

THE ROLE OF VERBAL FEATURES
IN THE SUBCATEGORIZATION OF TAGALOG VERBS

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Linguists disagree on whether to consider the verb or the noun central in the deep structure. Chafe (1970:44) and McKaughan (1958) in his work on Maranao considered the verb central in their analyses. Fillmore (1968:21) and Chomsky (1965), however, have their nouns select the verbs and not vice versa. This paper focuses on the dominant role the Tagalog verb plays in dictating the types of cases it allows to cooccur with it. It shows how one can predict the types of arguments that can cooccur with the verb even when it is not placed in any context with an array of particular nouns.

In an attempt to formalize Fillmore's prose descriptions of his cases as well as some semantic generalizations gleaned from the works of Philippine linguists, particularly Blake (1906), Lopez (1941), Pittman (1966) and Stevens (1969), semantic features have been postulated for the verb to account for case features that it allows to cooccur with it. Starosta's articles on case in the lexicon (1971a, 1971b, 1972), as well as McCoy's (1969), Taylor's (1971) and Nilsen's (1971) dissertations have given the writer valuable insights in her attempts to formalize the feature approach. The verb is described as composed of a bundle of specified semantic features. These features restrict or dictate the types of case-marked nouns that may cooccur with it. The noun is marked for the potential case roles it can perform. Fillmore's case designations have been adopted. However, where similarities are detected, the broad case roles have been collapsed into one case role. The result is a small inventory of broad cases with subcases which work toward a more adequate and precise semantic and syntactic description of Tagalog verbal sentences.

The noun can only function in any of these roles if assigned by the semantic properties of the verb. These properties or features are inherent to the verb. They constitute

part of its total meaning.

The selectional features of the verb are introduced in the base by a complex symbol, a matrix of specified features, following Chomsky's notational system in his standard transformational model (1965). Verbs have semantic features which define the basic or central sense of the verb. They have also contextual (i.e. case environment) features. Case frames are represented as selectional features instead of category symbols as Fillmore does in his grammar. To match the verbal case features, nouns are also assigned case features in this study, called 'nominal case features'. Subcategorizational and redundancy rules attribute features to both nouns and verbs.

This linguistic information is used to subcategorize the verbs of Tagalog in a manner that is sensitive both to the syntactic and semantic relationships existing between the verb and the cases that occur with it. A new way of subcategorizing Tagalog verbs not motivated primarily by morphological considerations but by syntactic-semantic ones is proposed here. To formalize these syntactic-semantic relationships in the sentence, semantic features for the verbs have been made prominent here, perhaps a step in a continuing effort to explain and understand Philippine languages. The classification proposed not only takes into consideration the case frame of the verb but also the total semantic reading of a sentence.

The verbal semantic features used in the subcategorization of Tagalog verbs are as follows:

1. [\pm agentive] feature

The [+agentive] feature expresses an activity which someone does, typically the participant which Fillmore refers to as the 'animate instigator'. The [\pm agentive] verbs always require the cooccurrence of agents.

The [-agentive] feature expresses an activity which is characterized as a process undergone by the referent of a nondynamic type of nominal expression which is affected by the action rather than being its initiator. The non-agentive verbs never occur with agents. These verbs occur only with objects interpreted as nonpatients.

2. [\pm external] feature

Agentive verbs are either specified as [+external] or [-external]. Verbs having a [+external] feature express an activity or verbal action which occurs outside of the agent. It requires a nonundergoer agent and a [+patient] object induced by an agent.

Verbs having a [-external] feature express inner motion or an internally induced action by an agent. They occur with agents marked [+undergoer].

3. [\pm centrifugal] feature

Verbs having the [+external] feature have a [\pm centrifugal] feature and a [\pm terminal] feature.

The verbs that have the [+centrifugal] feature portray a type of action that moves in a direction away from the agentive source. These verbs cooccur with agents marked [-goal], objects marked [+centrifugal] and directionals also marked [+goal].

Verbs with the [-centrifugal] feature specify a type of action which goes back toward its source. These cooccur with agents marked [+goal], objects marked [-centrifugal] and directionals marked [-goal].

4. [\pm terminal] feature

When the verb is marked [+terminal], the action stops with the objective argument marked [-transported]. This verb does not allow directionals.

If specified as [-terminal], the verbal action goes beyond the objective argument to the directional argument where it terminates. Thus, verbs marked [-terminal] require directionals and objects.

5. [\pm change of state] feature

Verbs having the [+terminal] feature manifest a type of action where the agent may or may not cause the object to change in physical condition. These verbs require objects having the same semantic feature.

Verbs with the [+change of state] feature have the effect of changing the physical condition of the object completely or partially.

If specified as [-change of state], the verbs do not affect the physical condition of the object at all.

6. [±total] feature

Verbs marked [+total] occur with objects having the same semantic feature. When the change is total, the object is no longer in its original condition and cannot normally return to its original condition.

Verbs marked [-total] occur with objects having the same feature. When the change is partial (i.e. [-total]), the effect of the action of the verb on the object is superficial.

7. [±direction] feature

The agentive verbs marked [-external] can be marked either [+direction] or [-direction].

A verb specified with the [+direction] feature is characterized by movement. It allows the cooccurrence of directionals.

The [-direction] feature indicates nonmovement. It does not allow the occurrence of directionals.

8. [±experiential] feature

The [-agentive] verbs are either specified [+experiential] or [-experiential].

Verbs marked [+experiential] express a psychological event resulting in a particular mental state in the referent of its nominal expression. These verbs occur with objects marked [+experiencer].

The [-experiential] feature expresses a nonpsychological change of state or condition of the referent of the

objective nominal expression marked [-experiencer] occurring with the verb.

9. [+inchoative feature] feature

Agentive verbs marked [-experiential] may be either specified [+inchoative] or [-inchoative].

When specified as having the [+inchoative] feature, the verbal action expresses a process of 'becoming', of a change of state in the physical condition of the referent of the objective nominal expression marked by the same feature.

When specified as having the [-inchoative] feature, the verbal action expresses any kind of nonagentive process or activity that does not express a state of 'becoming'. These verbs require the occurrence of nonpatient types of objects marked by the same feature.

10. [+transient] feature

The process of 'becoming' may be either specified [+transient] or [-transient].

The [+transient] feature expresses change of a non-permanent nature in the referent of the objective nominal expression marked [+transient], too.

The [-transient] feature expresses change of a permanent nature in the referent of the objective nominal expression marked the same way.

11. [+meteorological] feature

A verbal action specified as [-inchoative] may be further specified as either [+meteorological] or [-meteorological].

A [+meteorological] feature of the verbal action is restricted to acts of natural phenomena.

The [-meteorological] feature marks all other types

of verbal activity where the object undergoes some kind of process.

As indicated earlier, the verb in this study is selectionally dominant. Selectional ties exist between the verb and the arguments that occur with it. These ties are expressed by the semantic features mentioned above which are inherent to the verb, features which determine and restrict the selection of the nouns occurring with it. These restrictions of cooccurrence between the verb and the agents, objects, directionals and instrumentals that may occur with it are generalized by selectional redundancy rules. These rules function like Taylor's redundancy rules which 'predict the co-existence of Y and X on the basis of the existence of X alone' (1972:203). These rules predict one feature uniquely on the basis of the presence of another.

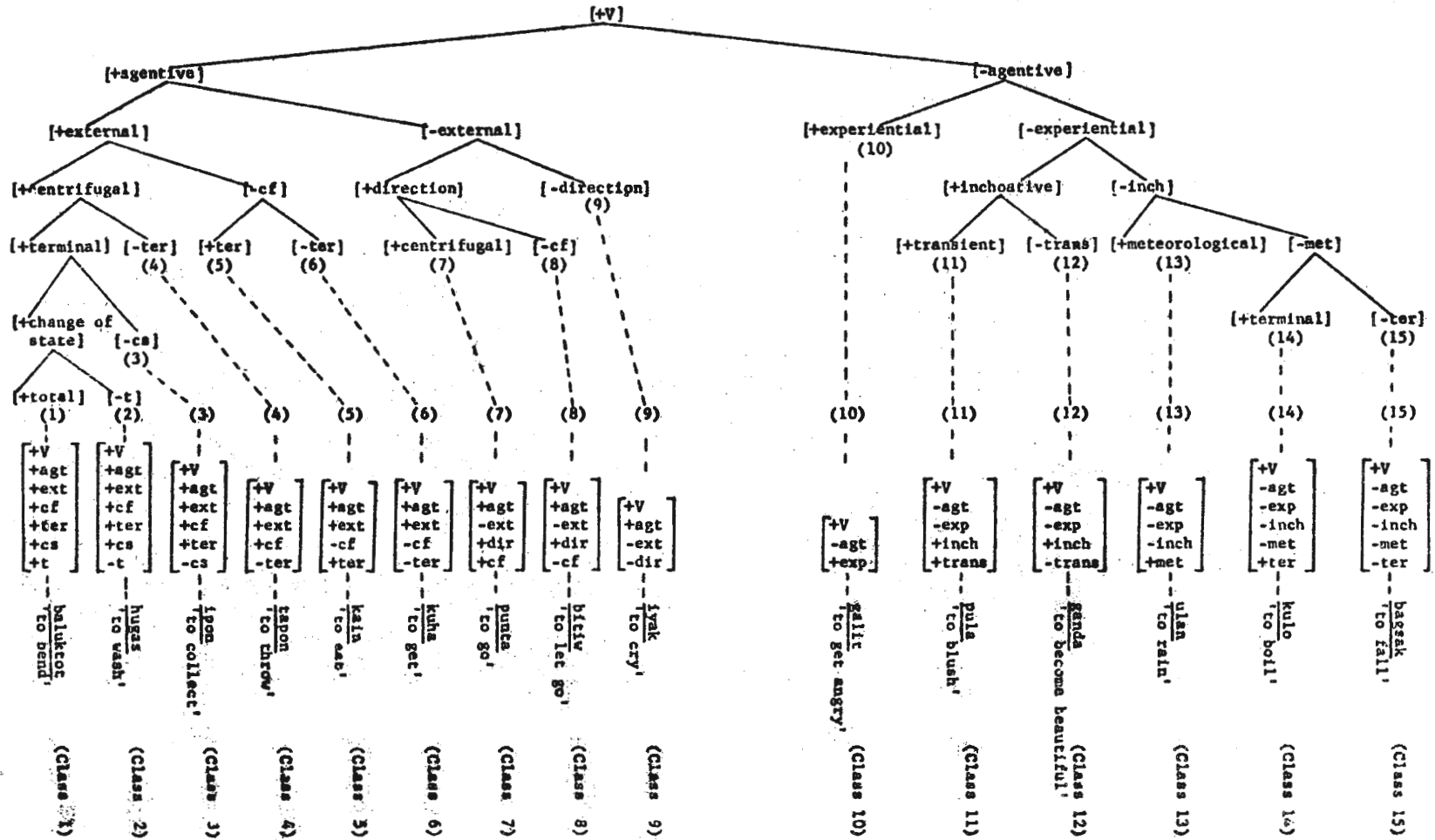
Given certain basic properties of verbs therefore, all their other grammatical properties can be supplied by the application of the selectional restriction rules.

The branching feature tree gives a graphic view of how the features are arranged in hierarchical order. The verbs listed below this tree are representative of the verbs for the different classes. These combinations of features alone can subcategorize the verbs because the total meaning of the verbal features includes the array of cases required or permitted in each verb's environment. The verb's central sense or meaning thus includes its case environment.

The major subcategorization of Tagalog verbs are listed in Appendix A. Each class of verbs is described based upon the individual combination of semantic features and what each requires or permits in terms of nominal or environmental case features.

The following verb tree shows the fifteen classes of Tagalog verbs and what combination of features each class has.

Semantic Features of the 15 Tagalog Verb Classes



The fifteen classes of verbs discussed may not be all inclusive of Tagalog verb types, but the great majority of Tagalog verbs fall into these classes. This classification has been made using 11 verbal semantic features and 5 cases with 13 subcases. The study is experimental and needs empirical validation. It presents, however, a more adequate and precise subcategorization of Tagalog verbs than previous works on Philippine verbal classifications. It has made an attempt to formalize the introspective judgments of the writer, a native speaker of Tagalog, about the case system of Tagalog verbs, thus getting closer to semantic adequacy.

It is of interest to note that when the writer initially posited semantic features for the verb, no thought was given to a one-to-one correspondence with surface representations. However, some semantic features posited, such as [+centrifugal], have helped to explain surface forms heretofore inadequately described. For example, most MAG-verbs correspond to the verbal feature [+centrifugal], meaning action away from the agent, and the majority of UM-verbs correspond to the [-centrifugal] feature, meaning action toward or benefiting the agent (Pittman 1966:12). This seems to directly support the fact (1) that the semantic features chosen are not purely arbitrary or ad hoc but do correspond to actual inherent semantic properties of Tagalog verbs, and (2) that some formal features of grammar can be accounted for in terms of meaning (cf. Lakoff 1970).

Inasmuch as the writer cannot give a far more detailed explanation of how her subcategorizational and selectional redundancy rules function to show how the verb is selectionally dominant, she can only refer the audience to her dissertation (1973) on the case system of Tagalog verbs. Works cited in the Bibliography, especially those by Starosta, McCoy, Nilsen and Taylor, may be referred to for theoretical discussions and descriptive exemplification of the system the writer is proposing.

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APPENDIX A

Major Classes of Tagalog Verbs

There are fifteen classes of verbs resulting from the contrasting matrices exhibited in the following paragraphs.

1. The first type of verb has the following semantic and contextual features.

+V	
+agentive	
+external	
+centrifugal	
+terminal	
+change of state	
+total	
+ _____	[+A -undergoer -goal]
+ _____	[+O +patient +centrifugal -transported +change of state +total]

The [+agentive] feature indicates that this type of verb requires an agent which is the source of the action performed externally (outside of that agent). The [+centrifugal] feature indicates that the action is directed away from the agent toward an object (required also by the [+external] feature) where the action terminates. The [+terminal] feature indicates that the action is not carried beyond the object. The verb's action upon the object causes a change in physical condition. In this class of verb, the effect of the change upon the object is total.

This type of verb then requires two arguments, one having an agentive case feature which is only the source of

the action and an objective case feature which is not moved toward the agent, [+centrifugal], nor is it transported anywhere. It is a static object, [+patient], that acts as the recipient of the action which causes it to change in physical condition totally. Thus the verb *baluktot* 'to bend' from this set has the meaning '(someone) bends (something)'.

Example:

$\begin{bmatrix} +V \\ +t \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} +A \\ -g \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} +O \\ +t \end{bmatrix}$
<i>Binaluktot</i>	<i>ng magnanakaw</i>	<i>ang rehas.</i>
bent	burglar	iron bars

'The burglar bent the iron bars.'

2. The second type of verb has the following semantic and contextual features.

$\begin{bmatrix} +V \\ +agentive \\ +external \\ +centrifugal \\ +terminal \\ +change\ of\ state \\ -total \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} +A \\ -undergoer \\ -goal \end{bmatrix}$
$+ \text{_____}$	$\begin{bmatrix} +O \\ +patient \\ +centrifugal \\ -transported \\ +change\ of\ state \\ -total \end{bmatrix}$

This type of verb differs from the first one in that the effect of the verbal action of the verb upon the object is not to change its condition totally but partially. Otherwise, all the other features function just like those characterizing the first type of verb.

This type of verb, then, requires two arguments, one having the agentive case feature and the other the objective case feature. The verb *hugas* 'to wash' belongs to this type of verb class and has the meaning '(someone) washes (some - thing)'.

Examples:

$\begin{bmatrix} +V \\ -t \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} +A \\ -g \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} +O \\ -t \end{bmatrix}$
<i>Binanlawan</i>	<i>niya</i>	<i>ang damit.</i>
rinsed	she	clothes

'She rinsed the clothes.'

3. The third type of verb has the following semantic and contextual features.

<table style="border: none; width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">+V</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">+agentive</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">+external</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">+centrifugal</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">+terminal</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">-change of state</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">+ _____</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;"> $\begin{bmatrix} +A \\ -undergoer \\ -goal \end{bmatrix}$ </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;">+ _____</td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;"> $\begin{bmatrix} +O \\ +patient \\ +centrifugal \\ -transported \\ -change of state \end{bmatrix}$ </td> </tr> </table>	+V		+agentive		+external		+centrifugal		+terminal		-change of state		+ _____	$\begin{bmatrix} +A \\ -undergoer \\ -goal \end{bmatrix}$	+ _____	$\begin{bmatrix} +O \\ +patient \\ +centrifugal \\ -transported \\ -change of state \end{bmatrix}$
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+agentive																
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+ _____	$\begin{bmatrix} +A \\ -undergoer \\ -goal \end{bmatrix}$															
+ _____	$\begin{bmatrix} +O \\ +patient \\ +centrifugal \\ -transported \\ -change of state \end{bmatrix}$															

The only contrasting feature of this class of verb from the first and second types is the non-change-of-state effect of the verbal action upon the object. The rest of the features are the same as those characterizing the first and second types of verbs.

This type of verb requires two arguments, too. One has the agentive case feature and the other, the objective case feature. However, the object does not undergo any change

of state as the two earlier types do. Thus the verb *ipon* 'to gather, collect', has the complete meaning of '(someone) gathers (something)'.

Example:

$\begin{bmatrix} +V \\ -cs \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} +A \\ -g \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} +O \\ -cs \end{bmatrix}$
<i>Inipun niya ang</i>	<i>basura.</i>	
gathered he		garbage

'He gathered (collected) the garbage.'

4. The fourth type of verb has the following semantic and contextual features.

<table style="border: none; width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">+V</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">+agentive</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">+external</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">+centrifugal</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">-terminal</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 10px 5px 5px 5px;">+ _____</td> <td style="padding: 5px;"> $\begin{bmatrix} +A \\ -undergoer \\ -goal \end{bmatrix}$ </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 10px 5px 5px 5px;">+ _____</td> <td style="padding: 5px;"> $\begin{bmatrix} +O \\ +patient \\ +centrifugal \\ +transported \end{bmatrix}$ </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 10px 5px 5px 5px;">+ _____</td> <td style="padding: 5px;"> $\begin{bmatrix} +Dir \\ +goal \end{bmatrix}$ </td> </tr> </table>	+V		+agentive		+external		+centrifugal		-terminal		+ _____	$\begin{bmatrix} +A \\ -undergoer \\ -goal \end{bmatrix}$	+ _____	$\begin{bmatrix} +O \\ +patient \\ +centrifugal \\ +transported \end{bmatrix}$	+ _____	$\begin{bmatrix} +Dir \\ +goal \end{bmatrix}$
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+ _____	$\begin{bmatrix} +O \\ +patient \\ +centrifugal \\ +transported \end{bmatrix}$															
+ _____	$\begin{bmatrix} +Dir \\ +goal \end{bmatrix}$															

Unlike the first three types of verbs, this class is marked by the [-terminal] feature which indicates that a third argument, [+Directional], is needed to complete the meaning of the verb. The [-terminal] feature also indicates that the object is transported or transferred to a third argument, the directional, where the centrifugal action terminates.

This type of verb then requires three arguments, one having the agentive case feature further specified as non-goal and source of the action, another having the objective

case feature which is carried away from the agent toward a directional-goal, and lastly, an argument having the directional case feature further defined as [+goal] functioning as the receiver of the object. Thus the verb *tapon* 'to throw' from this set has the meaning '(someone) throws (something) (somewhere)'.

Example:

+V		+O	
+cf	+A	+cf	+Dir
-ter	-g	+transp	+g

Iaabot ng bata ang pako sa karpintero.
will hand-over child nail carpenter

'The child will hand over some nails to the
carpenter'.

5. The fifth type has the following semantic and contextual features.

+V +agentive +external -centrifugal +terminal + _____ [+A +goal] + _____ [+O +patient -centrifugal -transported]
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This type of verb differs from the previous classes of verbs in that it has a [-centrifugal] feature which indicates that the verbal action is toward the agent where it terminates. As in the first three types of verbs, the [+terminal] feature indicates that the action is not carried beyond the object.

Verbs of this type require two arguments, one having the agentive case feature which is both the source and goal of the action and another having the objective case feature. The object is further marked [-centrifugal] because the object is brought toward the agent, and marked [-transported]

because the action terminates at the object. The verb *kain* 'to eat' from this class has the complete meaning of '(some-one) eats (something)'.

Example:

+V		+A		+O
-cf		+g		-cf
+ter				

Humuli ang mama ng manok.
caught the man chicken

'The man caught a chicken'.

6. The sixth type of verb has the following semantic and contextual features.

+V +agentive +external -centrifugal -terminal		+A +goal
+ _____		+O +patient -centrifugal +transported
+ _____		+Dir -goal
+ _____		

In contrast to the fifth type of verb, the [-terminal] feature indicates the requirement of a directional argument to complete its meaning. The verbal action transports the object from a directional argument to the agent.

This type of verb, then, requires three arguments. One has the agentive case feature, but in this instance it is further defined as the goal of the action. The second is marked by the objective case feature further specified as [-centrifugal], because the action transports or carries the object towards the agent from a directional case feature further specified as [-goal]. The verb *kuha* 'to get' that

belongs to this class of verb has the meaning '(someone) gets (something) (from somewhere)'.

Example:

$\begin{bmatrix} +V \\ -cf \\ -ter \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} +A \\ +g \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} +O \\ -cf \\ +transp \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} +Dir \\ -g \end{bmatrix}$
<i>Humiram ang</i>	<i>tatay ng pera</i>	<i>sa bangko.</i>	
borrowed	the father	money	bank

'The father borrowed some money from the bank'.

7. The seventh type of verb has the following semantic and contextual features.

<table style="border: none; width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">+V</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">+agentive</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">-external</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">+direction</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">+centrifugal</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 20px 5px 5px 5px;">+ _____</td> <td style="padding: 5px;"> $\begin{bmatrix} +A \\ +undergoer \end{bmatrix}$ </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 20px 5px 5px 5px;">+ _____</td> <td style="padding: 5px;"> $\begin{bmatrix} +Dir \\ +goal \end{bmatrix}$ </td> </tr> </table>	+V		+agentive		-external		+direction		+centrifugal		+ _____	$\begin{bmatrix} +A \\ +undergoer \end{bmatrix}$	+ _____	$\begin{bmatrix} +Dir \\ +goal \end{bmatrix}$
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+direction														
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+ _____	$\begin{bmatrix} +A \\ +undergoer \end{bmatrix}$													
+ _____	$\begin{bmatrix} +Dir \\ +goal \end{bmatrix}$													

The presence of the [-external] feature in this type of verb differentiates it from the previous classes of verbs, because this indicates an internally induced action rather than action performed externally. The [+direction] feature indicates that the action shows movement toward or from a directional argument. In this particular class of verb, the movement is toward the directional argument [+centrifugal].

The verbs that belong to this class require two arguments. One argument has the agentive case feature and is the initiator or source as well as the undergoer of the action. The other has the directional case feature which completes the central meaning of the verb as the goal of the action. *Punta* 'to go' from this class has the meaning '(someone) goes (somewhere)'.

Example:

[+V]	[+A]	[+Dir]
<i>Pumanta</i>	<i>siya</i>	<i>sa Honolulu.</i>
went	he	Honolulu

'He went to Honolulu'.

8. The eighth type of verb has the following semantic and contextual features.

+V +agentive -external +direction -centrifugal	<table style="border: none;"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">+</td> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 50px;"></td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> +A +undergoer </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">+</td> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 50px;"></td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> +Dir -goal </td> </tr> </table>	+		+A +undergoer	+		+Dir -goal
+		+A +undergoer					
+		+Dir -goal					

This class of verb contrasts with the seventh type in that instead of being marked positively for the feature centrifugal, it is marked negatively, [-centrifugal]. This means that the action moves away from the directional argument.

The verbs that belong to this class require two arguments. One has the agentive case feature which is undergoer of the action it initiates. The other has the directional case feature which completes the central meaning of the verb by being the source of the action. *Bitiw* 'to let go', from this class has the meaning '(someone) lets go (from somewhere)'.

Example:

[+V]	[+A]	[+Dir]
[+dir]	[+und]	[-goal]
[-cf]		
<i>Bumitiw</i>	<i>siya</i>	<i>sa sanga ng puno.</i>
let go	he	from branch tree

'He let go of the branch of the tree'.

9. The ninth type of verb has the following semantic and contextual features.

+V +agentive -external -direction	<table style="border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> +A +undergoer </td> </tr> </table>	+A +undergoer
+A +undergoer		
+ _____	<table style="border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> +A +undergoer </td> </tr> </table>	+A +undergoer
+A +undergoer		

This class of verb has the feature [-direction] which indicates that the action does not involve any movement.

A verb of this type requires only one type of argument, one having the agentive case feature further specified as [+undergoer]. This signifies that the agent is both initiator and undergoer of the action. The verb *iyak* 'to cry' belongs to this class of verbs with the full meaning of '(someone) cries'.

Example:

+V -dir	<table style="border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> +A +und </td> </tr> </table>	+A +und
+A +und		

Bumahin ang tao.
sneezed the man

'The man sneezed'.

10. The tenth type of verb has the following semantic and contextual features.

+V -agentive +experiential	<table style="border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> +O -patient +experiencer </td> </tr> </table>	+O -patient +experiencer
+O -patient +experiencer		
+ _____	<table style="border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> +O -patient +experiencer </td> </tr> </table>	+O -patient +experiencer
+O -patient +experiencer		

In contrast to the previous classes, these verbs have a [-agentive] feature, which means that the verbs do not cooccur with arguments having the agentive case. The [+experiential] feature indicates that these verbs exhibit psychological events.

The verbs that belong to this class require an argument having the objective case which 'experiences or feels' the action stated by the verb. The verb *galit* 'to become/feel/get angry' belongs to this class of verbs.

Example:

+V +exp		+O +exp
<i>Nagalit ang mama.</i> got angry the man		

'The man got angry'.

11. The eleventh type of verb has the following semantic and contextual features.

+V -agentive -experiencer +inchoative +transient		+O -patient +inchoative +transient
+ _____		

The verbs belonging to this class have the [+inchoative] feature which causes a nominal to undergo a change of state, specifically a process of 'becoming'. They also contain the [+transient] feature which means that the referent of a nominal undergoes momentary change.

This class requires only one type of argument, one that has the objective case feature further subcategorized as [-patient] dictated by the [-agentive] feature of the verb. The argument is also marked [+inchoative] to indicate that it may undergo the 'process of becoming'. The [+transient] subfeature of the objective case indicates that the nominal undergoes temporary change.

Pula 'to blush' is an example. It means 'to go through a momentary process of becoming red'.

Example:

+V +trans	+O +trans
<i>Nangitim siya.</i>	
became tanned he	
'He was tanned'.	

12. The twelfth type of verb has the following semantic and contextual features.

+V -agentive -experiencer +inchoative -transient	<table style="border: none;"> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">+O</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">-patient</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">-experiencer</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">+inchoative</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">-transient</td> </tr> </table>	+O	-patient	-experiencer	+inchoative	-transient
+O						
-patient						
-experiencer						
+inchoative						
-transient						
+ _____						

The verbs belonging to this class contrast from the eleventh class by being marked [-transient]. This feature indicates that the process of 'becoming', [+inchoative], is of a non-temporary nature.

Like the previous class, this verb requires one type of argument, one that has the objective case feature with the subfeature [-transient]. This feature indicates that the process which the object undergoes is of a more permanent nature. *Ganda* is an example of this type of verb. It means 'to go through a process of becoming beautiful'.

Example:

+V	+O
+inch	+inch
-trans	-trans
<i>Lumaki ang halaman.</i>	
grew plant	
'The plant grew'.	

13. The thirteenth type of verb has the following semantic and contextual features.

+V -agentive -experiential -inchoative +meteorological + _____	<table style="border-collapse: collapse; margin: 0 auto;"> <tr> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">+I</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">-tool</td> </tr> </table>	+I	-tool
+I			
-tool			

These verbs have a [+meteorological] feature which is restricted to events of natural phenomena.

This class of verb occurs with an argument marked [+instrumental] which also has the subfeature [-tool]. However, this type of argument never surfaces. An example is *ulan* 'to rain'.

Example:

+V
+met

Lumindol
quaked

'It quaked'.

14. The fourteenth type of verb has the following semantic and contextual features.

+V -agentive -experiential -inchoative -meteorological +terminal + _____	<table style="border-collapse: collapse; margin: 0 auto;"> <tr> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">+O</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">-patient</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">-experiencer</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">-inchoative</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">-transported</td> </tr> </table>	+O	-patient	-experiencer	-inchoative	-transported
+O						
-patient						
-experiencer						
-inchoative						
-transported						

These verbs have a [-meteorological] feature indicating all types of action not depicting acts of nature. The [+terminal]

feature of the verb signifies the absence of movement or direction.

Verbs of this class require a type of argument having the objective case feature which undergoes the process stated by the verb and such action ending with it [-transported]. The verb *kulo* that belongs to this set of verbs has the meaning 'undergo a process of boiling'.

Example:

+V -met +ter]	+O -inchoative -transported
<i>Kumukulo ang tubig.</i> boiling the water		

'The water is boiling'.

15. The fifteenth type of verb has the following semantic and contextual features.

+V -agentive -experiential -inchoative -meteorological -terminal + _____ + _____]	+O -patient -experiencer -inchoative +transported +Dir +goal
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These verbs have a [-meteorological] feature and a [-terminal] feature, the latter indicating a directional non-act-of-nature type of action. They require two kinds of arguments. One has the objective feature, which undergoes the process stated by the verb. This object is directed toward the second argument which has a directional case feature where the action terminates or ends. *Bagsak* 'to fall' which belongs to this class of verbs means 'to fall (somewhere)'.

+V	+O	+Dir
-met	-inch	+goal
-ter	+transp	+goal

Bumagsak ang ibon sa bubong.
 fell the bird on roof

'The bird fell on the roof'.