

## The Structure of Ibanag Nominals

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This paper takes off from Dita's (2011) discussion of Ibanag nominal markers. Since a prototypical noun phrase contains a determiner and a head noun, this paper describes the nouns in Ibanag. Using a 250,000-word religious and literary Ibanag texts, the following properties of nominals have been presented: number, gender, and morphological formation. There are two ways of pluralization process in Ibanag: the use of the plural marker *ira* and reduplication. Aside from the gender, the properties of common nouns, and the borrowed ones, there are eight types of derived nouns discussed in this paper.

**Key words:** nominals, Philippine language, Ibanag, reduplication, number of nouns

### 1. Introduction

Ibanag belongs to the Ibanagic family of Cagayan Valley in Northern Cordillera, Northern Luzon, Philippines. Spoken by approximately 500,000 inhabitants who come mainly from Tuguegarao, Enrile, Piat, Iguig, Solana, Pamplona, and other neighboring towns, Ibanag shares 69% of intelligibility with Itawit (Gordon, 2009).

In an earlier paper (Dita, 2011), I have described the syntax and the various functions of the two most common nominal markers or determiners used in Ibanag: the articles and the demonstratives. And since a prototypical noun phrase in Ibanag contains a determiner and a head noun, this paper aims at describing the nouns in Ibanag and their corresponding properties such as the number, gender, and their morphological characteristics. Sample sentences are drawn from a 250,000-word corpus of literary and religious Ibanag texts.

### 2. Number of Nouns

There are two ways to encode plurality in Ibanag. One is by adding

the plurality marker *ira* to the lexical noun or noun phrase (NP), and the other is by reduplication.

#### 2.1. The plurality marker *ira*

It should be noted that *ira* is not just a plural marker in Ibanag, it also refers to third person plural pronoun, as in (1):

- 1) Nassingak=ku    *ira*.  
saw=ERG.1s<sup>9</sup>    ABS.3p  
'I saw them.'

Unlike Tagalog, where the plurality marker *mga* precedes the noun it refers to (e.g., *mga prutas* 'fruits'), *ira* is post-nominal, or after the noun phrase (NP), as in *ta dulce* of (2A) and *i abbing* of (2B):

- 2) A. Sinni kiminan *ta dulce*  
who ate    OBL candy

*ira*    *taw?* PLU  
DEM.PROX  
'Who ate the candies here?'

<sup>9</sup> For the list of symbols used in this paper, see Appendix.

B. I *abbing ira*.  
 DET child PLU  
 ‘The children.’

Note that when *ira* is removed in both NPs, the meaning becomes singular. This particular plurality marker can be used both in morphologically marked plural nouns, as in *totolay* ‘people’ in (3), an in unmarked ones, as in *abbing* ‘child’ in (2B).

3) Naggafu ta **tukâ** yari  
 caught OBL frog REC

**totolay**<sup>10</sup> **ira** ta baryo.  
 R-people PLU OBL barrio  
 ‘The people in the barrio  
 caught (some) frog(s).’

As can be deduced from the utterance above, the addition of *ira* appears to strengthen the plurality of the already reduplicated noun, *totolay*.

2.2 Reduplication

Reduplication is probably one of the distinguishing features any Philippine language. The more common means of pluralizing nouns is through reduplication. There are various types of reduplication in Ibanag that signal plurality. Table 1 presents the forms with CV reduplication.

Table 1. CV Reduplication Pattern

Root	Gloss	Reduplicated	Gloss
<i>tolay</i>	‘person’	<b>totolay</b>	‘people’
<i>karruba</i>	‘neighbor’	<b>kakarruba</b>	‘neighbors’
<i>baryo</i>	‘barrio’	<b>babaryo</b>	‘barrios’
<i>tukâ</i>	‘frog’	<b>tutukâ</b>	‘frogs’

<sup>10</sup> For purposes of clarity, the italicized morpheme refers to the reduplication and is labelled as R.

The examples above show that the first syllable, which is made up of a consonant (C) and a vowel (V), forms the CV reduplication pattern.

Another process of reduplication is that the initial CV is reduplicated and the initial consonant geminates with the base word. Hence, the pattern becomes C<sub>1</sub>VC<sub>1</sub>. Table 2 presents some Ibanag words of this pattern whereas sentence (4) contains two plural nouns with CVC reduplication pattern.

Table 2. CVC Reduplication Pattern

Root	Gloss	Reduplicated	Gloss
<i>wagi</i>	‘sibling’	<b>wawwagi</b>	‘brothers/sisters’
<i>kayu</i>	‘tree’	<b>kakkayu</b>	‘trees’
<i>bagitolay</i>	‘young man’	<b>babbagit olay</b>	‘young men’
<i>magingan ay</i>	‘lady’	<b>mammag inganay</b>	‘ladies’
<i>manû</i>	‘chicken’	<b>mamman û</b>	‘chickens’

4) I **babbagitolay** da  
 DET R- bachelor GEN.3p

ay napapatay ta gerra,  
 TL died OBL war

ay awan ngana tu  
 TL NEG already DET

mangikasal ta  
 to.marry OBL

**mammaginganay** da. (Salmo 78:63)  
 R- maiden GEN.3p  
 ‘Young men were killed in war,  
 and young women had no one  
 to marry.’

When the noun begins with a vowel, on the other hand, the initial VC is reduplicated. Some vowel-initial nouns form their plural by reduplicating the initial VCV. Some examples are presented below.

Table 3. *VC/VCV Reduplication Pattern*

Root	Gloss	Redupli-cated	Gloss
<i>abbing</i>	'child'	<i>ab-abbing</i>	'children'
<i>ana</i>	'offspring'	<i>an-ana</i>	'offsprings'
<i>atawa</i>	'spouse'	<i>ata-atawa</i>	'spouses'
<i>ikan</i>	'fish'	<i>ika-ikan</i>	'fishes'

Another reduplicant shape is the  $C_1V_1C_2V_1$ . This can also be called 'almost full' reduplication. Often, only the final C is not included in the reduplicant shape. Also, these are usually hyphenated. Note that in the reduplicated first two syllables, the second vowel takes from the first vowel. Some examples are presented in the table below and a sample sentence follows.

Table 4.  *$C_1V_1C_2V_1$  Reduplication Pattern*

Root	Gloss	Redupli-cated	Gloss
<i>vukig</i>	'land'	<i>vuku-vukig</i>	'lands'
<i>nasion</i>	'country'	<i>nasa-nasion</i>	'countries'
<i>dasal</i>	'prayer'	<i>dasa-dasal</i>	'prayers'
<i>kurug</i>	'true'	<i>kuru-kurug</i>	'truth'

5) Ollu ta ngamin, ikiddo'  
first OBL all  
ask=ERG.1s  
gafu tu metavvung ta  
Dios  
then DET offered OBL  
God

i *kiddi-kiddaw, dasa-dasal*, DET R-ask R-prayer  
pakimemallo anna  
request and

*pabbala-balo* para ngamin na  
N-R- thank for all  
LIG

totolay. (1Timeteo 2:1)  
people  
'First of all, then, I urge that petitions, prayers, requests, and thanksgivings be offered to God for all the people.'  
(1Timothy 2:1)

Similarly, if the base word contains CVCCV shape, then the reduplicated part is also CVCCV. Just like the previous pattern, the second V takes from the first V. Some examples are presented below.

Table 5. *The CVCCV Reduplication Pattern*

Root	Gloss	Reduplic-ated	Gloss
<i>tavvung</i>	'offer'	<i>tavva-tavvung</i>	'offerings'
<i>gannug</i>	'things'	<i>ganna-gannug</i>	'things'
<i>laddug</i>	'lie'	<i>ladda-laddug</i>	'lies'
<i>tazzi</i>	'condemnation'	<i>tazza-tazzi</i>	'condemnation'

6) ... megafu ta netura i  
 ... because OBL written  
 DET

**ngaga-ngagan**=nu ta  
 R-name=GEN.3p OBL

langi (Lucas 10:20)  
 heaven  
 ‘... because your names are  
 written in heaven.’ (Luke  
 10:20)

Finally, full reduplication is also another way of pluralizing Ibanag nouns. It was observed that the entire word is reduplicated if the noun is short or disyllabic only. This kind of noun pluralization, especially for disyllabic words, is also evident in Malay (Nadarajan, 2006).

Table 6. Full reduplication pattern

Root	Gloss	Reduplicate d	Gloss
ili	‘town’	<b>ili-ili</b>	‘towns’
mula	‘plant’	<b>mula-mula</b>	‘plants’
pangu a	‘deed’	<b>pangua- pangua</b>	‘deeds’
mula	‘plant’	<b>mula-mula</b>	‘plants’
kutu	‘louse’	<b>kutu-kutu</b>	‘lice’

7) I **dagi-raging** na  
 DET R- cry OBL  
 naggatag ta **mula-mula**  
 nu gather DET R- plant GEN.2p

ay nakadde ngana ta  
 Dios. (Santiago 5:4)

TL reached already OBL  
 God  
 ‘The cries of those who gather  
 in your crops have reached the  
 ears  
 of God.’ (James 5:4)

In some cases, the *r* and *z* are utilized to avoid repetition of consonant sounds. In the case of *daddam* ‘grief’, the supposed reduplicated shape takes on the CVCCV of the root and the initial C in the root is changed to *r* thus forming *dada-raddam* ‘griefs’ for plural. As for *riga* ‘difficulty’, the initial C in the reduplicated shape is changed to *z* thus forming *ziga-riga* ‘difficulties’. It should be noted, however, that these rules do not apply to all *d*- or *r*-initial words.

3. Gender of nouns

Nouns that are gender-specific are usually Spanish loan words. Just like in Ilocano, which is heavy on Spanish loan nouns (cf. Rubino, 1997), the masculine gender ends with *o* while the feminine gender with *a*.

Table 7. Gender of Nouns

Masculine	Gloss	Feminine	Gloss
mestru	‘male teacher’	mestra	‘female teacher’
basurero	‘garbage man’	basurera	‘garbage woman’
millionaryo	‘male millionaire’	millionarya	‘female millionaire’
chismoso	‘male rumor monger’	chismosa	‘female rumor monger’
abugadu	‘male lawyer’	abugada	‘female lawyer’

There are also lexical items in Ibanag that do not contain any morphological affinity with their counterparts. Hence, they are encoded differently.

Table 8. *Masculine-Feminine Dichotomy*

Masculine	Gloss	Feminine	Gloss
bagitolay	'young man'	maginganay	'young woman'
yama	'father'	yena	'mother'
lakay	'old man'	bako	'old woman'
kayung	'brother-in-law'	asipag	'sister-in-law'
kabalyu <sup>11</sup>	'horse'	egua	'female horse'
lalung	'rooster'	upa	'hen'
daffug	'male carabao'	abbay	'female carabao'

When the gender is not encoded by the lexical item, a modifying phrase *nga lalaki* 'who is male' or *nga babay* 'who is female' is then provided to express masculinity or femininity, respectively. Other gender-distinguished nouns are explained in Dita (2010).

<i>kapitta nga lalaki</i>	'cousin who is male'
<i>kapitta nga babay</i>	'cousin who is female'
<i>wagi na lalaki</i>	'male sibling'
<i>wagi na babay</i>	'female sibling'
<i>kadduba nga lalaki</i>	'male neighbor'
<i>kadduba nga babay</i>	'female neighbor'

<sup>11</sup> *Kabalyu* and *egua* are both Spanish loan words which reflect no morphological affinity in the dichotomy.

#### 4. Morphological formation of nouns

There are various affixes in Ibanag that derive nouns from verbs, adjectives, numerals, or any lexical category. Nouns are classified here as bare and derived.

##### 4.1 Bare Nouns

Bare nouns refer to those unaffixed lexical items that semantically refer to names of people, things, places, or objects. Bare nouns are further classified into proper and common.

##### 4.1.1 Proper Nouns

Proper nouns are either personal names of people or terms that refer to people. Under this category are three sub-types, which can all be used as vocatives: the personal nouns, kinship terms, and title terms.

##### 4.1.1.1 Personal nouns

Personal nouns refer to the specific names of particular individuals. These nouns can be used as vocatives, as in (8), or as the head of a personal NP, as in (9). When used as the latter, personal nouns are accompanied with a personal determiner, *si* or *ni* or their plural counterpart *da*.

- 8) **Eduardo**, sonu anni kamu  
Eduardo when what ABS.2s

manaw?  
leave  
'Eduardo, when will you

leave?'

- 9) Egga ta balay=mi  
EXI OBL house=GEN.1pe

**si Ana.**  
PERS Ana  
'Ana is in our house.'

## 4.1.1.2 Kinship terms

Kinship terms are also regarded as personal nouns. Often, they appear in genitive form and are preceded by a personal determiner. Interestingly, even the seasoned speakers of Ibanag do not recall having a term of their own for *auntie* and *uncle*.

<i>asipag</i>	‘sister-in-law’
<i>kayung</i>	‘brother-in-law’
<i>katugangan</i>	‘parent-in-law’
<i>manugang</i>	‘child-in-law’
<i>kakay</i>	‘grandfather’
<i>kake</i>	‘grandmother’
<i>uncle</i>	‘uncle’
<i>auntie</i>	‘auntie’

10) Kavuluk=ku i  
companion=ERG.1s DET

**atawa**=k ta umma.  
spouse=GEN.1s OBL  
morning  
‘I was with my husband/wife  
this morning’

## 4.1.1.3 Title terms

Title terms are used to show respect and politeness. When these terms appear with proper names, they constitute a nominal compound as in (11);

11) Minay ta balay si  
came OBL house PERS

**Kakay Kaning.**  
grandfather Kaning  
‘Grandpa Kaning came to the  
house.’

On a sociolinguistic note, *Yafu* ‘God’ is used as a title term to those they revere much, such as the religious or, at times, political figures they respect very much. *Yafu* is then labeled as HON which means ‘honorific’ when used as a title term, as in (12).

12) Arayyu i inangayan  
na  
Far DET went.to  
ABS.3s

i **Yafu** padi.  
DET HON priest  
‘The priest went to a far  
place.’

## 4.1.2 Common nouns

Unaffixed nouns that are categorized as common fall under this broad category. Unlike proper nouns, which are specific, common nouns refer to more general terms. Items that belong to this class are further subdivided below.

## 4.1.2.1 Concrete inanimate nouns

These nouns include landscape terms, instruments, item for wear, among others. Below are few examples of this class.

Table 9. *List of Concrete Inanimate Nouns*

<i>afî</i>	'fire'	<i>atô</i>	'roof'
<i>atû</i>	'smoke'	<i>baláy</i>	'house'
<i>paddá</i> <i>k</i>	'wind'	<i>sinnún</i> <i>g</i>	'clothes'
<i>danúm</i>	'water'	<i>takáy</i>	'vehicle'
<i>kunám</i>	'cloud'	<i>ikán</i>	'viand'
<i>bukúlo</i> <i>k</i>	'mountain'	<i>sapátu</i>	'shoe'
<i>banná</i> <i>g</i>	'river'	<i>lamésa</i>	'table'
<i>langî</i>	'sky'	<i>bángk</i> <i>u</i>	'chair'
<i>bilág</i>	'sun'	<i>kátre</i>	'bed'
<i>urán</i>	'rain'	<i>galû</i>	'rope'
<i>kila-</i> <i>kilá</i>	'lightning'	<i>asúkar</i>	'sugar'

Note that some words here are Spanish-loaned, such as *lamesa* 'table', and some exhibit reduplication, as in *kila-kila* 'lightning', but do not necessarily express plurality.

#### 4.1.2.2 Body-part nouns

Ibanag terms that are used to refer to body parts appear to be both native and loan words, just like *frente* 'forehead'. Some of the examples are presented in the table below. Sentence (13) highlights some body-part nouns in Ibanag.

Table 10. *Body-part nouns*

<i>avû</i>	'hair'	<i>takki</i>	'foot'
<i>mata</i>	'eyes'	<i>lima</i>	'hand'
<i>muka</i>	'face'	<i>kuramay</i>	'fingers'
<i>ngipan</i>	'teeth'	<i>kavvu</i>	'armpit'
<i>bibik</i>	'lips'	<i>abaga</i>	'shoulders'
<i>kiray</i>	'eyebrow'	<i>futu</i>	'heart'
<i>simik</i>	'chin'	<i>uffu</i>	'legs'
<i>igung</i>	'nose'	<i>taggang</i>	'chest'
<i>kimma</i>	'eyelash'	<i>tulang</i>	'bone'
<i>ulu</i>	'head'	<i>agal</i>	'liver'

<i>muka</i>	'cheek'	<i>san</i>	'stomach'
<i>darulu</i>	'spine'	<i>frente</i>	'forehead'

- 13) “Yafu, ari laman tu i  
Lord NEG only DET  
DET

**takki** gafu i  
baggawam=mu feet then  
DET wash=ERG.2s

nu ari i **lima** anna  
**ulu**  
but NEG DET hand and  
head

paga,” kun=ni Pedro (Juan  
13:9)  
also said= PERS Peter  
‘Peter answered, “Lord, do not  
wash only my feet then, wash  
my hands and head, too!’”  
(John 13:9)

#### 4.1.2.3 Animate non-human nouns

Also part of the class of common nouns are the terms referring to animals and insects. In the case of some words, there is a distinction between the male and the female, or between the mother and its young. Others, however, do not offer such a distinction. Below is a list of some members of this group.

Table 11. *Animate non-human Nouns*

<i>bávi</i>	'pig'	<i>ayóng</i>	'monkey'
<i>kitû</i>	'dog'	<i>pátu</i>	'duck'
<i>kazzîng</i>	'goat'	<i>lamû</i>	'mosquito'
<i>kitáw</i>	'cat'	<i>lángaw</i>	'fly'
<i>báka</i>	'cow'	<i>tuggî</i>	'worm'
<i>kabályu</i>	'horse'	<i>iráw</i>	'snake'
<i>nuáng</i>	'carabao'	<i>tukâ</i>	'frog'
<i>lálung</i>	'rooster'	<i>daggâ</i>	'turtle'
<i>úpa</i>	'hen'	<i>kimí</i>	'cockroach'
<i>balakák</i>	'rat'	<i>ánay</i>	'termites'

4.2 Derived nouns

Ibanag has various derivational affixes for nouns. There are primarily two ways of nominalization in Ibanag: by affixation and by putting determiners before the nominalized item.

The following sections will discuss the different derivational affixes that can nominalize a root, whether a base form of a verb, or even another noun.

4.2.1 Abstract nouns

An abstract noun is a noun whose meaning is an abstract concept. Ibanag abstract nouns may be formed by adding the prefix *ka-* to the root. The prefix *ka-* is usually used with bare adjectives. The derived abstract noun thus refers to the state denoted by the root.

Table 12. *Abstract ka- Nouns*

Root	Gloss	Abstract Nouns	Gloss
<i>atannang</i>	'tall'	<i>kaatannáng</i>	'tallness'
<i>alistu</i>	'fast'	<i>kaalistú</i>	'speed'
<i>kurúg</i>	'true'	<i>kakurúg</i>	'truth'
<i>arayú</i>	'far'	<i>kaarayú</i>	'farness'
<i>tabá</i>	'fat'	<i>katabá</i>	'fatness'
<i>póbre</i>	'poor'	<i>kapóbre</i>	'poorness'
<i>rikú</i>	'rich'	<i>karikú</i>	'richness'

- 14) I **Kapobre** *anna* **Kariku**  
 (Santiago 1:9-11)  
 DET N-poor and N-rich  
 'Poorness and Richness'  
 (James 1:9-11)

Another abstract nominalizer is the prefix *pag-*. When this prefix is attached to the root, it encodes the meaning of 'state of being.' And as is the nature of Ibanag, the first C in the

base word assimilates with the last C in the prefix. Hence, *daddam* 'grieve' when nominalized becomes *paddaddam* 'grief', and not *\*pagdaddam*. Below are some of the examples of the derived abstract nouns.

Table 13. *Abstract pag- Nouns*

Root	Gloss	Abstract Nouns	Gloss
<i>ayâ</i>	'happy'	<i>pagayayâ</i>	'happiness'
<i>daddám</i>	'grieve'	<i>paddaddám</i>	'grief'
<i>zigarigâ</i>	'difficulty'	<i>pazzigarigâ</i>	'suffering'
<i>dumárumá</i>	'difference'	<i>paddumárumá</i>	'difference'
<i>tólay</i>	'live'	<i>pattólay</i>	'life'

- 15) Ta ngamin danuri i  
 because all those  
 DET

*sigga-aya nga*  
*maginnennag* joyfully  
 REL waiting

ta **panoli**<sup>12</sup> na...  
 (2 Timoteo 4:8)  
 OBL coming.back GEN.3s  
 'Because all those are  
 joyfully waiting for his  
 coming back. . .'

4.1.2 Locative nouns

The suffix *-an* is probably the most versatile locative nominalizer in

<sup>12</sup> In this particular example, the derived word *panoli* 'coming back' is apparently a product of economization where the root *toli* 'return' is prefixed with the nominalizer *pag* and the perfective infix *-in-* is inserted in the prefix thus producing *pinag*. The supposed *pinagtoli* is apparently simplified or reduced to *panoli*.



Ibanag. This suffix, along with various prefixes, when attached to the base word, refers to a place associated by the action encoded by the root word.

The first set of circumfix is the nominalizer (*p*)*ag-* and the locative *-an*. Ibanag appears to have simplified the *pag* nominalizer to *ag*. For instance, *idda* means ‘lie down’ for both Ilocano and Ibanag. The derived locative noun equivalent in Ilocano is *pagiddaan* whereas Ibanag has *aggiddan*. The nominalization process in Ibanag shows the doubling of the last C in the prefix and the dropping of the *p*. Additionally, the last V in the root word assimilates with the V in the suffix. Consider the following examples:

Table 14. *Locative pag- -an Nouns*

Root	Gloss	Locative Nouns	Gloss
<i>idda</i>	‘lie down’	<i>aggiddan</i>	‘place for lying’
<i>karera</i>	‘race’	<i>akkareran</i>	‘place for racing’
<i>lutu</i>	‘cook’	<i>allutuan</i>	‘place for cooking’
<i>babbal</i>	‘wash’	<i>abbabalan</i>	‘place of washing’
<i>bavi</i>	‘pig’	<i>abavian</i>	‘place of pigs’
<i>turug</i>	‘sleep’	<i>akkaturugan</i>	‘place of sleeping’
<i>giling</i>	‘grind’	<i>aggilingan</i>	‘place of grinding’
<i>takay</i>	‘ride’	<i>attakayan</i>	‘place for riding’
<i>sermon</i>	‘sermon’	<i>assermonan</i>	‘pulpit’

- 16) *Massirimmu tam ta*  
Meet up ABS.1pi OBL

***attulluan.***

LOC-sending.off-LOC

‘We will see each other at the pier.’

The second way of deriving locative nouns is through the circumfix *ka- -an*. The derived form refers to a place in which the root word is of excessive quantity, which is supposed to be the patient or the theme referred to. It is also possible to reduplicate the initial CVC of the base to indicate plurality.

Table 15. *Locative ka- an Nouns*

Root	Gloss	Locative Nouns	Gloss
<i>lanut</i>	‘vine’	<i>kalanutan</i>	‘full of vines’
<i>batu</i>	‘stone’	<i>kabatuan</i>	‘full of stones’
<i>kayu</i>	‘tree’	<i>kakayuan</i>	‘full of trees’
<i>pinya</i>	‘pineapple’	<i>kapinyaan</i>	‘full of pineapples’
<i>kaddo</i>	‘grass’	<i>kakaddoan</i>	‘full of grass’

- 17) *Nappaladio ira ta ran*  
PLU OBL

***kakaykayuan.***

LOC-R-tree-LOC

‘They ran to the woods.’

The third way is through the circumfix *pag- -an*. The derived locative expresses that the action encoded by the root takes place in the derived noun. Some examples are listed in the table below.

Table 16. *Locative ka- -an Nouns*

Root	Gloss	Abstract Nouns	Gloss
<i>gayam</i>	'play'	<i>paggayama</i> <i>n</i>	'playground'
<i>agdia</i> <i>n</i>	'to live in'	<i>paddianan</i>	'place to live in'
<i>gafu</i>	'come from'	<i>paggafuan</i>	'place of origin'
<i>lutu</i>	'cook'	<i>pallutuan</i>	'place for cooking'
<i>Zigu</i>	'bathe'	<i>pazzigutan</i>	'place for bathing'
<i>ornu</i>	'bake'	<i>pagornuan</i>	'bakery'

- 18) Sitaw i *pazzigutan*  
tam?  
where DET LOC-bathing-  
LOC GEN.2pi  
'Where are we going to take a bath?'

#### 4.2.3 Comitative nouns

Comitative nouns refer to individuals in whose company something is done. These nouns are formed by adding the prefix *ka-* with the root, which in turn, refers to the shared entity. The basis of association could be: (a) an activity; (b) a place, occupation, or origin; (c) a quality; (d) group membership; (e) spatial relation. Examples are given in the table below.

Table 17. *Comitative Nouns*

<i>a.</i>	'speak'	<i>ka-</i> <i>uvovug</i>	'someone you speak with'
<i>gayam</i>	'play'	<i>kaggaya</i> <i>m</i>	'playmate'
<i>b.</i>	'school'	<i>ka-</i> <i>eskwela</i>	'schoolmate'
<i>opisina</i>	'office'	<i>ka-</i> <i>opisina</i>	'officemate'
<i>c. takki</i>	'feet'	<i>katakki</i>	'of the same feet size'
<i>bozes</i>	'voice'	<i>kabozes</i>	'of the

<i>d.</i>	'party (political)'	<i>kapartido</i>	'same voice quality' 'running mate in a party'
<i>relihiyo</i> <i>n</i>	'religion'	<i>karelihiyon</i>	'of the same religious sect'
<i>e. biko</i>	'side'	<i>kabiko</i>	'seated beside'
<i>batug</i>	'same line'	<i>kabatug</i>	'of the same line'

- 19) **Kapartido'** yari  
COM-party=GEN.1s REC

*kauvovug* ku.  
COM- speak GEN.1s  
'The one I was speaking with is my party mate.'

#### 4.2.4 Reciprocal nouns

Reciprocal nouns refer to a construction expressing the action or state of being of two individuals or entities to each other. When the prefix *mag-* is attached to a nominal referring to a person, it expresses kinship, either by consanguinity or affinity. And in keeping with the consonant doubling phenomenon in Ibanag, the last C in the prefix assimilates with the first C of the root word thereby producing consonant doubling. Consequently, the stress is now shifted, from the first syllable of the root word to the prefix. Note that the relationship expressed in the derivations could either be from the same generation or from older and younger generation.

Table 18. *Reciprocal Nouns*

Root	Gloss	Reciprocal Nouns	Gloss
<i>yamâ</i>	'father'	<i>mayyama</i>	'father and child'
<i>yenâ</i>	'mother'	<i>mayyena</i>	'mother and child'
<i>kapittâ</i>	'cousin'	<i>makkapittâ</i>	'cousins'
<i>wagî</i>	'sibling'	<i>mawwagi</i>	'brothers/sisters'
<i>kófun</i>	'friend'	<i>makkofun</i>	'friends'

20) **Makkofun** i RECI.friend  
DET

**mawwagi** ira.  
RECI.siblingPLU  
'The siblings are friends.'

When the initial CV of the root is reduplicated, it means that the reciprocity is more than two.

21) **Makkokofun** ngamin ira  
RECI- R-friend all PLU

**totolay** tari.  
R-person there  
'The people there are all friends.'

The *r* phenomenon in Ibanag is also seen as a variant in the plural forms of nouns, as in (22), where the root *wagi* 'sibling' becomes *mawwaragi* 'siblings', (and not \**mawwawagi*) in the plural.

22) **Mawwaragi** kanu  
REC- R(PLU)- sibling HRSY

i nobyo na  
turi.  
DET boyfriend  
GEN.3sDIST  
'Her boyfriends then were brothers.'

It is also possible that the prefix *mag-* is attached to a comitative noun. This expresses that the two who have blood relationship also share some characteristics.

23) Ari tam laman  
NEG ABS.1pi only

**makkadagun**, **makka-bozes**  
RECI-COM-age RECI-  
COM- voice

tam paga.  
ABS.1pi also  
'We are not only of the same age but also of the same voice.'

24) **Mannobio** kanu yari  
RECI-boyfriend HRSY DEM

**makkadduba** ta zita  
RECI-neighbor OBL south  
'The neighbors in the south are apparently boyfriends.'

#### 4.2.5 Ownership and relative location

The prefix *makin-* (cf. Ilocano *akin-*) encodes both ownership and relative location. The derived noun refers to the owner of the entity or the relative location encoded by the root. When attached to a C-initial monosyllabic root, the initial consonant of the root geminates with the prefix, as in *makikua* 'owner'. No gemmination occurs though when the root is either di- or polysyllabic. When attached to a V-initial root, the derived word is hyphenated, as can be seen by the examples in the table below.

Table 19. *Ownership Nouns*

Root	Gloss	Ownership Nouns	Gloss
<i>kua</i>	'own'	<i>makikkua</i>	'owner'
<i>takay</i>	'car'	<i>makintakay</i>	'owner of the car'
<i>sinnun</i>	'clothes'	<i>makinsinnun</i>	'owner of the clothes'
<i>tienda</i>	'store'	<i>makintienda</i>	'owner of the store'
<i>atubang</i>	'chair'	<i>makin-atubang</i>	'owner of the seat'

25) Yayya i **makintakay**  
ABS.3s DET OWN-car

ta BMW ta lawan.  
OBL BMW OBL outside  
'S/he is the owner of the BMW outside.'

The same prefix is used to refer to the relative location of an entity. When the prefix *makin-* is attached to a locative or a lexical item referring to a location, it means the jurisdiction or area of responsibility. Some examples are presented below.

Table 20. *Ownership-Locative Nouns*

Root	Gloss	Ownership Nouns	Gloss
<i>batug</i>	'line'	<i>makinbatug</i>	'the one of the same line'
<i>likuk</i>	'back'	<i>makinlikuk</i>	'the one at the back'
<i>arubang</i>	'front'	<i>makin-arubang</i>	'owner of the front part'

26) Yari **makinlikuk** i  
MED OWN-back DET

**makinkua** tau nga balay.  
OWN-own DEM LIG house  
'The owner of this house is the one at the back.'

#### 4.2.6 Origin nouns

The prefix *taga-* encodes origin of different nature. This nominal prefix is shared by the majority of Philippine languages (cf. Rubino, 1997; Schachter & Otañes, 1972). First, it designates the place of origin of a person. In this case, the specific name of place is attached to the prefix. This means that the person hails from this place. Some examples are listed below.

Table 21. *Origin-Location Nouns*

Origin Nouns	Gloss
<i>taga- Tuguegarao</i>	'from the province of Tuguegarao'
<i>taga- America</i>	'from the country of America'
<i>taga- Atulayan</i>	'from the barrio of Atulayan'
<i>taga- Mindanao</i>	'from the islands of Mindanao'

27) Ari nga nauraw i  
NEG LIG white DET

**taga-Cagayan** ira.  
ORI- Cagayan PLU  
'Those from Cagayan are not white(-skinned).'

Second, the prefix *taga-* designates the location of a person. It means that he or she lives or comes from the place or such a location. Note that the locative nouns in this case may not be

a specific name of place. Some examples are provided below.

Table 22. *Origin Nouns*

Root	Gloss	Origin Nouns	Gloss
<i>bukulok</i>	'mountain'	<i>taga-bukulok</i>	'from the mountains'
<i>utun</i>	'upper floor'	<i>taga-utun</i>	'from the upper floors'
<i>arubang</i>	'front'	<i>taga-arubang</i>	'from the front'
<i>ili</i>	'town'	<i>taga-ili</i>	'from the town'
<i>zigattu</i>	'east'	<i>taga-zigattu</i>	'from the east'
<i>sigaran</i>	'north'	<i>taga-sigaran</i>	'from the north'

28) Maski ***taga-anni*** kamu,  
even ORI-what ABS.2p

***taga-zigattu*** onu ***taga-tagapan***. . .  
ORI- east or ORI- west  
'Wherever you come from,  
from the east or from the west. .  
'

#### 4.2.7 Instigator nouns

The prefix *para-* derives instigator nouns. If the prefix is attached to the base form of a verb, it means that a person is designated or employed to perform the action encoded by the base word. Since the counterpart of this prefix in Tagalog is *taga-*, it is possible to utilize either of the prefixes and the meaning is still the same.

Table 23. *Instigator Nouns*

Root	Gloss	Instigator Nouns	Gloss
<i>gatang</i>	'to buy'	<i>para-gatang</i>	'buyer'
<i>tura</i>	'to write'	<i>para-tura</i>	'writer'
<i>lutu</i>	'to cook'	<i>para-lutu</i>	'cook'
<i>kansiyo</i>	'to sing'	<i>para-kansion</i>	'singer'
<i>tuddu</i>	'to teach'	<i>para-tuddu</i>	'teacher/tutor'
<i>babbal</i>	'to wash'	<i>para-babbal</i>	'laundry'

29) Manga' kamu ta  
get ERG.2p OBL

***taga-munisipyo*** nga  
ORI- municipal hall LIG

***para-pirma*** ta dokumento.  
INS- sign OBL document  
'(You) get someone from the  
municipal hall as (the) signer of  
document.'

Likewise, the prefix *maC-*, where *C* refers to the initial *C* of the root, when attached to the root, refers to a person associated with the action encoded by the root. When the root refers to an object, the addition of the prefix *man-* means that the person has fondness to the object. These are called designation nouns here.

Table 24. *Designation Nouns*

Root	Gloss	Designation Nouns	Gloss
<i>dekô</i>	'glutinous rice'	<i>manneko</i>	'one who cooks glutinous rice'
<i>tabak ú</i>	'cigar'	<i>mannabaku</i>	'one who smokes cigar'
<i>sugal ilut</i>	'gamble' 'massage'	<i>mannugal mangngilut</i>	'gambler' 'one who massages'

When the root is a verb, the infix *-in-* is inserted in the prefix *maC-* thereby producing *minaC-*. This also refers to a person associated with the action encoded by the root or denotes fondness of something. These are called association nouns here.

Table 25. *Association Nouns*

Root	Gloss	Association Nouns	Gloss
<i>takaw bayle</i>	'to steal' 'to dance'	<i>minattakaw minabbaylê</i>	'thief' 'fond of dancing'
<i>pastor</i>	'shepherd'	<i>minappastor</i>	'fond of herding'
<i>lafug</i>	'joke'	<i>minakkilaffug</i>	'fond of joking'
<i>tagarul i</i>	'sin'	<i>minattagarul i</i>	'sinner'

30) I tolay nga  
DET person REL

*minakkilaffug*, mammallag  
ASSO- joke trust

ka sa  
ABS.2s OBL.3s

anne ta ari  
matannug.(P)

than DET NEG noisy  
'He who jokes around can be better trusted than he who is serious.'

#### 4.2.8 Instrumental nominals

Instrumental nominals refer to objects used for a particular function. There are two ways to encode this type of noun. One is by prefixing the vowel *a-* to the root word. The initial consonant of the base word is reduplicated, as in the examples given below.

Table 26. *Instrumental ag- Nouns*

Root	Gloss	Instrumental Nouns	Gloss
<i>takkuwel</i>	'pole'	<i>attakkuwel</i>	'pole for picking fruit'
<i>bara</i>	'bar'	<i>abbara</i>	'door, window bar'
<i>malebay</i>	'trap'	<i>ammalebay</i>	'trap for wild chickens'

31) Manga' kamu labbi i  
get ERG.2p first DET

*attakkuwel* tari.  
INST-pole there  
'(You) get first a pole (for picking) there.'

Another way of forming instrumental nominals is by prefixing *paC-* to the base form of the verb. This denotes the instrument utilized in carrying out the action. Some examples are given in the table below.

Table 27. *Instrumental pang- Nouns*

<i>tura</i>	'write'	<i>pattura</i>	'writing instrument:pen'
<i>lakak</i>	'walk'	<i>pallakak</i>	'used for walking'
<i>lutu</i>	'cook'	<i>pallutu</i>	'used for cooking'
<i>zigu</i>	'bathe'	<i>pazzigu</i>	'used for bathing'
<i>vura</i>	'erase'	<i>pavvura</i>	'eraser'
<i>bayle</i>	'dance'	<i>pabbayle</i>	'used for dancing'

- 32) Gatto tu *pazzigu* na  
milk DET INST-bathe  
DET

prinsesa ira.  
princess PLU  
'Milk is what princesses use  
for bathing.'

- 33) Awap=paga tu *pattura*  
NEG.EXI=still DET INST-  
write

anna *pavvura*'.  
and INST-erase=GEN.1s  
'I still don't have pen and  
eraser.'

## 5. Borrowed Nouns

Since Ibanag is highly influenced by other contact languages, its lexicon also reveals numerous borrowed words. Most of the borrowed words come from Spanish, others from Itawes, Ilocano or even Tagalog. The Holy Bible of Ibanag exhibits numerous Spanish loaned words. Older generation Ibanag speakers still use these borrowed words. The younger generation, on the other hand, tend to borrow more from Tagalog or from Ilocano. Some of the common borrowed nouns in Ibanag are presented in the table below.

Table 28. *Borrowed Nouns*

Borrowed Nouns	Gloss	Borrowed Nouns	Gloss
<i>pabbawti</i>	'baptism'	<i>probinsiy</i>	'province'
<i>zo</i>		<i>a</i>	
<i>bendisyon</i>	'blessing'	<i>apostol</i>	'apostle'
<i>pruweba</i>	'proof'	<i>tiyempo</i>	'time'
<i>espiritu</i>	'spirit'	<i>serbisyo</i>	'service'
<i>gubernad</i>	'governor'	<i>seremoni</i>	'ceremony'
<i>or</i>		<i>ya</i>	'y'

- 34) Ari tam nga  
NEG ABS.2pi LIG

mammakatalo ta panuttul  
trust OBL external

ta **seremoniya** (Filipos  
3:3)  
OBL ceremony

'We do not put any trust in  
external ceremonies.' (Phillip  
3:3)

## 6. Conclusion

In this paper, I have presented the different properties of nouns in Ibanag. First, the number marking of nouns is explained which consists of two processes of marking plurality, the particle *ira* and reduplication. Following this are the various reduplicant shapes that form plural nouns. There are various reduplicant shapes presented to illustrate the derivation of nouns. The gender of Ibanagnouns is also discussed.

To explain the morphological characteristics of nouns, the various derivational affixes are exemplified. The derived nouns consist of the following: abstract, locative, comitative, reciprocal, ownership, origin, instigator, and designation nouns. Various examples are given to show the derivation processes. Also,

accompanying utterances are provided to illustrate the syntactic properties of these nouns. And since Ibanag draws quite a few from Spanish loanwords, examples of these are also included in this paper.

Morphosyntactically, nouns in Ibanag, are names of persons, places, animals, things, events, or ideas which can be pluralized through some reduplication process or through the particle *ira*. Additionally, these items can be prefixed, suffixed, circumfixed, or infixes to form other categories of nouns which can function as agents, patients, themes, or locatives in a sentence.

This paper has so far discussed one important lexical category in Ibanag, that is, nouns. It is recommended that further studies be conducted on some aspects of the language. As for the reduplication feature of the language, an exhaustive study just like Lopez's (1950) would be interesting. The nominalization process of verbal phrases is another area worth investigating.

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**Appendix**

1	-	1 <sup>st</sup> person
2	-	2 <sup>nd</sup> person
3	-	3 <sup>rd</sup> person
ABS	-	absolutive case
BEN	-	benefactive
CAU	-	causative
COM	-	comitative
COMP	-	complementizer
CONT	-	continuative
DEF	-	definite
DEM	-	demonstrative
DET	-	determiner
DIS	-	distal
ERG	-	ergative
IMP	-	imperfective
LIG	-	ligature
LOC	-	locative
NEG	-	negative
NOM	-	nominalizer
OBL	-	oblique
PAR	-	particle
PERF	-	perfective
PERS	-	personal
PLU	-	plural marker
R	-	reduplication
REL	-	relativizer
TEMP	-	temporal
TL	-	topic linker
p	-	plural
s	-	singular
(P)	-	proverb
(R)	-	riddle
(c)	-	conversational
(w)	-	written

