

## Bantik Morphology: Postulating Subtypes of the bases

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The Bantik language is spoken in North Sulawesi Province, Indonesia. It belongs to Sangric subgroup within Philippine language group. In this presentation, I would like to show the importance of subcategorization of the bases in this language.

In Philippine languages, a linguistic element to which affixes are attached is called either a 'root' or a 'base'. In the below discussion I will employ the term 'base' to describe the Bantik Morphology. Bases in Bantik are, first of all, categorized into two types. The first type of base can behave as a word by itself and can appear without affixes in a sentence. Nouns, pronouns, numerals, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions and some adjectives are formed from bases of the first type. The second type of base cannot be used by itself, and need affix(es) to appear in a sentence. This type of base takes affixes to become either an adjective or a verb.

In this presentation, bases which form adjectives and verbs are focused. Around ten percent of adjectives are formed from the first type of base: they do not need any affixes to appear in a sentence. *Bagai* 'big' and *ηasa* 'many' are examples of the first base type. Majority of them, on the other hand, are formed from the second type of bases to which at least one affix (most predominantly the prefix *ma-*) should attach such as in *ma-pedeke?* 'short' and *ma-dau* 'far'.

As for verb bases, all of them belong to the second type, so at first sight, there seems to be no need for further subcategorization. However if we closely look at the paradigm of verbs, we cannot ignore crucial differences among them but find there are three distinct subtypes. Hereafter I call them Class 1, Class 2 and Class 3.

Class 1 verb bases take the infix *-um-/-im-* when they take Actor Voice in a sentence (for example, *t-um-ara?* 'to fly'). They are semantically intransitive: the actor of the action denoted by class 1 base has little influence on the other entities. When they are in progressive aspect, they take the prefix *ka-* and the suffix *-ne*, as in *ka-tara?ne* 'be flying'. Class 1 bases can be used as an imperative without any affixes (this is exceptional: other verb forms need affixes to appear in a sentence). This subclass of verb base fundamentally does not form an instrumental verb (the verbs which take INSTRUMENT as a subject) or a locative verb (verbs which take

LOCATION as a subject).

Class 2 verb bases take the prefix *ma-/na-* when they are in the Actor Voice (for example *ma-suba* ‘to pray’. Most of them are semantically intransitive. Their progressive forms take the prefix *kapa-* and the suffix *-ne* as in *kapa-suba-ne* ‘be praying’. Imperative form of class 2 bases should take the prefix *pa-* as in *pa-suba* ‘pray !’. To derive instrumental and locative verbs from class 2 bases, the prefix *pa-* should be attached as in *pa-suba-n* ‘(a place) is used for praying (locative verb)’.

Class 3 verb bases take the prefix *maN-/naN-* in Actor Voice as in *maŋ-gogaha?* ‘to break’, and they are mostly semantically and syntactically transitive.

This subclass of verb bases always needs the nasalization of the first consonant of the base (either the insertion of a homo-organic nasal of the first consonant of the base, or the substitution of the first consonant of the base with a homo-organic nasal). Progressive forms of the class 3 bases take the prefix *kapaN-* and *-ne*, as in *kapaŋ-gogaha?ne*. The imperative form of these bases needs the prefix *paN-* as in *paŋ-gogaha?*. They can be derived into instrumental and locative verbs by attaching the prefix *paN-* as in *pan-dadiha* ‘be used for torturing (instrumental verb)’.

It is clear that postulating subtypes within adjective and verb bases gives us more comprehensive paradigm of those word classes.