

THE MATERIAL AND THE PSYCHOLOGICAL: AN ANALYSIS OF THE CLAUSE STRUCTURE OF TAGALOG USING COGNITIVE GRAMMAR

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Abstract

For this paper, the researcher attempts to describe the clause structure of Tagalog using Cognitive Grammar (CG). Abiding by the said framework, sentences are regarded as grammatical constructions that represent different event schemas, which are then categorised into situations in: (1) the material world, or how the structured world exists, changes, or undergoes processes; and (2) the psychological world, or the internal world of human sensation, emotion, perception and thought. Analysing the semantic grammar of Tagalog, that is, looking at linguistic utterances as motivated by the meaning that the speaker wants to express, this study aims to provide new insights with regards to the characteristics of the components of grammar as a reflection of cognition.

Keywords: Tagalog, Cognitive Grammar, event schema, semantic grammar, cognitive linguistics

Introduction

The concept of “grammar” that is not limited to morphosyntax, but incorporates the system of meaning assignment, or semantics, is fostered by a relatively new theoretical framework in the scientific study of language, Cognitive Linguistics, which arose during the ‘70s based on studies on Gestalt, and system of categorisation among humans. According to the cognitive framework, grammar is regarded as a meaningful system in itself; therefore it integrates and cannot be separated from semantics. One of the main ideas being advanced by Cognitive Linguistics is Cognitive Grammar, whose main principle states that a

grammatically well-formed sentence should not be semantically anomalous; a grammatically sound construction is not separated from it being perceived as acceptable or sensible to the speaker.

Furthermore, one of the main doctrines of Cognitive Grammar (CG) is its high regard on semantics, or meaning assignment. CG perceives semantics as incorporated into syntax; therefore; an utterance is seen as motivated by what needs to be expressed, more than deconstructing the meaning based on the syntactic structure of grammatical constructions; constructions that express what we will now call event schemas.

In this paper, different event schemas in Tagalog, one of the more well known Austronesian languages in the Philippines and the Southeast Asian region (Jubilado, 2008), shall be discussed, with emphasis on the form of sentence that occurs in the expression of a particular event schema. Data that were gathered are all basic sentences, and the predicates used are what can be considered as prototypes of the respective predicates of the event schemas. The researcher gathered and analysed Tagalog constructions that are used in everyday and common discourse. And, since the researcher is also a native Tagalog speaker, introspection¹ is also used in order to determine the grammaticality and/or acceptability of the constructions that were gathered and analysed.

Studies on the structure of Tagalog are neither scarce nor relatively new; however, analysing its grammatical structure based upon the theoretical framework stated by CG is preliminary². This paper therefore aims to look into the characteristics of Tagalog clause structure through the lens of Cognitive Grammar. In this study the researcher shall not look at the difference of CG to other existing theories³, even though the beginnings of the Cognitive Linguistics enterprise to which the said framework belongs resulted from an explicit reaction against the generative tradition of the scientific study of language. Hence, there will be a number of points in this research that carry this implication.

Clause structure as expression of event schema

An **expression** is a grammatical construction that is dependent of the conceptual core of a situation (Radden & Dirven, 2007: 269). Within the conceptual core, the participants are given functions; the semantic role that the participants play in a certain situation is called **participant role**. The most salient participant roles are AGENT, THEME, and EXPERIENCE. The participant that does an action is called the AGENT. The THEME is the role that is played by the participant that is affected by an action, or that whose participation in a situation is considered passive. This role is also assigned to the subject of a non-verbal sentence. The participant that undergoes emotional, perceptual, or mental experiences is called EXPERIENCER. The roles that are involved in a conceptual core give meaning to the **role**

configuration, which are the building blocks of the **event schema**, or the types of situations that describe a unique configuration of participant roles (Radden & Dirven, 2007: 339). These event schemas are then expressed through a number of sentence patterns, which may be intransitive, transitive, or ditransitive⁴ (Radden & Dirven, 2007). The relationship between the event schema and sentence pattern will be shown below.

Event schemas are expressed by grammatical constructions. These grammatical constructions, which are expressed by clauses and sentences, are also called sentence patterns. Each sentence pattern has its own syntactic function and is based on which constituent/s is/are obligatorily expressed. The obligatory⁵ constituents are predicate (P), subject (S), direct or prepositional object (O), and other complements which build up the semantics of the predicate (C_P). A number of basic sentence patterns in Tagalog based on this paradigm are shown below:

(1) **Non-verbal**

Maganda	ang dalaga.
beautiful	the maiden
P	S

The maiden is beautiful.

(2) **Intransitive**

Natulog	ang binata.
to sleep.PRF	the bachelor
P	S

The bachelor had slept.

(3) **Intransitive predicate-complement**

Pumunta	sa Malabon	ang guro.
to go.PRF	to Malabon	the teacher.FOC
P	C _P	S

The teacher had gone to Malabon.

(4) **Transitive**

Kumain	ng saging	ang unggoy.
to eat.PRF	a banana	the monkey.FOC
P	O	S

The monkey had eaten a banana.

(5) **Transitive predicate-complement**

(a)	Humiram	ng aklat	sa Main Lib	ang estudyante.
	to borrow.PRF	a book	at the Main Lib	the student.FOC
	P	O	C _P	S

The student had borrowed a book at the Main Lib.

(b)	Nagsibak	ng kahoy	sa gubat	para sa dalaga
	to chop.PRF	(a piece of) wood	at the forest	for the maiden
	P	O	C _P	C _P

ang binata.
the bachelor.FOC
S
The bachelor had chopped (a piece of) wood at the forest for the maiden.

(6) **Avalent verbal**

Lumilindol.
earthquake.IMPRF
P=AV
Earthquake is happening.

It can be noticed that the sentence patterns depend on the predicate, which in Tagalog naturally occurs at the beginning of the sentence. As a Philippine-type language, Tagalog has a complex verbal morphology, in which the affixation of the verbal affixes to the stem would determine the kind of complements the verb can take (Jubilado, 2004: 44). The predicates are characterised through the notion of **valency**, or the number of slots available for the arguments. The **argument** refers to the participant or complement that obligatorily occurs in a sentence.

Sentence (1) represents the type of Tagalog sentence that is called non-verbal, i.e., the predicate is not a member of the lexical category verb. The predicate *natulog* in (2) requires only the subject argument (*ang binata*); it is also called a 'one-place' predicate. Returning to (1), it can be seen that the predicate *maganda* also requires one complement, the subject (*ang dalaga*), in order for the sense of the sentence to be complete. Sentence (3) requires a subject (*ang guro*) and predicate-complement (*sa Malabon*) in order to complete the semantics of the verb *pumunta*, which also the predicate.

Sentences (4) and (5) are transitive constructions, which comprise the most prolific of the sentence patterns. One can notice that in Tagalog, the verb which is the verb of the sentence may require two or more predicate-complements.

In Tagalog, the predicate-complement represents the complements that can be focused by the verb, according to the semantics of the predicate (Malicsi, 2012). Hence, any focusable complement in Tagalog may be assigned the grammatical subject of the sentence, which is done by assigning the nominal marker *ang*. Phrases, such as some prepositional phrases, which cannot be focused by the verbal predicate, function as adjuncts of the sentence (Malicsi, 2012: 52). In other languages such as English, the prepositional phrase is naturally spatial, which is why instead of the term prepositional phrase, the researcher shall use the term noun phrase complement in order to determine the predicate-complements of the sentence. Since the predicate-complements may be assigned as the grammatical subject, the sentences that have these types of complements are considered as belonging to the class of transitive sentences (Radden & Dirven, 2007).

Participant roles and event schema

The event schemas that will be discussed in this paper may be summarised in three “worlds of experience”: material world, psychological world, and force-dynamic world. Material world refers to how the structured world exists, changes, or undergoes processes (Radden & Dirven, 2007: 272). The psychological world is the internal world of human sensation, emotion, perception, and thought. The force-dynamic world is the external world of action, force, and cause-and-effect relations. Events within the material world differ from those within the force-dynamic world, in that within the latter world, the human is the primary instigator of the events. Through the three worlds of experiences mentioned, we can construct an inventory of the event schemas in Tagalog; however, in this study, only the events in the material world and the psychological world shall be discussed, analysis of Tagalog sentences that illustrate events in the force-dynamic world is reserved for further research.

Situations in the material world

Events that are included in the **material world** are comprised of events that describe state and process, location and motion, and possession (Radden & Dirven, 2007: 272). These situations may be classified into three event schemas: occurrence schema, spatial schema, and pertinence/possession schema. These three event schemas are similar in that they harbour the role THEME.

a. Occurrence scheme

The **occurrence schema** describes a state or process that an entity undergoes. According to Radden and Dirven (2007: 272), the notion ‘occurrence’ pertains to the sense of condition or event involving objects in the material world. For this

reason, the situations included in the occurrence schema are characterised as having a subject that has the role **THEME**. Under the occurrence schema are two subcategories: state, that expresses a simple atemporal relation, and process, that expresses a complex temporal relation.

The **state** is the relationship between the **THEME** and another entity that describes the former: “**THEME** is of non-verbal predicate property”. Its simple atemporal relation is expressed through a non-verbal sentence construction that consists a subject and non-verbal predicate. The state has the following schema:

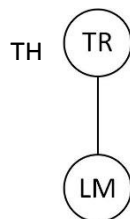


Figure 1. Schema for state.

Figure 1 illustrates that the **TRAJECTOR** is the **THEME**, because it is where the focus is in the sentence, and the predicate of the state schema is the **LANDMARK**, which is ‘where the condition of the **TRAJECTOR** is happening’. Different types of non-verbal predicate give different meanings to the state. Notice the following set of sentences:

(7) Matamis ang baon=ko.
 sweet lunch=my
 P S
My lunch is sweet.

(8) Prutas ang baon=ko.
 fruits lunch=my
 P S
My lunch is fruits.

(9) Ang mangga ang baon=ko.
 the mango lunch=my
 P S
My lunch is the mango.

Although in a sense a steady process remains unchanged, the predicates may be inflected in any aspect ((13), (14), and (15)). Generally, the process schema as the following abstraction: “THEME_[-HUMAN/-VOLITIONAL] undergoes process (on LOCATION)”. For this research only the non-human THEME will be focused, i.e., those that are related to nature. However, there are modal affixes in Tagalog that when connected to the verb, the latter would be interpreted as being done by a “not intentionally acting” human. Because of the semantics of the predicate of a steady process, the said schema describes a simple temporal relation, wherein the THEME is the TRAJECTOR or focal point of the sentence (cf. Figure 1).

Also included in this category is the phenomenological sentence, a sentence that describes natural conditions, such as climate, weather or season, and geological processes. In Tagalog, phenomenological sentences are represented by valent verbal sentences, those that do not have an overt subject, like (16) at (17):

(16) Umuulan.
to rain.IMPRF
AV
It is raining.

(17) Maginaw.
cold
AV
It is cold.

It is said that the referent of the non-overt subject in this type of sentence is the overall natural condition; the THEME that describes the setting of the phenomenological condition of the situation is also called **subject setting** (Radden & Dirven, 2007: 276).

A typical phenomenological sentence may undergo semantic change to become a change-of-state when the adverbial *na* is added to it ((18) and (19)):

(18) Tag-init=na.
dry season=already
AV
It is dry season already.

(19) Pasko=na.
Christmas season=already
AV
It is Christmas season already.

b. Spatial schema

A **spatial schema** describes relations between the THEME and LOCATION or TRAJECTORY (Radden & Dirven, 2007: 276). It can be classified into static or dynamic such as the occurrence schema. The static spatial schema is related to LOCATION: this type of relation is called location schema. As for the dynamic spatial schema, the moving theme is related to its TRAJECTORY: this type of relation is called motion schema.

A **location schema** expresses a simple atemporal relation: in Tagalog, the unconjugable verbal predicate (*na-* and *may*) gives information about the relation between the LOCATIVE complement and the TRAJECTOR of the sentence (cf. Figure 1).

The location in Tagalog is expressed using sentences predicated by “*nasa* + NP”. At this point, the morpheme *na* will be regarded as an unconjugable verb (cf. Malicsi (2012)) that profiles spatial/pertinent relation between the THEME (TRAJECTOR) and LANDMARK, which in turn indicates the location of the former: “THEME exists in LOCATION”:

- (20a) Na.sa mesa ang ulam.
 exist.on the table the food
 P.C_P S
 The food is (existing) on the table.

To regard *na* (and later on to its negative counterpart *wala*) in (20a) as a verb instead of preposition is based upon the paradigm that is set in this paper, that is, the prepositional phrase (that is headed, as the name suggests, by a preposition, or generally a nominal marker) may be focused by the predicate of the sentence (Malicsi, 2012). However, despite itself being a verb, *na* is perceived as of the unconjugable type. The verb *na* is unconjugable because it does not conform to the inflection paradigm of Tagalog verbs that determines the aspect and/or mode of the action. However, this unconjugable verb *na* has the durative sense: there is no certain beginning or end. This will also be the lens through which *may* will be discussed below, also according to Malicsi (2012).

The morpheme *nasa* is usually given the gloss ‘in the’ and is regarded as a preposition. However, looking at the different derivative sentences below, one can paradigmatically see that only the morpheme *sa* is substituted by other morphemes:

- (21a) Na.kay Damulag ang ulam.
 exist.with Damulag the food
 P.C_P S
 The food is (existing) with Damulag.

semantics of the predicate. Meanwhile, the same phrase that occurs in (27) serves as the spatial setting of the situation: it is an adverb of place – an adjunct – that if removed, will not cause the ungrammaticality (ill-formedness) of the construction. This is not the case with (26) that if *sa entablado* is removed, the preposition loses its sense for it is supposed to express the relationship between the two NPs.

In (26) above, the THEME *ang dalaga* is a definite referent. In Tagalog, the definiteness of a noun phrase is encoded in the focus marker *ang*, which is why sentences with no definite grammatical subject in Tagalog do not exist (Reid & Liao, 2004). As shown in (28) below, only the complement *pera(-ng nahulog sa lupa)* that serves as the subject of the unconjugable verb *may* is considered indefinite grammatical subject⁷:

- (28) May pera=ng nahulog sa lupa.
 exist money=that fell on the ground
 There was money that fell on the ground.

This means that in the universe of discourse, the identity of the entity being referred to is already known to both the speaker and the hearer of the utterance. A referent is therefore considered definite when the mental space for the said referent is revealed; this is the subject of the sentence.

Each of sentences (20) to (29) discussed within the location schema has its own unconjugable verb, respectively, which requires one participant and one complement that determines the location of the participant. Hence, this type of sentence is considered of the intransitive-predicate-complement type.

However, there exists a sentence in Tagalog that is considered as a type of location schema but has no LOCATION participant. Consider the following sentence:

- (29) May tao sa banyo.
 exist person in the bathroom
 There's a person in the bathroom.

Constructions like (29) above are commonly called existential sentences: “a THEME exists”. This type consists an unconjugable verb predicate *may* and is preceded by a noun that is not assigned with a nominal marker. The loss of the nominal marker indicates that that noun is indefiniteness; in fact, this type of sentence is commonly used in introducing a new entity within a discourse. In the terminology of CG, the so-called existential sentence is a space-builder that reveals a mental space where the THEME, which is also the grammatical subject of the construction, exists (Radden & Dirven, 2007: 277). If the location is not specified (that is usually

expressed through NP-LOCATION as illustrated in (30) below), the THEME is understood to exist in universality, as illustrated in (31):

(30) May mga demonyo sa mundo.
 exist demons in the world
There are demons in the world.

(31) May Dios.
 exist God
There is a God.

The **motion schema** illustrates the change undergone by the THEME, particularly the trajectory, or path, that it travels – from one place and instant to another place instant (Radden & Dirven, 2007: 278). The motion event is represented by (in) transitive-predicate-complement: it is directional and specifies the SOURCE, PATH, and/or GOAL. The motion schema describes a complex temporal relation that is represented by the following illustration:

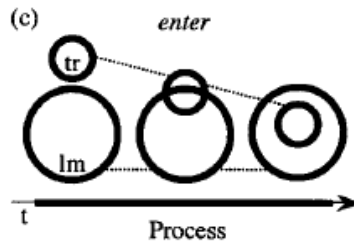


Figure 3. Representation of *enter*
 (Adapted from Langacker (2008: 117)).

Normally the tendency of a motion is for it to finish (verb telicity); that is, from a SOURCE, it travels through a PATH, and ultimately reaches its GOAL. Motion, whose abstraction is “THEME moves along TRAJECTORY” is the basis of the three basic event schemas: object motion and self-motion, and caused motion, which are represented by the following sentences:

(32) Pumasok ang bola sa loob ng silid.
 to enter.PRF the ball.FOC inside the room
 P S CP
The ball had entered the room.

- (38) Isda ang kanyang=ulam.
 fish food=his
 P S
 His food is fish.

- (39) [Poetic] Isda ang sa kapitbahay na ulam.
 fish the neighbour's food
 P S
 The neighbour's food is fish.

Sentence (35) above has a number of differences with an existential construction discussed under location schema. The definite subject *ang kapitbahay* has the role POSSESSOR of the NP that is indicated by the *may*-phrase (*may ulam*). It differs from the existential construction in which the subject – which is indefinite – is incorporated to the *may*-phrase, and may have a prepositional phrase (functioning as an adjunct that describes a specific location of action) or may not (describes a universal existence), like the sentence *May ulam sa kapitbahay*. Meanwhile, (36) is a nominal sentence that possesses a subject that contains a pertinence phrase, the construction is interpreted as an instance of possession, i.e., an NP that has a *ng*-phrase (*ng kapitbahay*) that functions as POSSESSOR of the head of the NP-subject, *ang ulam*. The relation between the possession and location in Tagalog can be seen if (35), (37), and (38) are analysed. If the complement of *may* in (35), *ulam*, becomes the subject, the NP-POSSESSOR becomes of the *sa*-form, *sa kapitbahay*, which is the complement of the unconjugable verb *na* (37). As for (36), if the *ng*-phrase *ng kapitbahay*, which is the POSSESSOR of the head of the subject NP *ang ulam*, is preposed, or put at the beginning of the head, the marker becomes *sa*, although the resultant form of the sentence is considered poetic or has literary licence (39). This type of construction is more commonly heard with personal pronouns that function as POSSESSOR and of the *sa*-form type, as shown in (38).

Situations in the psychological world

Situations in the **psychological world** describe human experiences, such as emotion, perception, and thought. Schemas – like emotion schema and cognition schema – both express complex temporal relations (Figure 2), in which the EXPERIENCER is the TRAJECTOR, and the LANDMARK is the state that the EXPERIENCER underwent, or the STIMULUS or OBJECT of EXPERIENCER (for the emotion schema) or the PERCEPT (for the cognition schema).

a. *Emotion schema*

The **emotion schema** illustrates the condition or the emotional process consciously experienced by a human. Among the three psychological schemas mentioned, only the emotion schema may have only the EXPERIENCER as the sole argument, as in the following intransitive sentence:

- (40) Nalungkot ang kuya.
to become sad.PRF the brother
P S
The brother had become sad.
- (41) Natutuwa ang bunso.
to be pleased.IMPRF the youngest child
P S
The youngest child is pleased.

However, there is undeniably an implicit reason for experiencing an emotional state. In Tagalog, if the emotional schema contains a *ma*-form verb (as in *nalungkot* in (40) and *natutuwa* in (41)), the resultant sentence is intransitive, in which the grammatical subjects *ang kuya* (in (40)) and *ang bunso* (in (41)) play the role EXPERIENCER.

The emotional schema in Tagalog is not only expressed by an intransitive sentence like in (40) and (41). There are verbs that function as predicate of transitive sentence, illustrated by the following:

- (42) Tinakot ng mama ang bata.
to scare.PRF the man the child.FOC
P CP S
The child had been scared off by the man.
- (43) Ginagalit ng bata ang nanay.
to anger.IMPRF the child the mother.FOC
P CP S
The mother had been angered by the child.
- (44) Nanakot ng bata ang mama.
to scare.PRF the child the man.FOC
P CP S
The man had given a scare to a child.

- | | | | |
|------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| (45) | Nanggagalit | ng nanay | ang bata. |
| | to anger.IMPRF | the mother | the child.FOC |
| | P | C _P | S |
- The child had been making his mother angry.*

Sentences (42) through (45) show that there are Tagalog verbs that may require more than one complement. In (42) and (43), the focus is on the EXPERIENCER, the one that experiences the emotion verb *takot* (*ang bata*) and *galit* (*ang nanay*). On the other hand, the grammatical subject of (44), *ang mama*, and (45), *ang bata*, is the AGENT, or instigator of the predicates *takot* and *galit*. The *maN-* affix is used to focus the AGENT; the construction would be ungrammatical had the typical AGENT-focusing affix *-um-* or *mag-* (**tumakot*; **gumalit*). The interpretation of the EXPERIENCER becomes classificatory or indefinite in this sentence configuration.

Consider the following sentences:

- | | | | |
|-------|----------------------|------------------|-------------|
| (46a) | Natakot | sa paputok | ang aso. |
| | to be frightened.PRF | the firecrackers | the dog.FOC |
| | P | C _P | S |
- The dog had been frightened by the firecrackers.*

- | | | | |
|-------|-------------------|----------------|---------------|
| (47a) | Nagalit | sa presidente | ang samahan. |
| | to feel anger.PRF | the president | the group.FOC |
| | P | C _P | S |
- The group had felt anger towards the president.*

Intransitive predicate-complement sentences like the ones mentioned above have a STIMULUS as one of the complements. The STIMULUS is assigned the nominal marker *sa* if it does not function as the grammatical subject. In (46a) and (47a), the EXPERIENCERS *ang aso* and *ang samahan*, are the ones being focused by their respective predicates. The role assigned to *paputok* and *presidente* is STIMULUS and not AGENT because of the different verbal affix if they are focused, as in (46b) and (47b) below:

- | | | | |
|-------|-----------------|----------------|----------------------|
| (46b) | Kinatakutan | ng aso | ang paputok. |
| | to frighten.PRF | the dog | the firecrackers.FOC |
| | P | C _P | S |
- The firecrackers had given the dog a fright.*

- (47b) Kinagalitan ng samahan ang presidente.
to feel anger.PRF the group the president.FOC
P C_P S
The president had angered the group.

The schema can therefore be summarised using the following formula:
“EXPERIENCER experiences emotion (towards STIMULUS)”.

b. Perception/cognition schema

Perception/cognition schema describes the perceptual or mental consciousness of the EXPERIENCER towards an object. It has the following abstraction “EXPERIENCER perceives PERCEPT”. One can see the closeness of perception and cognition through the verbs such as *nakita/naliwanagan* and *narinig/naunawaan*, as shown in the following transitive-predicate-complement sentences:

- (48a) Tiningnan ng pari ang langit.
to look.PRF the priest the sky.FOC
P C_P S
The sky was looked up to by the priest.

- (49a) Kinikilala ng pulis ang batas.
to respect.IMPRF the policeman the law.FOC
P C_P S
The law is respected by the policeman.

- (50a) Susubaybayan ng bayan ang halalan.
to monitor.CONT the nation the elections.FOC
P C_P S
The elections will be monitored by the nation.

Like in the emotion schema, the PERCEPT of perception/cognition schema projects a different syntactic behaviour: the nominal marker *sa* is assigned to it if it is not focused.

- (48b) Tumingin sa langit ang pari.
to look.PRF the sky the priest.FOC
P C_P S
The priest looked up to the sky.

- | | | | |
|-------|---|----------------|-------------------|
| (49b) | Kumikilala | sa batas | ang pulis. |
| | to respect.IMPRF | the law | the policeman.FOC |
| | P | C _P | S |
| | <i>The policeman respects the law.</i> | | |
| | | | |
| (50b) | Susubaybay | sa halalan | ang bayan. |
| | to monitor.CONT | the elections | the nation.FOC |
| | P | C _P | S |
| | <i>The nation will monitor the elections.</i> | | |

Based on the sentences above, the verbs follow the *-um-* paradigm: the focused complement is the EXPERIENCER (*ang pari* in (48b), *ang pulis* in (49b), and *ang bayan* in (50b)). Hence, the complements having the participant role PERCEPT are assigned the nominal marker *sa* as in *sa langit* (48b), *sa batas* (49b), and *sa halalan* (50b).

In Tagalog, there are verbs that are limited in the number of complement(s) that can be focused, particularly those having the participant role PERCEPT. Consider the following sentences:

- | | | | |
|------|---|----------------|-------------------------|
| (51) | Nakita=ko | ang sagot | sa katabi=ko. |
| | to see.PRF=I | the answer.FOC | the seatmate=my |
| | P=C _P | S | C _P |
| | <i>The answer had been seen (by me) in my seatmate.</i> | | |
| | | | |
| (52) | Nakita=ko | ang sagot | sa hilatsa ng mukha mo. |
| | to see.PRF=I | the answer.FOC | in your face |
| | P=C _P | S | C _P |
| | <i>The answer had been seen (by me) in your face.</i> | | |

In (51) and (52), the NP *ko* with the participant role EXPERIENCER cannot be focused by a typical AGENT-focus verb (that which contains the infix *-um-* or the prefix *mag-*); the construction would become ungrammatical (**kumita* or **magkita*).

Conclusion: Entrenchment of event schemas as images

The categories of the simple sentences in Tagalog based on the CG echoes the principle that grammar and semantics cannot be separated; rather, the lexicon and grammar create a continuum of symbolic elements (Langacker, 2006: 41).

Language is imagic: both the creation and symbolisation of conceptual contents are supplied by the lexicon and grammar. Hence, in the utterance of a linguistic unit from a morpheme thru a sentence, the speaker chooses a particular image schema in order to convey the observed situation to another speaker (Langacker, 2006: 41). The **image schema** is patterns of perceptual interaction, bodily action, and manipulation of object (Johnson, 1987; 1993; Lakoff, 1987, 1990; Talmy, 1988) that serve as dynamic analog representations of spatial relation and movement in space derived from perceptual and motor processes (Gibbs & Colston, 2006: 239). Furthermore, based on the discussions above, the creation of a sentence is the use of entrenched schematic constructions resulting from the exposure to expressions of a particular language. This means that in an expression, the speaker forms the concept they want to convey first and afterwards finds the equivalent form from the entrenched constructions that will function as the sentence pattern. Hence, there is the necessity for the theoretical framework proposed by CG to demonstrate the mechanism in the entrenchment and retrieval of schematic assemblies, and not only in the assignment of meaning of different expressions of clause structures. Implicatively, CG responds to the need of having explicit descriptions of grammatical constructions of a language, and promoting how they are seen as imagic.

Because of the different perspective offered by CG, this paper aims to provide new insights as regards the characteristics of the components of grammar as a reflection of cognition, particularly of the Tagalog speaker. It seeks to contribute to the ever-growing knowledge not only of Tagalog, but of the general linguistic theory, by opening new avenues for future studies on Tagalog, and other Philippine languages, using CG, by creating an alternative methodology in the discipline of linguistics.

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¹ Much literature has been written regarding introspection as a linguistic methodology. L. Talmy, one of the leading scholars of CG, defines it as "...[a] conscious attention directed by a language user to particular aspects of language as manifest in her own cognition" (2005).

² The author wishes to reiterate that studying language or aspects of it through the lens of Cognitive Grammar is relatively new; for the reader who wishes to gain more understanding as regards the key concepts and terminology used in the framework will please refer to Evans's 2007 *Glossary of Cognitive Linguistics*, which provides useful operative definitions of those key concepts used in Cognitive Grammar. Meanwhile, terms in boldface type are given definitions to guide the reader of this paper.

³ For a more in-depth discussion on the difference of CG to the other existing linguistic theories, see Harris (1993) and Evans and Green (2006: §22-23).

⁴ In the case of the ditransitive sentence pattern, this paper shall not subscribe to that in relation to Tagalog; this study shall look into the multivalence of Tagalog – whichever complement that occurs in the sentence may be focused depending on the semantics of the predicate.

⁵ Different from the obligatoriness of occurrence of a complement within a sentence, the term 'obligatory' has the sense of the possibility of becoming an argument and/or the grammatical subject of the sentence.

⁶ The *na-* + demonstrative pronoun constructions have the allomorph *nan-* that is attached to the variant form of the demonstrative pronoun with [d] for the initial sound: *narito* ~ *nandito*; *nariyan* ~ *nandiyan*; and *naroon* ~ *nandoon*.

⁷ This is what is known as the topicless sentence as per Enriquez (2004) and Quetua, et al. (1999).