj} & \text{vb} \\
\text{vb} & \text{VbPh}\textsubscript{1} \\
\text{(pit 'almost')} & \\
\end{array}
\]

Rules:
1. The vb expounding Adv is of the \textit{isab 'again'} class.
2. If vb and vb expound Adv and Head respectively, the tense is the same.
3. If vb and vb expound Adv and Head respectively, Adv and Head can permute.

Examples:
1. bag-u tagbatà 'newly delivered'
   new deliver
2. bag-u makatuu 'newly believed'
   new believe
3. bundagul aghipanaw 'walk slowly'
   lazy walk
4. masikal lumaksu 'jump fast'
   fast jump
5. masikal mulaguy 'run fast'
   fast run
6. liwadaan tunghà 'halfway through school'
   middle school
7. mag-sama magsugba 'cook early'
   early cook
8. umaga magsugba 'cook early'
   early cook
9. tungkay tagpandayaan 'repair well'
   very repair
10. tungkay agkabayâ agpangasu
    very want hunt-with-dog
    'want very much to hunt with dogs'
11. tungkay tagkahangelâ 'very worried'
    very worry
12. natungkay nabayâ-bayâ 'very happy'
    very happy
13. tinag-uma pinanyahâ-yahâ 'always tore'
    always tore
14. agpandayaen agpanugunen 'run errands well'
    well run-errand
15. makaila makaisab 'give again'
    give again
16. tagsuhî tagtrabahu 'take over working'
    take-over work
17. pakaghibayâ pakaglikû-likû 'always returning'
    always return
18. kalugay kaghipanawà 'walking a long time'
    long-while walk
19. pagpakaisab pagpakahidegà 'can lie down again'
    again lie-down
20. pakadayun pakapulaguy 'can continue running'
    continue run
21. bâ taghenâ-henâ 'only think'
    only think
22. bâ makalalulaksu 'only jump'
    only jump
23. bâ mighagteng 'was only being quiet'
    only quiet
24. bâ kaguyà 'only weak'
    only weak
25. pit agpatay 'almost died'
    almost die
26. pit agkalaag 'almost got lost'
    almost get-lost
27. pit kadaeg 'almost defeated'
    almost defeat
28. pit kahulug 'almost fell'
    almost fall
3. **Enclitic phrase type.** The enclitic phrase, the Particle Phrase (PtPh), which gives a particular aspect of meaning to the construction to which it is joined, is represented by the following bidimensional array:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>pt₁</th>
<th>pt₂</th>
<th>pt₃</th>
<th>pt₄</th>
<th>pt₅</th>
<th>pt₆</th>
<th>pt₇</th>
<th>pt₈</th>
<th>pt₉</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>da</td>
<td>'only'</td>
<td>en</td>
<td>'al-'</td>
<td>pa</td>
<td>'yet'</td>
<td>man</td>
<td>daan</td>
<td>gayed</td>
<td>diay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>labi</td>
<td>'indeed'</td>
<td>ngaay</td>
<td>g(a)id</td>
<td>'maybe'</td>
<td>gani</td>
<td>gihapun</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rules:**

1. No more than five pt's can occur with any given construction.
2. Pt₅ can permute to final position.
3. If the construction preceding pt₂ ends in V, -à is suffixed and en optionally deletes.
4. The repeated pt₂ does not occur in enclitic position.

**Examples:**

1. -d agà
2. -d ayuwa
3. -d daan
4. -d en
5. -d en agà
6. -d en en
7. -d en gayed
8. -d en labi
9. -d en ngaay
10. -d en pa man
11. -d en pa man daan
12. -d en pa man ngaay
13. -d man
14. -d labi
15. -d pa man
16. da agà
17. da daan
18. da diay daan
19. da gaid
20. da gihapun
21. da labi
22. da man daan
23. da man diay
24. da man gayed
25. da man gid
26. da pa man
27. daan ayuwa
28. daan gayed
29. daan gid
30. daan gihapun
31. daan labi
32. diay labi
33. en agà
34. en daan ayuwa
35. en daan labi
36. en diay gid
37. en gaid
38. en gani
39. en gihapun
40. en man aga
41. en man daan
42. en man diay
43. en man gayed
44. en ngaay
45. en pa man ayuwâ daan
46. gayed daan
47. gihapun daan
48. labi daan
49. man ayuwâ
50. man daan labi
51. man diay labi
52. man gani
53. man gid
54. man gihapun
55. man labi
56. naan labi
57. pa ayuwâ
58. pa daan
59. pa gani
60. pa gayed
61. pa gihapun
62. pa man daan
63. pa ngaay
FOOTNOTES

1Because of irregular structure within the Predicate tagmemes of the Existential and Classification Clauses, the dependent phrase SbPh₂ and NmPh are included in the exponency of those tagmemes.

2Pn₁ is the class of personal nouns which cannot be possessed.

3Cn₁ is the class of common nouns which cannot be possessed.

4In these examples, embedded Attributive Phrases are parenthesized.

5The Temporal tagmeme of the Periphery of a clause includes AtPh₄ and NsPh₃. These are described as dependent phrases because of structural similarity with subtypes of their respective types.

6See 2.23 of 'The Phonology of Binukid', April 1965.