Demonstratives in Cebuano and their Non-referential Functions

Michael Tanangkingsing
National Taipei University of Technology
ICLC-12, June 23-28, 2013
• Hsieh and Tanangkingsing. 2006.
• ku’an (kanang)
Outline

• demonstrative forms in Cebuano
• referential function

• non-referential functions
  – tracking functions
  – discourse marker functions
  – stance functions

• conclusion
Demonstratives

• to locate an entity or a referent in space, or as spatial deixis (Fillmore 1982);
  – also referred to as situational use or exophoric use.

• very commonly used as
  – independent pronouns in argument position of verbs and adpositions and
  – as noun modifiers in a noun phrase.
Cebuano Demonstratives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table</th>
<th>Demonstratives</th>
<th>nominative</th>
<th>oblique</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Near Sp (and Hr)</td>
<td>(ka)ri</td>
<td>(ni)ʔ ini</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(ki)ni</td>
<td></td>
<td>(ni)ʔ ani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Near Hr</td>
<td>(ka)naʔ</td>
<td>(ni)ʔ anaʔ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Far</td>
<td>(ka)tu</td>
<td>(ni)ʔ atu</td>
<td>(ni)ʔ adtu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(21) Linkers attaching to demonstratives

- *kini* + libro → *kiniNGA libro* 
- *kini-ng libro* ‘this book’ (near Speaker) 
- *kana*’ + libro → *kana’NGA libro* 
- *kana-ng libro* ‘that book’ (near Hearer) 
- *kato* + libro → *katoNGA libro* 
- *kato-ng libro* ‘that book’ (far from Speaker and Hearer)
Questions:

• What are the distribution and functions of demonstratives in Cebuano?
• What are the nonreferential functions of demonstrative forms in Cebuano?
Cleary-Kemp (2007): Functions of demons in AN lgs

- the situational use: location of an entity/referent
- the discourse deictic use: reference to preceding/following discourse
- the "tracking" use: for tracking participants
- the "recognitional" use: introduction of a referent not yet present in discourse but shared between speaker and hearer
Discourse Deictic Use

• reference to preceding discourse

( ) discourse deictic use of demonstrative

T:  ikaw  may  case ka  nga
     ikaw  may  case ka  nga
     2s.nom  exist  case  2s.nom  lk

W:  o  ako=ma? o=y  ga-asikaso
    bc  1s.nom=emph=neut  av-handle

T: 'You, do you get cases like that.'
W: 'Yes, (in fact) it is I handling (cases like that).'

say
(22) discourse deictic uses

a. anaphoric use

W  pinaka= nindut=kuno nga pag-ka-hikog
SUPER nice=EVID LK NMZR-STAT-suicide
wa=y sakit, sulod sa bathtub ba
NEG=NEUT pain inside LOC bathtub DM

T  ha/ di=ko ma-hadlok=ko ana’ay
INTERJ NEG=1SG.NOM AV-be.afraid=1SG.NOM that INTERJ
W: ‘They say the best way to commit suicide, no pain, (is) to (do it)
inside a bathtub.’
T: ‘what! no! I’m scared of that hey!’

b. cataphoric use

di=sad=ko ingon nga mo-directso=na=ko-g XXX
NEG=ALSO=1SG.NOM say comp AV-direct=already=1SG.NOM-COMP
pareha ana-ng mo-biya’=na=ko sa iyaha
like that LK AV-leave=already=1SG.NOM LOC 3s.DAT
‘I’m not the sort that will just directly XXX, like the kind in which I will
just leave him.’
“tracking” use

\( \rightarrow \textit{ana} \) becoming like an extended case marker

 tracked use of demonstratives

\begin{align*}
\text{ganahan=gyud=ko} & \quad \textit{ana-ng} \quad \text{restaurant-a} \quad \text{oy}\rangle \\
\text{ganahan=gyud=ko} & \quad \textit{ana?-nga} \quad \text{restaurant-a} \quad \text{oy}\rangle \\
\text{like=emph=1s.nom} & \quad \text{that} \quad \text{restaurant-def} \quad \text{interj}\rangle \\
\text{I really like that (particular) restaurant, oy!}\rangle
\end{align*}

 tracked use of demonstratives

\begin{align*}
\text{ako=} & \quad \text{ra=} \quad \text{man=} \quad \text{gud} \quad \text{nag-buhi?} \quad \textit{ana-ng} \quad \text{tulo} \quad \text{ka} \quad \text{bata?}\rangle \\
\text{ako=} & \quad \text{ra=} \quad \text{man=} \quad \text{gud} \quad \text{nag-buhi?} \quad \textit{ana?-nga} \quad \text{tulo} \quad \text{ka} \quad \text{bata?}\rangle \\
\text{1s.nom=} & \quad \text{only=} \quad \text{par=} \quad \text{emph} \quad \text{av-raise} \quad \text{that=} \quad \text{lk} \quad \text{three} \quad \text{lk} \quad \text{child}\rangle \\
\text{'Only I alone was raising those (my) three kids.'}\rangle
\end{align*}
“recognitional” use

( ) recognitional use of demonstrative

\[
\text{anak}=\text{ba ni Lien Chan to/ tambukikoy/}/\text{that/ fat.guy/}
\]

'Was that the son of Lien Chan? That fat guy?'

( ) recognitional use of demonstrative

\[
\text{T: gwapa=baya?=to iya-ng uyab/}
\]

\[
\text{gwapa=baya?=to iya-nga uyab/}
\]

\[
\text{pretty=assert=that 3s.poss-lk girlfriend/}
\]

\[
\text{W: } a=\boxed{\text{katong/ announcer/}}
\]

\[
\text{bc/ that announcer/}
\]

\[
\text{T: 'His girlfriend is pretty.'}
\]

\[
\text{W: '(Which one?) a= that newscaster?'}
\]
(29) recognition use of demonstrative

\[\begin{align*}
\text{pag-lakaw}=\text{nila} & \quad \text{na-kita}?=\text{niya}^+ \\
\text{pag-lakaw}=\text{nila} & \quad \text{na-kita}?=\text{niya}^+ \\
\text{NMZR-walk}=\text{3 PL.GEN} & \quad \text{INTR-see}=\text{3 SG.GEN} \\
\text{kadlongisa} \text{ ka } \text{ bata}?^+ \\
\text{that} & \quad \text{one} \quad \text{LK} \quad \text{child}^+ \\
\text{nga} & \quad \text{mora-g} \quad \text{dako}-?\text{-dako-g} \quad \text{gamay}^+ \\
\text{nga} & \quad \text{mora-ug} \quad \text{dako}-?\text{-dako?-ug} \quad \text{gamay}^+ \\
\text{LK} & \quad \text{like-COMP} \quad \text{big-DUP-COMP} \quad \text{small}^+ \\
\text{na-kit-an}=\text{niya} & \quad \text{tongkalo}^+ \quad \text{nga na-hayang}^+ \\
\text{na-kita}?-\text{an}=\text{niya} & \quad \text{tongkalo}^+ \quad \text{nga na-hayang}^+ \\
\text{spont-see-LV}=\text{3 SG.GEN} & \quad \text{that} \quad \text{hat} \quad \text{LK} \quad \text{INTR-lie}^+ \\
\end{align*}\]

'(Upon) their departure, he saw, (that) one of the children who was a bit bigger, he saw the hat lying (on the ground).'}
- tracking use
- discourse
- deictic use
- recognitional use
- DM
clause-initial DMs (non-referential)

"Then, before going to San Carlos, to, we disembarked at Toledo."

"I just settled myself in Manila. Then, to, my younger sibling also went to college."
clause-initial DMs (non-referential)

( )

\[
\begin{align*}
ma'o=na' & \quad \text{didto=na} \quad sa \quad manila, \\
ma'o=kana' & \quad \text{didto=na} \quad sa \quad manila, \\
\text{anaph}=\text{that} & \quad \text{Comp} \quad \text{there}=\text{already} \quad \text{Loc} \quad \text{PN} \quad \text{work}=\text{already}=1 \quad \text{S.N} \quad \text{there}=\text{.} \\
\end{align*}
\]

That was (why). (I ended up) there in Manila. (In the end,) I worked there.

( )

\[
\begin{align*}
ma'o=na-ng & \quad \text{pa-uli}=\text{ra}=\text{sad}=\text{davon}=\text{ko}=\text{.} \\
ma'o=kana'-nga & \quad \text{pa-uli}=\text{ra}=\text{sad}=\text{davon}=\text{ko}=\text{.} \\
\text{anaph}=\text{that-Comp} & \quad \text{Cau-return}=\text{just}=\text{also}=\text{immediately}=1 \quad \text{S.Nom}=\text{.} \\
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
tu'a=ka=\text{didto} & \quad ma-miss=\text{nimo} \quad \text{imo-ng} \quad \text{bana}=\text{.} \\
tu'a=ka=\text{didto} & \quad ma-miss=\text{nimo} \quad \text{imo-ng} \quad \text{bana}=\text{.} \\
\text{there}=2 \quad \text{S.Nom}=\text{there} \quad \text{Spont-miss}=2 \quad \text{S.Gen} \quad 2 \quad \text{S.Poss-Lk} \quad \text{husband}=\text{.} \\
\end{align*}
\]

‘That’s why I would just come back right away. (When) you’re there, you miss your husband.’
• tracking use
• discourse deictic use
• recognitional use
• discourse-final clause-initial DM
clause-final DMs (non-referential)

discourse-final

T: ‘He used to have several girl friends?’
L: ‘Right, several girl friends, (and they’re) even Filipinas.’
T: ‘Ana.’
clause-final DMs (non-referential) (15)

I had (them) open (my luggage) all of them, (but) he really didn’t find anything.

Ana
• tracking use
• discourse deictic use

• discourse-final DM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>nominative</th>
<th>oblique</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Near Sp (and Hr)</td>
<td>(ka)riv</td>
<td>(ni)?ini</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(ka)nio</td>
<td>(ni)?anio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Near Hr</td>
<td>(ka)na?o</td>
<td>(ni)?ana?o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Far</td>
<td>(ka)tuo</td>
<td>(ni)?atu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(ka)adu</td>
<td>(ni)?adu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• discourse-final clause-initial DM
• recognitional use
• basic functions

• \( \rightarrow \) textual functions (\text{distal preferred}/proximal)

• \( \rightarrow \) DM functions (\text{distal}/\text{*proximal})
(42) linker *nga reduced to =ng
   
a. kana-ng  libru  ‘that book’
b. kana-ng  istorya=ninya ‘that story of his/hers’
c. kana’
d. *kana-ng  ∅ ‘that’

(45) kanang as placeholder
   pwerte=gyu-ng  init-a
   pwerte=gyud-nga  init-a
   really=EMPH-COMP  hot-EMPH
   ‘(That) The room's really hot!’
Placeholder use

• used during word search
• \textit{kana’ nga \ldots NP} > \textit{kana=ng NP}

very common in repair situations
very often accompanies \textit{ku’an}

\begin{quote}
\begin{tabular}{l}
\textit{ang bulak} & \textit{lang ha} & \textit{siguro} & \textit{may mga 1000} & \textit{us dollars} \\
\textit{ang flower} & \textit{only dm} & \textit{maybe exist pl} & \textit{1000} & \textit{US dollars} \\
\textit{wa?=pa=y} & \textit{ku’an,} & \textit{wa?=pa=y} & \textit{kanang–kanang} & \textit{cremate} \\
\textit{neg=still=neut} & \textit{kuan} & \textit{neg=still=neut} & \textit{fil} & \textit{fil} \\
\end{tabular}
\end{quote}

\begin{quote}
'(It was) sooo expensive! Just the flowers, (I think) it cost around 1,000 US dollars. It doesn't even include yet the= the cremation (fees).'
\end{quote}
Placeholder use

- kanang Vstat (adjective-like)

J: ‘I know how to speak Visayan, but not really the wachamacallit . . .’
L: ‘Not really the say= wachamacallit . . .’
J: ‘the deep (words)’
• kana=ng NP (word search)
• kana=ng X (placeholder)
• (X=VP, clause)
Placeholder use

before a verb

J  
	$\text{tapos}$
	\underline{$\text{mu-ku'an}$}
	\underline{$\text{kanang}$}
	\underline{$\text{mu-dupla'}=\text{lang}$}
	ug
	$\text{bisa-g asa}_{4j}$

tapos
	\underline{$\text{mu-ku'an}$}
	\underline{$\text{kanang}$}
	\underline{$\text{mu-dupla'}=\text{lang}$}
	ug
	$\text{bisan ug asa}_{4j}$

then
	AF-
	\underline{PH}

\underline{AF-spit=just} 

\underline{Comp} 

anywhere_{4j}

\underline{L}

\underline{bisa-g asa}=\text{lagi}

ug

\underline{kanang}

\underline{kanang}

\underline{mga $h<\text{in}>u\text{b}\text{o'}=\text{nila}}$

\underline{pataka'}_{4j}

\underline{bisan ug asa}=\text{lagi}

ug

\underline{kanang}

\underline{kanang}

\underline{mga $h\text{ub}\text{o'}<\text{in}>=\text{nila}}$

\underline{pataka'}_{4j}

anywhere=\text{intsens}

\underline{Conn}

\underline{Pl}

\underline{take off<\text{Pfv}>}=3\underline{P.Gen}

\underline{incorrectly}_{4j}

\underline{J}

\underline{bisan}

\underline{sa-kuan}

\underline{kanang}

\underline{mga shopping mall/\text{ana'}}_{4j}

\underline{even \ Loc}

\underline{PH}

\underline{Pl}

\underline{shopping mall \ DM}_{4j}

J: ‘then, (they) would just spit anywhere.’_{4j}

L: ‘anywhere really, and their clothes, (they just place them) anywhere’_{4j}

J: ‘even in the- in the shopping malls, \underline{ana'}_{4j}
• kana=ng ... NP (word search)

• kana=ng ... X (placeholder)
  (X=VP, clause)

• kana=ng X (no pause) =downtoning
Weak stance/Downtonning use

- lack of pause
- \( \rightarrow \) NOT word search

In Singapore, the people there, (they feel) so much pressure, *kanang*, (pressure) coming from the government. (Once) you make a mistake, wow, (it's going to be something) serious.'
• kana=ng  ...  NP  (word search)
• kana=ng  ...  X  (placeholder)
  (X=VP, clause)
• kana=ng  X  (no pause)  =downtoning
• kana=ng  /  X  disjunct  =hesitating
Hesitation use

- kanang (disjunct) + zero (weak stance)
pero alam mo ingon sila kanang mga pulis no lain kuno mga batasan nila

but you know they say, kanang, the police

unsa may batasan mao bitaw na akong-

what kind of bad temper that’s why I

kanang gahi kunog kasingkasing dili kuno na sila malu- maluy’anon kanang malu’oy sa tawo ba
tinuod ba na/

kanang, they got bad temper, they got hardened hearts

kanang, they never pity, pity people

is that true?
## Summary

### Table: Demonstratives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Nominative</th>
<th>Oblique</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Near Sp (and Hr)</td>
<td>(ka)ri</td>
<td>(ni)?ini</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ki)ni</td>
<td></td>
<td>(ni)?ani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Near Hr</td>
<td>(ka)na?</td>
<td>(ni)?ana?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Far</td>
<td>(ka)tu</td>
<td>(ni)?atu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(kad)tu</td>
<td>(ni)?adtu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Tracking use (ext)**
- **Discourse-final DM**
- **Discourse marker**
- **Placeholder use**
- **Weak assertion**
- **Recognitional use**
- **Discourse-final clause-initial DM**
• demonstrative $\rightarrow$ weak stance
• 'say' $\rightarrow$ weak stance
• 'say' $\rightarrow$ demonstrative $\rightarrow$ ??
• 'say' $\rightarrow$ demonstrative $\rightarrow$ weak stance
• Thank you very much!

• miguel@ntut.edu.tw

• National Science Council
  – (102-2914-I-027-003-A1)

• College of Humanities and Social Sciences, TAIPEI TECH
References